


ITEM NO: J-9
ADOPT ADA SELF EVALUATION AND
TRANSITION PLAN

September 24, 2019

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND COUNCILMEMBERS
FROM: KRISTINA MILLER, CITY MANAGER 
LISA M. LINNET, CITY CLERK

BACKGROUND:

The Americans with Disability Act (ADA) is a comprehensive civil rights law for persons with disabilities in both employment and the provision of goods and services. The ADA states its purpose is to provide a "clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities." Congress emphasized the ADA seeks to dispel stereotypes and assumptions about disabilities and to assure equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for people with disabilities.

The development of a Transition Plan is a requirement of the federal regulations implementing the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which require that all organizations receiving federal funds make their programs available without discrimination toward people with disabilities. The Act, which has become known as the "civil rights act" of persons with disabilities, states that: *No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States shall, solely by reason of handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. (Section 504).* Subsequent to the enactment of the Rehabilitation Act, Congress passed the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) on July 26, 1990. Title II of the ADA covers programs, activities, and services of public entities. The Department of Justice's Title II regulation adopts the general prohibitions of discrimination established under Section 504 and incorporates specific prohibitions of discrimination for the ADA. Title II provides protections to individuals with disabilities that are at least equal to those provided by the nondiscrimination provisions of Title V of the Rehabilitation Act. Specifically, the City of Corning may not, either directly or through contractual arrangements, do any of the following:

- Deny persons with disabilities the opportunity to participate as members of advisory boards and commissions.
- Deny persons with disabilities the opportunity to participate in services, programs, or activities that are not separate or different from those offered others, even if the City offers permissibly separate or different activities.
- In determining the location of facilities, make selections that have the effect of excluding or discriminating against persons with disabilities.

Title II of the ADA provides that public entities must identify and evaluate all programs, activities, and services and review all policies, practices, and procedures that govern administration of the entity's programs, activities, and services. This report, and certain documents incorporated by reference, establishes the City of Corning's ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan.

Analysis:

This ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan, consolidated edition attached, was prepared in partial fulfillment of the requirements set forth in Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The ADA states a public entity must reasonably modify its policies, practices, or procedures to avoid discrimination against people with disabilities. This report will assist the City, its City Council and Staff in identifying policy, programmatic, and physical barriers to accessibility and in developing barrier removal solutions to facilitate the opportunity of access to all individuals. The report includes an evaluation of current programs, services and activities administered by various City Departments in addition to a full curb return inventory on primary streets within the City. Most importantly, the report establishes a clear Grievance

Procedure in which residents may request accommodation or other corrective action for an alleged ADA issue. The full ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan may be downloaded from the City of Corning website at www.corning.org.

Financial Impact:

There is no financial impact to the City by adopting the ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan itself. Progress for ADA related improvements will be implemented through planned capital improvement projects, facility improvements and other projects.

Transition Plan Year 1 Project and Subsequent Phasing:

In the 2019/2020 budget year, the Public Works Department will be completing ADA upgrades at Rodgers Theatre, City Buildings, and at the Library. Sidewalk and curb ramp improvements will be completed at the following locations:

- ❖ 5th Street between Solano Street and Marin Street.
- ❖ 1st Street between Colusa Street and Solano Street.
- ❖ Colusa Street between Houghton Avenue and 3rd Street, as part of roadway maintenance project.
- ❖ Toomes Avenue between Solano Street and Blackburn Avenue, as part of roadway maintenance project.
- ❖ 2nd Street between Solano Street and Fig Lane, as part of roadway maintenance project.
- ❖ South Street between 2nd Street and Marguerite Avenue, as part of roadway maintenance project.
- ❖ Hoag Street between Solano Street and Tehama Street, as part of roadway maintenance project.

Future Transition Plan projects will be identified on an annual basis through the budget development process. The objective of this annual process will be to evaluate transition plan projects completed while identifying projects to be completed in the coming year with various funding sources.

RECOMMENDATION:

ADOPT THE 2019 ADA SELF EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN.

ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan



City of Corning

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1-1. Executive Summary

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a comprehensive civil rights law for persons with disabilities in both employment and the provision of goods and services. The ADA states its purpose is to provide a "clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities." Congress emphasized the ADA seeks to dispel stereotypes and assumptions about disabilities and to assure equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for people with disabilities.

This ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan is being prepared in partial fulfillment of the requirements set forth in Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The ADA states that a public entity must reasonably modify its policies, practices, or procedures to avoid discrimination against people with disabilities. This report will assist the City of Corning, its City Council and staff in identifying policy, programmatic, and physical barriers to accessibility and in developing barrier removal solutions that will facilitate the opportunity of access to all individuals.

This report describes the process by which policies, programs, and facilities were evaluated for compliance with the ADA; presents the findings of the evaluation; and provides recommendations for ensuring compliance. This section provides an overview of the requirements for developing the Transition Plan and outlines the plan development process itself. Subsequent sections will describe and evaluate policies and programs and will establish the relationship between physical and programmatic barriers to accessibility.

1-2. Legislative Mandate

The development of a Transition Plan is a requirement of the federal regulations implementing the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which require all organizations receiving federal funds make their programs available without discrimination toward people with disabilities. The Act, which has become known as the "civil rights act" of persons with disabilities, states:

No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States shall, solely by reason of handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. (Section 504)

Subsequent to the enactment of the Rehabilitation Act, Congress passed the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) on July 26, 1990. Title II of the ADA covers programs, activities, and services of public entities. The Department of Justice's Title II regulation adopts the general prohibitions of discrimination established under Section 504 and incorporates specific prohibitions of discrimination for the ADA. Title II provides protections to individuals with disabilities that are at least equal to those provided by the nondiscrimination provisions of Title V of the Rehabilitation Act.

Specifically, the City may not, either directly or through contractual arrangements, do any of the following:

- ❖ Deny persons with disabilities the opportunity to participate as members of advisory boards and commissions.
- ❖ Deny persons with disabilities the opportunity to participate in services, programs, or activities that are not separate or different from those offered others, even if the City offers permissibly separate or different activities.
- ❖ In determining the location of facilities, make selections that have the effect of excluding or discriminating against persons with disabilities.

Title II of the ADA provides that public entities must identify and evaluate all programs, activities, and services and review all policies, practices, and procedures that govern administration of the entity's programs, activities, and services. This report, and certain documents incorporated by reference, establishes the City's ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan.

1-3. ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan Requirements

The self-evaluation is the City's assessment of its current policies, practices, and procedures. The self-evaluation identifies and makes recommendations to correct those policies and practices that are inconsistent with Title II requirements. As part of the self-evaluation the City should:

1. Identify all of the City's programs, activities, and services; and
2. Review all the policies, practices, and procedures that govern the administration of the City's programs, activities, and services.

The ADA sets forth specific requirements for preparation of an acceptable Transition Plan. At a minimum, the elements of the plan should include:

- ❖ 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 used to remove these barriers and make the facilities accessible;
- ❖ A schedule for taking the steps necessary to achieve compliance with the ADA, Title II; and
- ❖ The name of the individual responsible for the plan's implementation.

1-4. Discrimination & Accessibility

There are two kinds of accessibility: Program accessibility; and physical accessibility.

Absence of discrimination requires that both types of accessibility be provided. Programmatic accessibility includes physical accessibility, but also entails all the policies, practices, and procedures that permit people with disabilities to participate in programs and to access important information. Physical accessibility requires that a facility be barrier-free. Barriers include any obstacles that prevent or restrict the entrance to or use of a facility. Program accessibility requires that individuals with disabilities be provided an equally effective opportunity to participate in or benefit from a public entity's programs and services. Program accessibility may be achieved by either structural or non- structural methods. Non-structural methods include acquisition or redesign of equipment, assignment of aides to beneficiaries, and provision of services at alternate sites.

Programs offered by the City to the public must be accessible. Accessibility includes advertisement, orientation, eligibility, participation, testing or evaluation, physical access, provision of auxiliary aids, transportation, policies, and communication.

The City may achieve program accessibility by a number of methods:

- ❖ Structural methods such as altering an existing facility;
- ❖ Acquisition or redesign of equipment;
- ❖ Assignment of aides; and
- ❖ Providing services at alternate accessible sites.

When choosing a method of providing program access, the City will give priority to the one that results in the most integrated setting appropriate to encourage interaction among all users, including individuals with disabilities. In compliance with the requirements of the ADA, the City provides equality of opportunity, but does not guarantee equality of results.

1-5. Undue Burden

The City does not have to take any action that the City can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of its program or activity, would create a hazardous condition, or would represent an undue financial and administrative burden.

The determination that undue burdens would result must be based on an evaluation of all resources available for use in the program. For example, if a barrier removal action is judged unduly burdensome, the City must consider other options for providing access to the benefits and services of the program or activity by individuals with disabilities.

1-6. Facility Survey

In February 2019, the City of Corning engaged California Certified Accessibility Specialists Inc. (CALCASP) to complete a site accessibility evaluation of all facilities to identify facility barriers and identify recommendations and alterations in order to meet State and Federal accessibility standards. The list of facilities surveyed included:

- ❖ City Hall
- ❖ Fire Department
- ❖ Public Works Corporation Yard
- ❖ Animal Shelter
- ❖ Police Department
- ❖ All City Parks
- ❖ Corning Museum/Chamber of Commerce
- ❖ Transportation Center
- ❖ Corning Municipal Airport
- ❖ Corning Senior Center
- ❖ Rodgers Theatre

1-7. Self-Evaluation

In 2019, the City of Corning conducted a self-evaluation of the accessibility of all City programs. The City distributed a questionnaire to Department Managers for the following Departments:

- ❖ Administration – City Manager, City Clerk, and City Attorney
- ❖ Finance
- ❖ Public Works
- ❖ Building & Safety Department
- ❖ Planning & Recreation Department
- ❖ Police
- ❖ Fire

Information provided in the completed questionnaires and meetings with City staff revealed that the City's existing policies, programs, and procedures may present barriers to accessibility for people with disabilities. It is the intent of the City to address the programmatic accessibility barriers in the following areas:

- ❖ Customer Service – Policies and practices that ensure individuals with disabilities can participate in the programs, activities, and services provided by the City.
- ❖ Outreach and Information – Notices, printed information, televised and audiovisual information, the City website, public telephones, and communication devices.
- ❖ Training and Staffing – The current level of training and experience of City staff with policies and

procedures regarding providing services to individuals with disabilities.

- ❖ **Programs and Activities** – Program eligibility and admission, public meetings, tours and trips, transportation services, the use of consultants or contractors to provide City services, emergency evacuation procedures, special events and private events on City properties, maintenance of accessible programs, and ongoing accessibility improvements.
- ❖ **Accessible/Adaptive Equipment** – The use of automated electronic equipment and auxiliary aids to assist individuals with disabilities participate in City programs.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

The following is a summary of many definitions found in the ADA. Please refer to the Americans with Disabilities Act for the full text of definitions and explanations (<http://www.ada.gov/>).

Auxiliary Aids and Services

The term auxiliary aids and services include:

- ❖ Qualified interpreters or other effective methods of making orally delivered materials available to individuals with hearing impairments;
- ❖ Qualified readers, taped texts, or other effective methods of making visually delivered materials available to individuals with visual impairments; and
- ❖ Acquisition or modification of equipment or devices; and other similar services and actions.

Complaint

A complaint is a claimed violation of the ADA.

Disability

The term disability means, with respect to an individual:

1. A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual;
2. A record of such impairment; or
3. Being regarded as having such impairment.

Discrimination on the Basis of Disability

Discrimination on the basis of disability means to:

- ❖ Limit, segregate, or classify a citizen in a way that may adversely affect opportunities or status because of the person's disability;
- ❖ Limit, segregate, or classify a participant in a program or activity offered to the public in a way that may adversely affect opportunities or status because of the participant's disability;
- ❖ Participate in a contract that could subject a qualified citizen with a disability to discrimination;
- ❖ Use any standards, criteria, or methods of administration that have the effect of discriminating on the basis of disability;
- ❖ Deny equal benefits because of a disability;
- ❖ Fail to make reasonable accommodations to known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual unless it can be shown that the accommodation would impose an undue burden on the City's operations;
- ❖ Use selection criteria that exclude otherwise qualified people with disabilities from participating in the programs or activities offered to the public; and
- ❖ Fail to use tests, including eligibility tests, in a manner that ensures that the test results accurately reflect the qualified applicant's skills or aptitude to participate in a program or activity.

Having a Record of Impairment

An individual is disabled if he or she has a history of having an impairment that substantially limits the performance of a major life activity; or has been diagnosed, correctly or incorrectly, as having such impairment.

Physical or Mental Impairments

Physical or mental impairments may include, but are not limited to: vision, speech, and hearing impairments; emotional disturbance and mental illness; seizure disorders; intellectual disability; orthopedic and neuromotor disabilities; learning disabilities; diabetes; heart disease; nervous conditions; cancer; asthma; Hepatitis B; HIV infection (HIV condition); and drug addiction if the addict has successfully completed or is participating in a rehabilitation program and no longer uses illegal drugs.

The following conditions are not physical or mental impairments: transvestitism; illegal drug use; homosexuality or bisexuality; compulsive gambling; kleptomania; pyromania; pedophilia; exhibitionism; voyeurism; pregnancy; height; weight; eye color; hair color; left-handedness; poverty; lack of education; a prison record; and poor judgment or quick temper if not symptoms of a mental or physiological disorder.

Qualified Individual with a Disability

A qualified individual with a disability means an individual with a disability who, with or without reasonable modification to rules, policies, or practices; the removal of architectural, communication, or transportation barriers; or the provision of auxiliary aids and services, meets the essential eligibility requirements for the receipt of services or the participation in programs or activities provided by the City.

Reasonable Program Modifications

If the individual's disabilities prevent them from performing the essential functions of the program or activity, it is necessary to determine whether reasonable program modifications would enable an individual to perform the essential functions of the program or activity.

Reasonable program modification is any change in program or activity or in the way things are customarily done that enables an individual with a disability to enjoy equal program opportunities.

Accommodation means modifications or adjustments:

1. To a registration or application process to enable an individual with a disability to be considered for the program or activity;
2. To the program or activity environment in which the duties of a position are performed so that a person with a disability can perform the essential functions of the program or activity; and
3. That enables individuals with disabilities to enjoy equally the benefits of the program or activity as other similarly situated individuals without disabilities enjoy.

Modification includes making existing facilities and equipment used by individuals readily accessible and usable by individuals with disabilities.

Modification applies to:

- ❖ All decisions and to the application or registration process;
- ❖ All services provided in connection with the program or activity; and
- ❖ Known disabilities only.

Modification is not required if:

- ❖ It changes the essential nature of a program or activity of the person with a disability;
- ❖ It creates a hazardous situation;
- ❖ Adjustments or modifications requested are primarily for the personal benefit of the individual with a disability; or
- ❖ It poses an undue burden on the City.

Regarded as Having a Disability

An individual is disabled if she or he is treated or perceived as having an impairment that substantially limits major life activities, although no such impairment exists.

Substantial Limitations of Major Life Activities

An individual is disabled if she or he has a physical or mental impairment that (a) renders her or him unable to perform a major life activity, or (b) substantially limits the condition, manner, or duration under which she or he can perform a particular major life activity in comparison to other people.

Major life activities are functions such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.

In determining whether physical or mental impairment substantially limits the condition, manner, or duration under which an individual can perform a particular major life activity in comparison to other people, the following factors shall be considered:

1. The nature and severity of the impairment;
2. The duration or expected duration of the impairment; and
3. The permanent or long-term impact (or expected impact) of or resulting from the impairment.

Undue Burden

The City of Corning shall not provide an accommodation that imposes an undue burden on the operation of the City business.

Undue burden means significant difficulty or expense incurred in the provision of accommodation. Undue burden includes, but is not limited to, financial difficulty. Undue burden refers to any modification that would be unduly costly, extensive, substantial, or disruptive, or that would fundamentally alter the nature of operation of the business of the City.

Whether a particular accommodation will impose an undue hardship is determined on a case-by-case basis. If a particular modification is determined to cause an undue burden to the City of Corning, the City shall attempt to identify another modification that would not pose such a burden. If cost causes the undue burden, the City must consider whether funding for the modification is available from an outside source. If no such funding is available, the City must give the person with a disability the opportunity to provide the modification or to pay for that portion of the modification that constitutes an undue burden.

The following factors shall be considered in determining whether a program modification would create an undue burden: the nature and cost of the modification; the financial resources of the City available to make the modification; the impact the expense of the accommodation will have on the affected City operation; and the permanence of the alterations affecting the site.

Undue burden does not include new construction or alterations of an existing facility subject to 28 CFR 35.151.

SECTION 3. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3-1. Introduction

Programs, activities, and services offered by the City of Corning to the public must be accessible. Accessibility applies to all aspects of a program or service, including advertisement, orientation, eligibility, participation, testing or evaluation, physical access, provision of auxiliary aids, transportation, policies, and communication.

This section details the review of current City-wide policies, services, programs, and activities.

The findings and recommendations contained in this plan will serve as a basis for the implementation of specific improvements for providing access to City programs as required by law.

The ADA Coordinator, or designee, will follow-up with each department to review the recommendations contained in this Self-Evaluation Report. In those situations where a policy, program, or procedure creates a barrier to accessibility that is unique to a department or a certain program, the ADA Coordinator, or designee, will coordinate with the department head or program manager to address the removal of the barrier in the most reasonable and accommodating manner in accordance with applicable law.

3-2. City-Wide Programs, Activities and Services

A component of the Self-Evaluation, Department/Division leaders were issued an ADA Assessment Questionnaire. This assessment addresses the availability of programs, services, and activities for the public. Examples of programs, services, and activities include: obtaining a permit, paying a parking ticket, or attending a public meeting such as a City Council meeting.

While some of the questions related to City of Corning employee actions and training, the Self Evaluation does not address employee related work issues, which are covered in Title I of the ADA. All questions were answered as they pertain to programs, services, and activities provided to the public.

The assessment, summary of responses and Departmental recommendations are included in Appendix A.

SECTION 4. TRANSITION PLAN

4-1. Public Facilities

In February 2019, the City of Corning engaged California Certified Accessibility Specialists Inc. (CALCASP) to complete a site accessibility evaluation of all facilities to identify facility barriers and identify recommendations and alterations in order to meet State and Federal accessibility standards. This report is further incorporated into the 2019 edition of the Self Evaluation and Transition Plan as Appendix B.

4-2. Public Right-of-Way

A. Public Right-of-Way Overview

The ADA addresses accessible pedestrian rights-of-way (PROW) where sidewalks are provided by the City of Corning. The ADA does not mandate the installation of sidewalks, but does require curb ramps at intersections where existing sidewalks are provided on both sides of the roadway.

In 2002, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, whose jurisdiction includes California, held for the first time that sidewalks constitute a service, program or activity of a City/Town, and sidewalks are therefore subject to the ADA's program accessibility regulations. Before the Barden decision, the law was unclear whether municipalities' transition plans should address barrier removal from sidewalks. When originally written, the ADA specifically addressed curb ramps, subsequently the Courts have added sidewalks.

Under Title II of the ADA, a City/Town is not necessarily required to construct curb ramps at every point where a sidewalk intersects a curb. Traffic safety considerations may make construction of ramps at some locations undesirable. Alternative routes to buildings that make use of existing curb ramps may be acceptable under the concept of program accessibility in the limited circumstances where individuals with disabilities need only travel a marginally longer route. In addition, the undue financial or administrative burden limitation recognized by Title II of the ADA may limit the number of curb ramps that the City/Town is required to provide.

B. Survey of Existing Public Right-of-Way

The City of Corning prepared a detailed analysis of all sidewalk curb returns along primary arterials. This inventory is included as Appendix C and ordered as follows:

1. Solano Street
2. South Avenue

The complete inventory assesses existing curb returns constructed to outdated ADA standards, returns that have been since upgraded to current ADA standards and finally identifies existing barrier curbs which need to be addressed through roadway alteration projects or specifically targeted ADA improvement projects.

The City of Corning engaged Echelon Transportation Group to complete a Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Improvement Plan to address gaps in the existing network and further the City's goal to encourage additional pedestrian travel throughout Corning. Corridor and location specific improvements are included within the Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Improvement Plan. As funding allows, the City will prioritize corridor and location specific improvements identified in the Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Improvement Plan. The Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Improvement Plan is further incorporated into the 2019 edition of the Self Evaluation and Transition Plan as Appendix F.

Projects already completed within the Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Improvement Plan are as follows:

- The City completed a Safe Routes to School project, which included crosswalk, compliant curb ramps on East Street between Solano and North Streets
- In 2016, the City completed the Solano Streetscape Improvement Project, which included the construction of wider sidewalks, intersection curb extensions, crosswalk paving treatments, and ADA-compliant curb ramps along Solano Street between West Street and 3rd Street.
- In 2017 the City completed sidewalk improvements on the west side of 6th Street just north of Solano Street.
- In 2019 a private developer as part of the expansion of a local grocery store completed sidewalk improvements on the Southside of Solano Street near Pear Street.
- In 2019 a private developer as part of an expansion of the Immaculate Conception Church constructed accessible pedestrian ramps at the northeast corner of Solano Street and 1st Street and the northwest corner of Solano Street and East Street.

The City of Corning applied for and received Active Transportation Program funding for two Safe Routes to Schools Projects around Olive View and West Streets Schools in 2019. The ADA improvements associated with these two projects include the construction of new accessible sidewalks around the perimeter of the schools eliminating obstacles in the unimproved areas, constructing new accessible pedestrian ramps at crossing locations and reconfiguring crosswalks to provide safe street crossing locations.

C. Maintenance and Alteration ADA Requirements for Curb Returns

Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires that state and local governments ensure that persons with disabilities have access to the pedestrian routes in the public Right-of-Way. An important part of this requirement is the obligation whenever streets, roadways, or highways are *altered* to provide curb ramps where street level pedestrian walkways cross curbs. This requirement is intended to ensure the accessibility and usability of the pedestrian walkway for persons with disabilities.

An alteration is a change that affects or could affect the usability of all or part of a building or facility. Alterations of streets, roads, or highways include activities such as reconstruction, rehabilitation, *resurfacing*, widening, and projects of similar scale and effect. Maintenance activities on streets, roads, or highways, such as filling potholes, are not alterations.

Without curb ramps, sidewalk travel in urban areas can be dangerous, difficult, or even impossible for people who use wheelchairs, scooters, and other mobility devices. Curb ramps allow people with mobility disabilities to gain access to the sidewalks and to pass through center islands in streets. Otherwise, these individuals are forced to travel in streets and roadways and are put in danger or are prevented from reaching their destination; some people with disabilities may simply choose not to take this risk and will not venture out of their homes or communities.

Because resurfacing of streets constitutes an alteration under the ADA, it triggers the obligation to provide curb ramps where pedestrian walkways intersect the resurfaced streets. This obligation has been discussed in a variety of technical assistance materials published by the Department of Justice beginning in 1994. Over the past few years, state and local governments have sought further guidance on the scope of the alterations requirement with respect to the provision of curb ramps

when streets, roads or highways are being resurfaced. These questions have arisen largely due to the development of a variety of road surface treatments other than traditional road resurfacing, which generally involved the addition of a new layer of asphalt. Public entities have asked the Department of Transportation and the Department of Justice to clarify whether particular road surface treatments fall within the ADA definition of alterations, or whether they should be considered maintenance that would not trigger the obligation to provide curb ramps. The issued FHWA/DOJ Joint Technical Assistance addresses some of those questions, provided below.

Where must curb ramps be provided?

Generally, curb ramps are needed wherever a sidewalk or other pedestrian walkway crosses a curb. Curb ramps must be located to ensure a person with a mobility disability can travel from a sidewalk on one side of the street, over or through any curbs or traffic islands, to the sidewalk on the other side of the street. However, the ADA does not require installation of ramps or curb ramps in the absence of a pedestrian walkway with a prepared surface for pedestrian use. Nor are curb ramps required in the absence of a curb, elevation, or other barrier between the street and the walkway.

When is resurfacing considered to be an alteration?

Resurfacing is an alteration that triggers the requirement to add curb ramps if it involves work on a street or roadway spanning from one intersection to another, and includes overlays of additional material to the road surface, with or without milling. Examples include, but are not limited to the following treatments or their equivalents: addition of a new layer of asphalt, reconstruction, concrete pavement rehabilitation and reconstruction, open-graded surface course, micro-surfacing and thin lift overlays, cape seals, and in-place asphalt recycling.

What kinds of treatments constitute maintenance rather than an alteration?

Treatments that serve solely to seal and protect the road surface, improve friction, and control splash and spray are considered to be maintenance because they do not significantly affect the public's access to or usability of the road. Some examples of the types of treatments that would normally be considered maintenance are: painting or striping lanes, crack filling and sealing, surface sealing, chip seals, slurry seals, fog seals, scrub sealing, joint crack seals, joint repairs, dowel bar retrofit, spot high-friction treatments, diamond grinding, and pavement patching. In some cases, the combination of several maintenance treatments occurring at or near the same time may qualify as an alteration and would trigger the obligation to provide curb ramps.

What if a locality is not resurfacing an entire block, but is resurfacing a crosswalk by itself?

Crosswalks constitute distinct elements of the right-of-way intended to facilitate pedestrian traffic. Regardless of whether there is curb-to-curb resurfacing of the street or roadway in general, resurfacing of a crosswalk also requires the provision of curb ramps at that crosswalk.

D. Phasing Schedule for Public Right-of-Way

The following prioritization process is referenced in the ADA Title II Regulations. The principle is to ensure basic access to facilities and amenities, access to activities, and allowing alternatives to structural modifications when appropriate. Translating these priorities into action plans must be accomplished using a programmatic approach. The following guidelines were used to prioritize barriers found within City facilities:

Priority One

Removing barriers impeding accessibility at the main entrance of a facility, or improving a path of travel to the portion of the facility where program activities take place.

- ❖ Connection to the public rights-of-way
- ❖ Parking and passenger loading
- ❖ Entrance walks
- ❖ Entrance ramps
- ❖ Entrance stairs
- ❖ Entrance doors

Priority Two

Removing barriers impeding access to program use areas.

- ❖ Transaction counters
- ❖ Recreation environments/features
- ❖ Public offices
- ❖ Public restrooms

Priority Three

The third priority addresses features that are not required to be modified for accessibility because no public programs are located in this area, or there are nearby duplicate accessible features.

The priorities listed above are associated with each of the potential barriers identified at a City facility. The priorities are modifiable and are maintained by the City. The priorities within facilities can change over time as programs at facilities change, alternative program solutions are identified, or alterations occur at facilities.

E. Construction Details for the Public Right-of-Way

The City of Corning utilizes standard details prepared by the California Department of Transportation. As the leading agency for the State of California, Caltrans has the resources to evaluate current regulations, test and implement the most stringent standards for construction and ADA compliance. The City has informally adopted accessibility related standard details for construction plans, included as Appendix D.

F. Accessibility during Construction

An alternate circulation path shall be provided whenever the existing *pedestrian access route* in the *public right-of-way* is blocked by construction, alteration, maintenance, or other temporary conditions.

The removal, even for only a short time, of a pedestrian access route, curb ramp, or pedestrian street crossing may severely limit or totally preclude a person with a disability from navigating in the public right-of-way. It may also preclude access to buildings, facilities, or sites on adjacent properties. Jurisdictions and their contractors should ensure an alternate circulation path can be located visually and audibly is available to pedestrians during construction, parades, and other temporary conditions that block pedestrian passage through the public right-of-way. The committee considered but did not include an exception to the required pedestrian access route width permitting an alternate circulation path to be as narrow as 36 inches in order to provide usable minimum passage by a construction site, along a public sidewalk narrowed by construction, or borrowed temporarily from a roadway parking lane.

Where possible, the alternate circulation path shall parallel the disrupted pedestrian access route, on the same side of the street.

The alternate circulation path shall have no protrusions up to a height of eighty inches, including

scaffolding and scaffolding braces. Where the alternate circulation path is adjacent to potentially hazardous conditions, the path shall be protected with a barricade.

Barricades shall be installed in the following locations:

- ❖ Between the pedestrian access route and any adjacent construction site;
- ❖ Between the alternate circulation path and any adjacent construction site;
- ❖ Between the alternate circulation path and the vehicular way, if the alternate circulation path is diverted into the street;
- ❖ Between the alternate circulation path and any protruding objects, drop-offs, or other hazards to pedestrians; and,
- ❖ At the down *curb ramp* of an intersection, if the opposite up curb ramp is temporarily and completely blocked, and no adjacent alternative circulation path is provided.

The construction barricade at the alternate circulation path shall be continuous, stable and non-flexible. It shall have a solid toe rail with its top edge at 6 inches (150mm) minimum in height and its bottom edge no higher than 1-1/2 inches (38mm) above the adjacent surface. It shall have a continuous railing mounted at a top height of 36 to 42 inches (915-1065mm) with diagonal stripes having at least 70 percent contrast. The top rail shall be parallel to the toe rail and be situated to allow pedestrians to use the rail as a guide for their hand(s) for wayfinding purposes. No barricade support member shall protrude more than 4 inches beyond the toe rail into the alternate circulation path.

Construction within or adjacent to the public right-of-way is particularly hazardous to people with visual impairments or mobility impairments if the site is not adequately protected with a barrier or barricade. In particular, people who use canes may not detect a tape or a series of widely spaced traffic cones placed around a construction site. Such markings do not provide sufficient cues to enable a blind pedestrian to anticipate a hazard, nor do they provide an edge along which to travel around an obstruction. Barriers should be detectable, with edge protection and a railing, and be distinguishable, with contrasting graphics for individuals with low vision. Barricades supported by "feet", such as inverted "T" supports, can be a tripping hazard, if the feet extend too far into the alternate circulation path. Additionally, the barricade is intended to protect individuals with visual and mobility impairments from precipitous drop-offs into construction sites such as trenches. Caution tape does not provide an adequate barricade and cannot be used to delineate the alternate circulation path. The committee discussed the desirability of allowing a barricade that public entities already use for roadway construction in compliance with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). However, the primary focus of the markings required here is to ensure the minimum 70 percent contrast is attained so that the barrier will be highly visible to pedestrians.

When an alternate circulation path or a barricade is created in the *public right-of-way*, a warning shall be provided. Warning shall be located at both the near side and the far side of the intersection preceding a temporarily completely blocked pedestrian way.

Where directional signage or warnings are provided, they should be located to minimize backtracking, especially if there is no safe refuge at a corner under construction. In some cases, this could mean locating a warning or sign at the beginning of a route, not just at the inaccessible site, such as the construction site. The committee recommends that signage indicating the temporary closure of public sidewalks during construction include information accessible to pedestrians who are blind. Broadcast signage or flashing beacon lights accompanied by an audible tone are examples of media that could be effectively used to alert people to construction zones. It is important the tone be distinguishable from other common indicators such as back-up tones on trucks or locator tones at

signalized intersections. Other forms of audible signage may also be very useful at these locations.

Visually impaired pedestrians cannot be expected to see blocked sidewalks on the far side of the street, or read signs pointing to alternate pedestrian routes.

The City of Corning will utilize the above language and methods in future City construction project plans and specifications and construction projects along primary arterials, as referenced in Section 4-2.B.

G. Capital Improvement Projects

The City's Capital Improvement Projects will incorporate accessibility design standards for construction and implement temporary facilities for accessibility compliance during construction activities. One of the primary objectives of the City's Capital Improvement Program is to improve accessibility for pedestrians of all abilities.

4-3. Transition Plan Year 1 Project and Subsequent Phasing

In the 2019/2020 budget year, the Public Works Department will be completing ADA upgrades at Rodgers Theatre, City Buildings, and at the Library. Sidewalk and curb ramp improvements will be completed at the following locations:

- ❖ 5th Street between Solano Street and Marin Street.
- ❖ 1st Street between Colusa Street and Solano Street.
- ❖ Colusa Street between Houghton Avenue and 3rd Street, as part of roadway maintenance project.
- ❖ Toomes Avenue between Solano Street and Blackburn Avenue, as part of roadway maintenance project.
- ❖ 2nd Street between Solano Street and Fig Lane, as part of roadway maintenance project.
- ❖ South Street between 2nd Street and Marguerite Avenue, as part of roadway maintenance project.
- ❖ Hoag Street between Solano Street and Tehama Street, as part of roadway maintenance project.

Future Transition Plan projects will be identified on an annual basis through the budget development process. The objective of this annual process will be to evaluate transition plan projects completed while identifying projects to be completed in the coming year with various funding sources.

SECTION 5. ADA GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

5-1. Requirement

If a public entity has 50 or more employees, it is required to designate at least one responsible employee to coordinate Americans with Disabilities Act compliance.

5-2. ADA Coordinator

The City of Corning designated the Building Official as its primary ADA Coordinator. The ADA Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the efforts of the City with the Public Works Director and City Engineer to comply with Title II and for investigating any complaints that the City has violated Title II of the ADA. The ADA Coordinator is also responsible for coordinating the efforts of the City to comply with Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and all other applicable State and Federal physical and program accessibility requirements.

5-3. ADA Complaint Procedure

All complaints or grievances submitted to the City of Corning must be in writing on the designated form and contain specific information about the alleged violation or discrimination including: name; address; telephone number of the complainant; and the location, date, and a complete description of the problem. Anonymous complaints or grievances will not be accepted. Complaints or grievances will be kept confidential to the greatest extent possible, unless ordered released by a court of competent jurisdiction (see Evidence Code Section 1040). Alternative means of filing complaints or grievances may be accepted at the discretion of the ADA Coordinator. These may be submitted by telephone, e-mail (confidentiality cannot be assured), letter, personal interview, or tape recording, upon request. However, all complaints or grievances must provide all the information required consistent with the format of the official grievance form. See Appendix E.

All complaints must be submitted by the complainant or his/her designee to the ADA Coordinator at the below location or, upon approval of a request to submit in an alternative method, by telephone at (530) 824-7029 (voice); or via e-mail to the ADA Coordinator. Complaints should be submitted as soon as possible, but no later than 60 calendar days, after the date of the alleged violation or discriminatory act.

City of Corning
Attention: ADA Coordinator
794 Third St.
Corning, CA 96021

If a complaint is regarding building or facility inaccessibility, the ADA Coordinator will forward the complaint within 5 business days to the City of Corning Public Works Department for investigation and will formally acknowledge receipt of the complaint to the complainant.

For all other complaints or grievances, the ADA Coordinator will contact the complainant to discuss the complaint or grievance within 10 business days after receipt of the complaint or grievance. Thereafter, within 30 calendar days of this contact, the ADA Coordinator will respond in writing and, where appropriate, in an alternative format accessible to the complainant. The response will explain the position of the City of Corning and offer options for substantive and reasonable resolution of the complaint or grievance.

If the response by the ADA Coordinator does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant may appeal the decision to the City Manager or his/her designee within 30 calendar days following receipt of the response.

Within 10 business days after receipt of an appeal, the City Manager or his/her designee will contact the complainant to discuss the complaint or grievance and possible resolutions. Thereafter, within 15 business days, the City Manager will respond in writing and, where appropriate, in a reasonable format accessible to the complainant, with a final resolution of the complaint or grievance.

Every reasonable attempt will be made by the City of Corning to resolve a complaint or grievance in a timely manner.

If any Title 24 California Building Code or ADA complaint or grievance is under the jurisdiction of another public entity, the complainant will be notified the City of Corning lacks jurisdiction and will be referred to the appropriate jurisdiction.

SECTION 6. PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES, STANDARDS AND RESOURCES

6-1. Introduction

In order to facilitate access to all municipal services, programs and departments, the City will maintain these program accessibility guidelines, standards and resources. This information is available to all employees and volunteers. The City will add to these guidelines when necessary to address its needs and include information and technological devices that help staff and volunteers communicate with individuals with a variety of disabilities. The City will periodically review the components of this section, as new technologies are developed in order to ensure the best types of modifications are included. This section also contains the accessibility standards of care that govern new construction and alterations to facilities.

6-2. Federal and State Accessibility Standards and Regulations

A. U.S. Department of Justice

- ❖ The U.S. Department of Justice provides many free ADA materials including the Americans with Disability Act (ADA) text. Publications are available in standard print as well as large print, audiotope, Braille, and computer disk for people with disabilities. Documents, including the following publications, can also be downloaded from the Department of Justice website (<http://www.ada.gov/>).
- ❖ ADA Regulation for Title II: This publication describes Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, Pub. L. 101-336, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by public entities. Title II of the ADA protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination on the basis of disability in the services, programs, or activities of all state and local governments. This rule adopts the general prohibitions of discrimination established under Section 504, as well as the requirements for making programs accessible to individuals with disabilities and for providing equally effective communications. It also sets forth standards for what constitutes discrimination on the basis of mental or physical disability, provides a definition of disability and qualified individual with a disability, and establishes a complaint mechanism for resolving allegations of discrimination.
- ❖ Title II Technical Assistance Manual (1993) and Yearly Supplements. This 56- page manual explains in lay terms what state and local governments must do to ensure that their services, programs, and activities are provided to the public in a nondiscriminatory manner. Many examples are provided for practical guidance.
- ❖ Accessibility of State and Local Government Websites to People with Disabilities. A 5-page publication providing guidance on making state and local government websites accessible.

B. U.S. Access Board

The full texts of federal laws and regulations that provide the guidelines for the design of accessible facilities and programs are available from the U.S. Access Board. Single copies of publications are available free and can be downloaded or ordered by completing a form available on the Access Board's website (<http://www.access-board.gov/>). In addition to regular print, publications are available in: large print, disk, audiocassette, and Braille. In addition to the guidelines, guidance material is also available to assist City staff in understanding and implementing federal accessibility guidelines.

The following publications are currently available from the U.S. Access Board.

- ❖ **ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG):** This document contains scoping and technical requirements for accessibility to buildings and facilities by individuals with disabilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. These scoping and technical requirements are to be applied during the design, construction, and alteration of buildings and facilities covered by Titles II and III of the ADA to the extent required by regulations issued by federal agencies, including the Department of Justice and the Department of Transportation, under the ADA. This document must be used in conjunction with Title 24 of the California Building Code (see State of California Accessibility Standards and Regulations).
- ❖ **State and Local Government Facilities: ADAAG Amendments:** The Access Board issued guidelines to provide additional guidance to the Department of Justice and the Department of Transportation in establishing accessibility standards for new construction and alterations of State and local government facilities covered by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. The guidelines will ensure that newly constructed and altered State and local government facilities are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities in terms of architecture, design, and communication.
- ❖ **Play Areas: ADAAG Amendments:** The Access Board issued guidelines to serve as the basis for standards to be adopted by the Department of Justice for new construction and alterations of play areas covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The guidelines include scoping and technical provisions for ground level and elevated play components, accessible routes, ramps and transfer systems, ground surfaces, and soft contained play structures.
- ❖ **Recreation Facilities: ADAAG Amendments:** The Access Board issued guidelines to serve as the basis for standards to be adopted by the Department of Justice for new construction and alterations of recreation facilities covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The guidelines include scoping and technical provisions for amusement rides, boating facilities, fishing piers and platforms, golf courses, miniature golf, sports facilities, and swimming pools and spas.

Federal guidelines and standards are subject to periodic revision based on research findings and guidance from advisory committees. The City should have a regular practice of reviewing research materials posted to the U.S. Access Board's website and updating local guidelines and practices as new standards are adopted or existing standards are revised.

C. Title 24, California Building Code

The State of California also adopted a set of design guidelines for accessible facilities, which can be found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part II, California Building Code (CBC). CBC contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. CBC provisions provide minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location and maintenance of all buildings and structures and certain equipment. Although California has adopted most of the ADAAG requirements, there are some differences. In general, the more restrictive requirement (whether federal or state) should be applied when designing accessible facilities. The complete Title 24 or any of its parts is available for purchase from the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), (website: www.icbo.org).

Since the CBC is updated every three years, the City should have an ongoing program of regularly

reviewing these changes and updating City policies and procedures related to accessibility to keep them current.

The Division of State Architect (DSA) also provides information and resources for accessible or universal design. Publications available for downloading at DSA's website (www.dsa.ca.gov) include:

- ❖ DSA's 2003 California Access Compliance Reference Manual: The purpose of this book of regulations and statutes together is to clarify the obligations for architectural accessibility in California. For further technical assistance contact DSA's Access Compliance Program.

D. Guidance Material and Advisory Reports for Facilities

The following publications provide additional information on specific aspects of the above guidelines and standards for facilities. City employees are encouraged to refer to these publications to obtain more detailed and up-to-date information when evaluating and implementing accessibility improvements to facilities.

- ❖ ADAAG Technical Bulletin: This bulletin was developed to serve the specific needs of architects and other design professionals who must apply the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) to new construction and alterations projects covered by Titles II and III of the ADA. It is also intended to clarify accessibility regulations generally, including those that apply to existing facilities covered by the ADA.
- ❖ Visual Alarms Technical Bulletin: In passing the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990, Congress specifically directed the Access Board to provide greater guidance regarding communications accessibility. Thus the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) require that where emergency warning systems are provided in new or altered construction, they must include both audible and visible alarms that meet certain technical specifications. This bulletin was developed to provide more technical information about the types of visual fire alarms available and how and where their use is required.
- ❖ Text Telephones Technical Bulletin: Text telephones are machinery or equipment that employs interactive graphic (i.e., typed) communications through the transmission of coded signals across the standard telephone network. Text telephones can include, for example, devices known as TDDs (telecommunications display devices or telecommunications devices for deaf persons) or computers. This bulletin was developed to provide more technical information about the types of text telephones available and how and where their use is required.
- ❖ Ground and Floor Surfaces Technical Bulletin: Over twenty-seven million Americans report some difficulty in walking. Of these, eight million have a severe limitation and one-fifth of this population is elderly. Ambulatory persons with mobility impairments—especially those who use walking aids—are particularly at risk of slipping and falling even on level surfaces. The information in this bulletin is intended to provide designers with an understanding of the variables that affect the measurement and performance of materials specified for use on walking surfaces and to better describe the requirements of an accessible route
- ❖ Parking Technical Bulletin: Accessible parking requires sufficient space be provided alongside the vehicle so that persons using mobility aids, including wheelchairs, can transfer and maneuver to and from the vehicle. Accessible parking also involves the appropriate designation and location of spaces and their connection to an accessible route. This bulletin was developed to provide more detailed information about the requirements for accessible parking including the configuration, location, and quantities of accessible parking spaces.

- ❖ **Detectable Warnings Update (March 2003):** While ADAAG covers various features common to public streets and sidewalks, such as curb ramps and crosswalks, further guidance is necessary to address conditions unique to public rights-of-way. Constraints posed by space limitations at sidewalks, roadway design practices, slope, and terrain raise valid questions on how and to what extent access can be achieved. Guidance on providing access for blind pedestrians at street crossings is also considered essential. This bulletin outlines the requirements of detectable warnings, a distinctive surface pattern of domes detectable by cane or underfoot, which are used to alert people with vision impairments of their approach to streets and hazardous drop-offs. The ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) require these warnings on the surface of curb ramps, which remove a tactile cue otherwise provided by curb faces, and at other areas where pedestrian ways blend with vehicular ways. They are also required along the edges of boarding platforms in transit facilities and the perimeter of reflecting pools.
- ❖ **Assistive Listening Systems Technical Bulletins:** Assistive listening systems (ALSs) are devices designed to help people with hearing loss improve their auditory access in difficult and large area listening situations. Typically, these devices are used in such venues as movie houses, theaters, auditoriums, convention centers, and stadiums, where they are piggy backed on a public address system. They may also be used in smaller listening locations like courtrooms, museums, classrooms, and community centers. This bulletin provides information about the types of systems that are currently available and tips on choosing the appropriate systems for different types of applications.
- ❖ **Guide to the ADA Accessibility Guidelines for Play Areas:** The Access Board developed accessibility guidelines for newly constructed and altered play areas. This bulletin is designed to assist in using the play area accessibility guidelines and provides information regarding where the play area guidelines apply, what a play component is considered to be, how many play components must be an accessible route, and the requirements for accessible routes within play areas.
- ❖ **Summaries of Accessibility Guidelines for Recreation Facilities:** The Access Board issued accessibility guidelines for newly constructed and altered recreation facilities in 2002. The recreation facility guidelines are a supplement to ADAAG. They cover the following facilities and elements: amusement rides, boating facilities, fishing piers and platforms, miniature golf courses, golf courses, exercise equipment, bowling lanes, shooting facilities, swimming pools, wading pools, and spas.
- ❖ **Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas:** The Regulatory Negotiation Committee on Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas was established in June 1997. The accessibility guidelines proposed by the Committee include consideration of the latest information, design, and construction practices in existence. Proposed Section 16 of ADAAG requires all areas of newly designed or newly constructed and altered portions of existing trails connecting to designated trailheads or accessible trails to comply with this section. This proposed section also provides design guidelines for all newly constructed and altered camping facilities, picnic areas, and beach access routes. It is recognized that compliance with this section will not always result in facilities that will be accessible to all persons with disabilities. These guidelines recognize that often the natural environment will prevent full compliance with certain technical provisions, which are outlined in this publication.

E. Guidelines and Standards for Communication

Standards for Electronic and Information Technology: The Access Board finalized standards for electronic and information technology covered by Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998. Section 508 requires the Access Board to publish standards setting forth a definition of electronic and information technology and the technical and functional performance criteria necessary for such technology to comply with Section 508.

Section 508 also requires individuals with disabilities, who are members of the public seeking information or services from a federal agency, have access to and use of information and data that is comparable to that provided to the public who are not individuals with disabilities, unless an undue burden would be imposed on the agency.

Guidance material for communication can be obtained using the following documents:

- ❖ **Bulletin on the Telecommunications Act Accessibility Guidelines:** As technology continues to improve our means of telecommunication, it can pose challenges to accessibility on one hand, while on the other hold the key to innovative access solutions. Section 255 of the Telecommunications Act requires telecommunications products and services to be accessible to people with disabilities. This is required to the extent access is "readily achievable," meaning easily accomplishable, without much difficulty or expense. Telecommunications products covered include: wired and wireless telecommunication devices, such as telephones (including pay phones and cellular phones), pagers, and fax machines; other products that have a telecommunication service capability, such as computers with modems, and equipment that carriers use to provide services, such as a phone company's switching equipment.
- ❖ **Summary of Standards for Electronic and Information Technology: An Overview:** This bulletin presents an overview of the new standards for electronic and information technology and Section 508.

6-3. Resources for Providing Accessible Programs and Facilities

A. Programmatic Resources

- ❖ **ADA Document Portal:** This website (<http://www.adaportal.org/>) provides links to an ADA Collection consisting of more than 7,400 documents on a wide range of topics. The ADA Document Portal is supported by the ten ADA & IT Technical Assistance Centers
- ❖ **DisabilityInfo.Gov:** A one-stop interagency portal for information on Federal programs, services, and resources for people with disabilities, their families, employers, service providers, and other community members.
- ❖ **California State Parks Accessibility Guidelines:** These guidelines present principles for providing accessibility in park settings. They are intended for practical use in the field and as a reference manual that can accommodate many situations and settings. The guidelines cover all of the "building blocks of an accessible park" including accessible programs such as guided and self-guided programs and tours, audiovisual programs, campfire centers and assembly areas, exhibits, historic sites, trails, visitor information, and special events. This publication is available for downloading from the California State Parks website (<http://parks.ca.gov/>).
- ❖ **American Association of Museums:** Accessible exhibit design publications are available for purchase from AAM's website (<http://www.aam-us.org>), including Everyone's Welcome (available in a variety of formats), which addresses museum programs and the ADA, The Accessible Museum, which offers model programs of accessibility for older

people and people with disabilities, and What Museum Guides Need to Know to provide access to blind and visually impaired visitors.

- ❖ **Beneficial Designs:** Beneficial Designs works toward universal access through research, design, and education. Beneficial Designs develops assistive and adaptive technology, performs rehabilitation research, contract design, legal consultation, standards development, and serves as a rehabilitation information resource (www.beneficialdesigns.com/).
- ❖ **Smithsonian Institution:** The Accessibility Program has developed the Smithsonian Guidelines for Accessible Exhibition Design (1996), which are available for downloading from their website. Further information is available from the Smithsonian Accessibility Program.
- ❖ **National Center on Accessibility:** The Center (<http://www.ncaonline.org/>) is a cooperative project between the National Park Service and Indiana University to provide information and technical assistance, primarily on recreation access. An example of the research activities of the NCA is the National Trails Surface Study. This study is primarily the result of questions that NCA has, for many years and continues to receive from organizations, agencies and individuals who desire to make their trails accessible; are interested in an unobtrusive surface that blends and is friendly to the environment; and provides a quality trail experience for people with and without disabilities. NCA also publishes "What is an Accessible Trail?" which summarizes the federal guidelines for outdoor developed areas and is available for downloading from its website. The NCA website also has information on campground accessibility, accessible picnic tables, access to beaches, and inclusion of people with disabilities in aquatic venues.
- ❖ **National Center on Physical Activity and Disability:** The Center (<http://www.ncpad.org/>) provides information and resources on physical activity to help people with disabilities find ways to become more active and healthier. The Center also provides information on how to provide access to fitness centers, schools, recreation facilities, camps, and health and leisure services.
- ❖ **National Park Service:** NPS has many programs that address the issue of providing accessible recreation services to people with disabilities. These include Wilderness Accessibility for People with Disabilities.
- ❖ **National Center on Accessibility:** NCA publishes "What are Alternative Formats?" How Do They Apply to Programs and Services? (<http://www.ncaonline.org/>).

B. Technical Resources

The City should utilize the many disability-related resources available through the Internet. A good place to start is ABLEDATA The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research of the U.S. Department of Education maintains a national web-based service (<http://www.abledata.com/>), which provides up-to-date links to assistive technologies and disability-related resources.

6-4. Funding for Projects

California Department of Transportation facilitates funding opportunities for Local Agency projects using Federal funding, State funding or a combination of the two. Specific funding programs applicable to the City of Corning are outlined below.

A. Active Transportation Program

On September 26, 2013, Governor Brown signed legislation creating the Active Transportation

Program (ATP) in the Department of Transportation (Senate Bill 99, Chapter 359 and Assembly Bill 101, Chapter 354). The ATP consolidates existing federal and state transportation programs, including the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP), Bicycle Transportation Account (BTA), and State Safe Routes to School (SR2S), into a single program with a focus to make California a national leader in active transportation. The ATP administered by the Division of Local Assistance, Office of Active Transportation and Special Programs.

The purpose of ATP is to encourage increased use of active modes of transportation by achieving the following goals:

- ❖ Increase the proportion of trips accomplished by biking and walking;
- ❖ Increase safety and mobility for non-motorized users;
- ❖ Advance the active transportation efforts of regional agencies to achieve greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals;
- ❖ Enhance public health;
- ❖ Ensure that disadvantaged communities fully share in the benefits of the program; and,
- ❖ Provide a broad spectrum of projects to benefit many types of active transportation users.

B. Highway Safety Improvement Program

The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) was signed into law on July 6, 2012. Under MAP-21, the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) is a core federal-aid program to States for the purpose of achieving a significant reduction in fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads. The Division of Local Assistance (DLA) manages California's local agency share of HSIP funds. California's Local HSIP focuses on infrastructure projects with nationally recognized crash reduction factors (CRFs). Local HSIP projects must be identified on the basis of crash experience, crash potential, crash rate, or other data-supported means.

C. Congestion Mitigation Air Quality Program

With passage of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the Congress made great strides in America's efforts to attain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The 1990 amendments required further reduction in the amount of allowable vehicle tailpipe emissions, initiated more stringent control measures in areas that still failed to meet the NAAQS-known as nonattainment areas, and provided for a stronger, more rigorous link between transportation and air quality planning. Further establishing this link, one year later, the Congress passed the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act-the ISTEA of 1991. This far-reaching legislation brought transportation into the multi-modal arena and also set the stage for an unprecedented focus on environmental programs. Part of this approach was the newly authorized Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program. The CMAQ program was implemented to support surface transportation projects and other related efforts that contribute air quality improvements and provide congestion relief.

Jointly administered by FHWA and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the CMAQ program was reauthorized under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) in 1998, the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) in 2005, and most recently, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) in July, 2012. Through the close of the SAFETEA-LU period in 2012, the CMAQ program has provided nearly \$30 billion in just under 29,000 transportation-environmental projects to State DOTs, metropolitan planning organizations, and other sponsors across the country. As with its predecessor legislation, the

MAP-21 provides funding to areas in nonattainment or maintenance for ozone, carbon monoxide, and/or particulate matter. In addition, those States that have no nonattainment or maintenance areas still receive a minimum apportionment of CMAQ funding for either air quality projects or other elements of flexible spending.

The MAP-21 provides just over \$2.2 billion in CMAQ funding for each year of the authorization-2013 and 2014. While project eligibility remains basically the same, the legislation places considerable emphasis on diesel engine retrofits and other efforts that underscore the priority on reducing fine particle pollution (PM 2.5). See FHWA's MAP- 21 website for additional information.

D. Community Development Block Grant Program

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs. Beginning in 1974, the CDBG program is one of the longest continuously run programs at HUD. The CDBG program provides annual grants on a formula basis to 1209 general units of local government and States.

The CDBG program works to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses. CDBG is an important tool for helping local governments tackle serious challenges facing their communities. The CDBG program has made a difference in the lives of millions of people and their communities across the Nation.

The annual CDBG appropriation is allocated between States and local jurisdictions called "non-entitlement" and "entitlement" communities respectively. Entitlement communities are comprised of central cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs); metropolitan cities with populations of at least 50,000; and qualified urban counties with a population of 200,000 or more (excluding the populations of entitlement cities). States distribute CDBG funds to non-entitlement localities not qualified as entitlement communities.

HUD determines the amount of each grant by using a formula comprised of several measures of community need, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing, and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas.

Over a 1, 2, or 3-year period, as selected by the grantee, not less than 70 percent of CDBG funds must be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons. In addition, each activity must meet one of the following national objectives for the program: benefit low- and moderate-income persons, prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or address community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community for which other funding is not available.

The use of CDBG funds for ADA related improvements in the public right-of-way is an eligible activity under HUD guidelines.

Appendix A

**ADA Assessment Questionnaire, Responses, and
Departmental Recommendations**



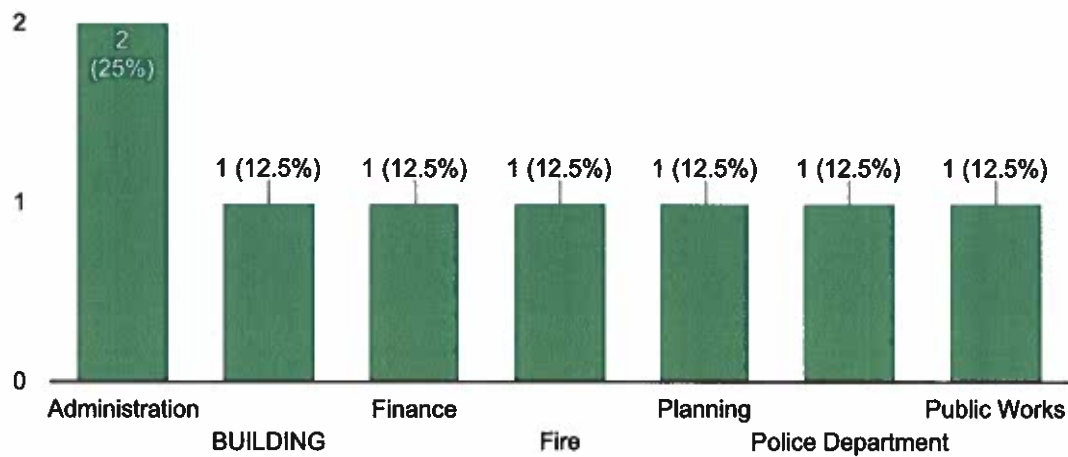


Assessment

8 responses

City of Corning Department

8 responses



Name & Title of Person Completing this Form

8 responses

Kristina Miller, City Manager

DAN REDDING BUILDING OFFICIAL

Mariana Brimm

Molly Marcussen Planner 1

Jeremiah Fears Chief of Police

Lisa M. Linnet

Steve Lindeman

Tom Tomlinson Fire Chief

Telephone Number

8 responses

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530-824-7030

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mbrimm@corning.org

mmarcussen@corning.org

jfears@corningpd.org

llinnet@corning.org

slindeman@corning.org

ttomlinson@corning.org

Date of Completion of Form

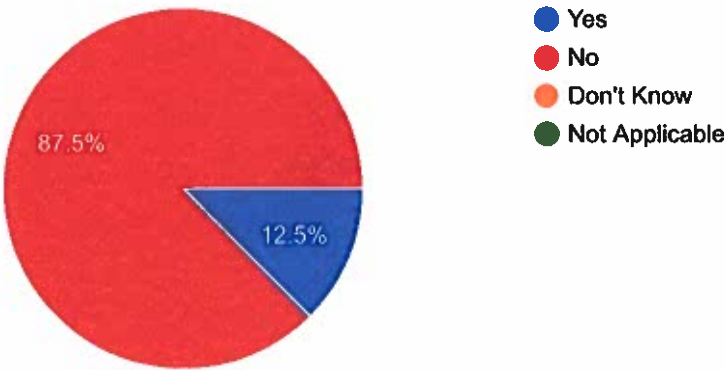
8 responses

Feb 2019	4	12	20	21	26
Mar 2019	1	4			
Sep 2019	13				

Customer Service

Do you allow member of the public to use electronic equipment such a copying machines, personal computers, etc.?

8 responses



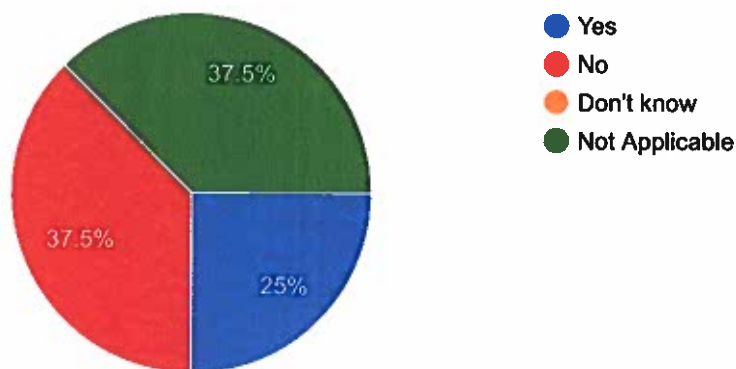
If Yes to the question above, please describe the electronic equipment the public is allowed to use.

1 response

Customers can use my laptop under my supervision to register for Recreation Classes

Do you ensure that electronic equipment is accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities? For example, provide an accessible workstation to help someone fill out a form or a clipboard to use as a work surface?

8 responses



If Yes to the question above, please describe how you ensure that the electronic equipment is accessible

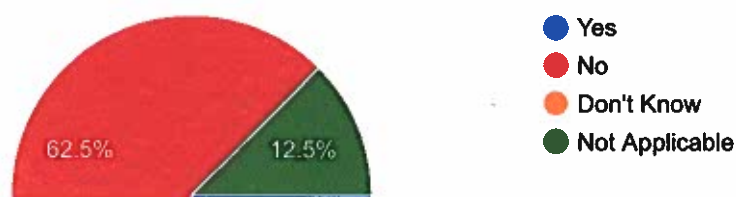
2 responses

There is a small table should someone with disabilities need to use the laptop

I clear a spot on the ADA built table beside the counter and provide paper and pencil for their use and will print off documents they require.

Are auxiliary aids (such as tools, access to equipment, movable light sources, adjustable worktable levels, paper and pen, etc.) provided to assist persons with disabilities?

8 responses



If Yes to the question above, please describe.

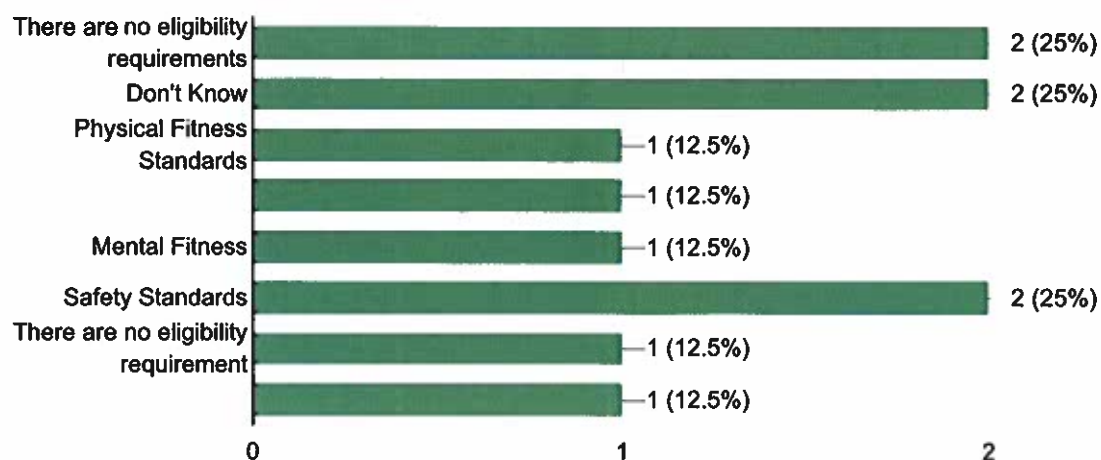
2 responses

Paper, pens, work table, and any other items available to assist them.

Lower counter tops, paper, pens

If any of the Department's programs (activities or services) have eligibility requirements for participation, do they contain any of the following?

8 responses



If Yes to the question above, how do you ensure that these policies do not discriminate against people with disabilities?

3 responses

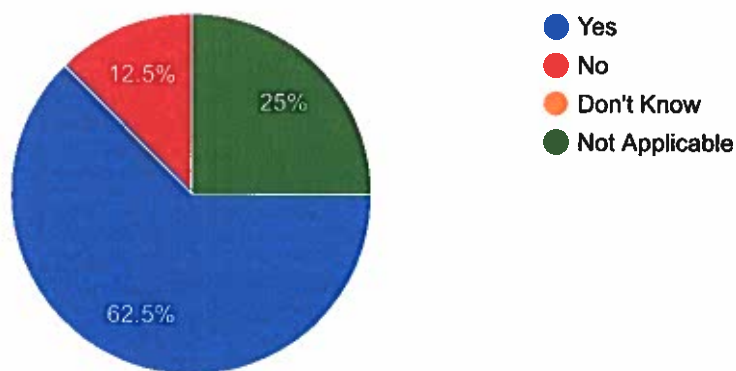
proof of tenancy or ownership - nondiscriminatory

They are periodically reviewed to ensure they meet requirements

We are a Fire Department

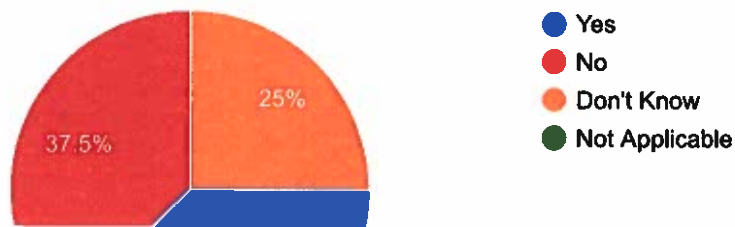
Does your Department make changes to standard operating procedures to include a person with disabilities? (For example, allowing someone to bring a personal attendant with them to a recreation class or moving an event to an accessible location?)

8 responses



Is there a formal procedure for making changes to standard operating procedures?

0 responses



If Yes to the question above, please describe the procedure.

3 responses

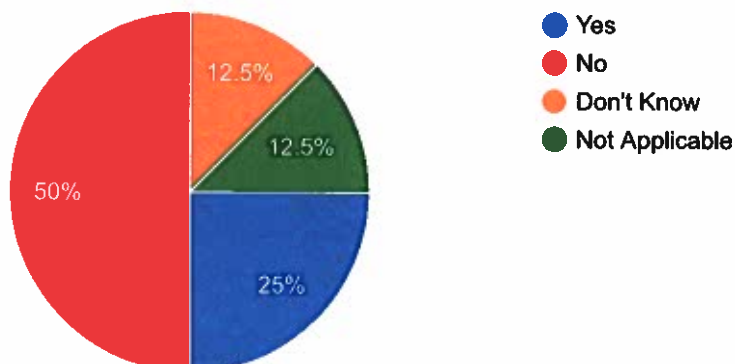
Chief's approval

For Council/Commission Meetings we request prior notice of accommodation needs, and when expecting higher than normal attendance we will arrange to move location of meeting to a more appropriate location that can accommodate the increased number of people and meet ADA access requirements.

Person writes a letter or complaint. It is taken to staff or possibly the City Council.

Do you track accessibility requests?

8 responses



If Yes to the question above, please describe requests received.

3 responses

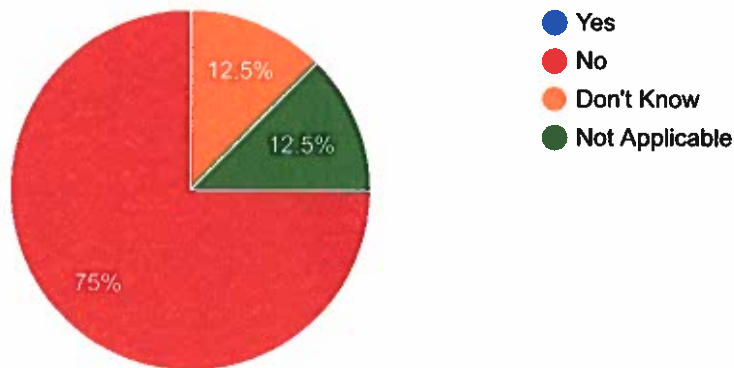
sidewalk repairs

Have not had any accessibility request but if we did, I would

Side walk trip hazards, road hazards in crosswalks

Does your Department (activities or services) charge an additional fee for people with disabilities for modifying programs

8 responses



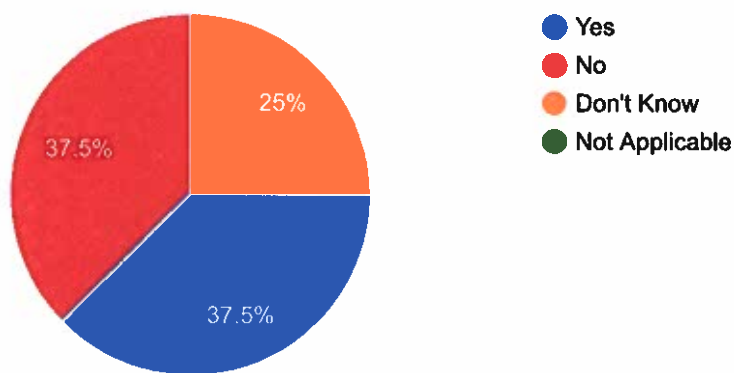
If Yes to the question above, please describe.

1 response

To my knowledge no, Mary provides translation services at no cost. We used to have hearing aids for hearing challenged attendees at City Council Meetings, however I don't know if we still have this equipment.

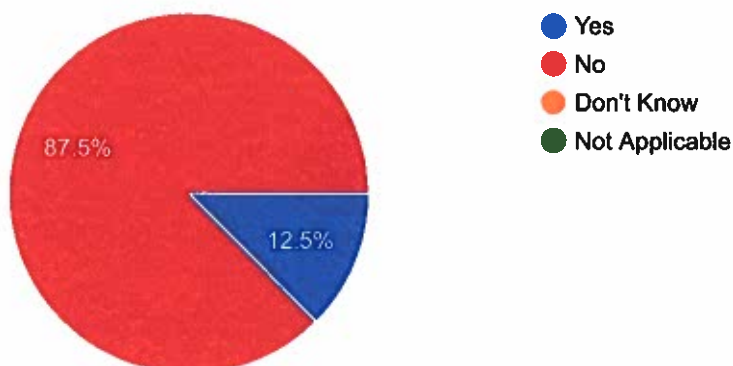
Does your Department consult or work with any outside organizations or groups that assist people with disabilities such as the Center for Independent Living or Senior Citizen's advocacy group?

8 responses



Does your Department have any policies which exclude service animals, such as service dogs for the blind or signal dogs for the hearing impaired?

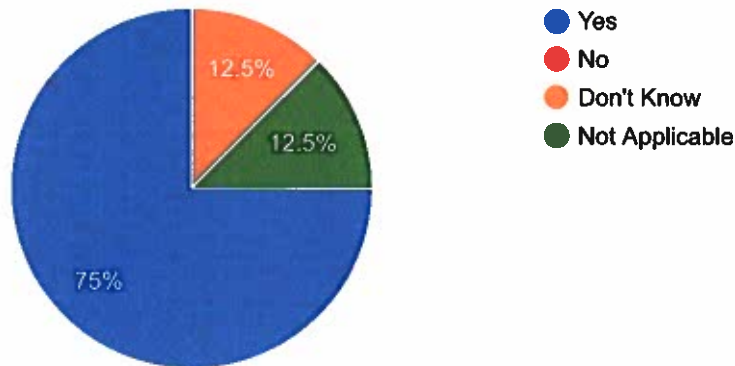
8 responses



Notice Requirements

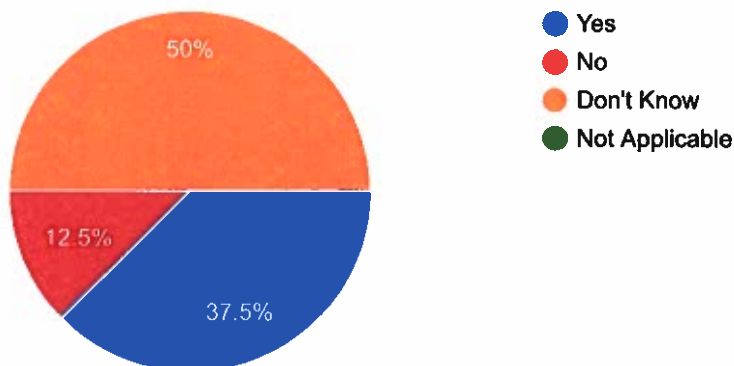
Do you have a nondiscrimination statement that includes persons with disabilities

8 responses



Is a nondiscrimination statement that includes information about how to reach the ADA coordinator posted in all Departments in a location that maximizes public exposure?

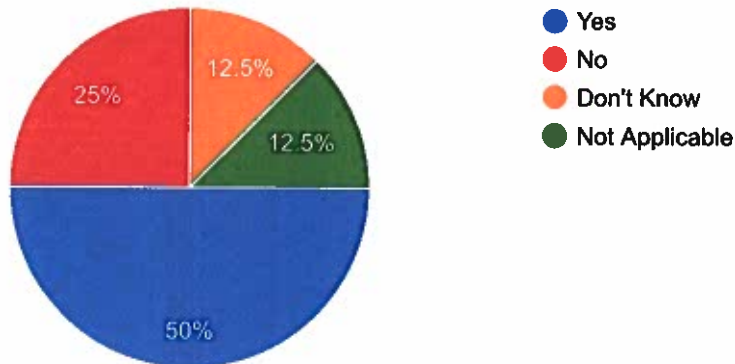
8 responses



Do you notify all persons that your meetings, hearings, interviews, and conferences will be held in accessible locations and that adaptive/auxiliary aids (such as listening devices, readers for the

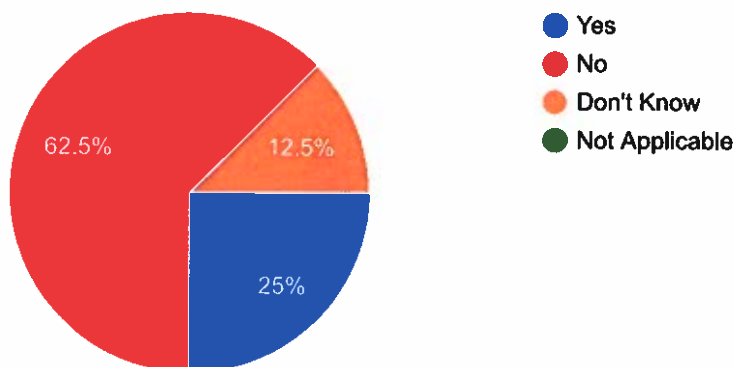
blind, pen and paper to assist) will be provided, upon request, to participants with disabilities?

8 responses



Do you know the procedure for filing a disability discrimination complaint?

8 responses



If Yes to the question above, please describe.

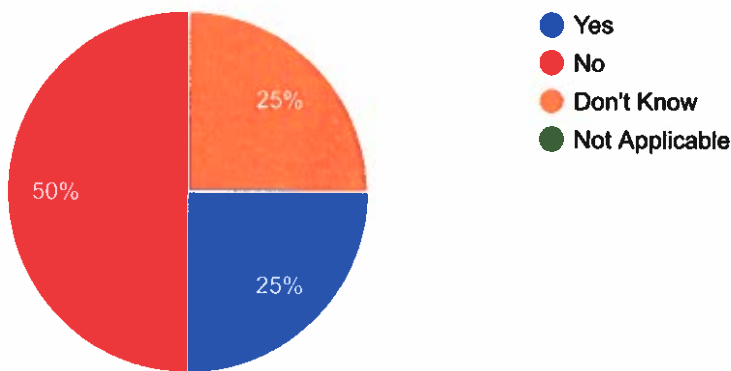
2 responses

with City Clerk

Contact supervisor and/or HR

Do you notify all members of the public how and with whom to file a disability discrimination complaint?

8 responses



If Yes to the question above, please describe.

3 responses

When received inform complainant of process

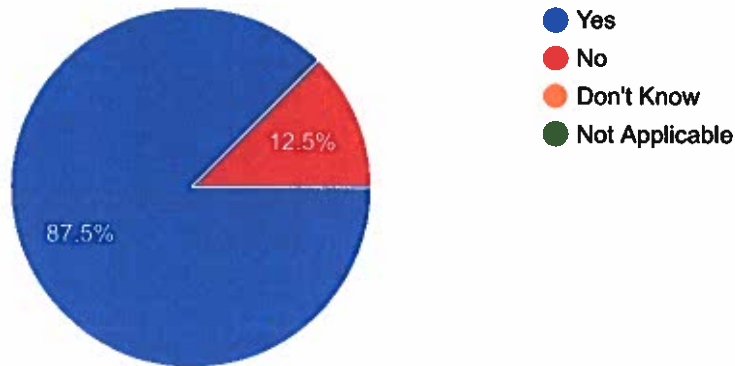
File with the City Clerk.

Refer it to the City Clerk

Printed Information

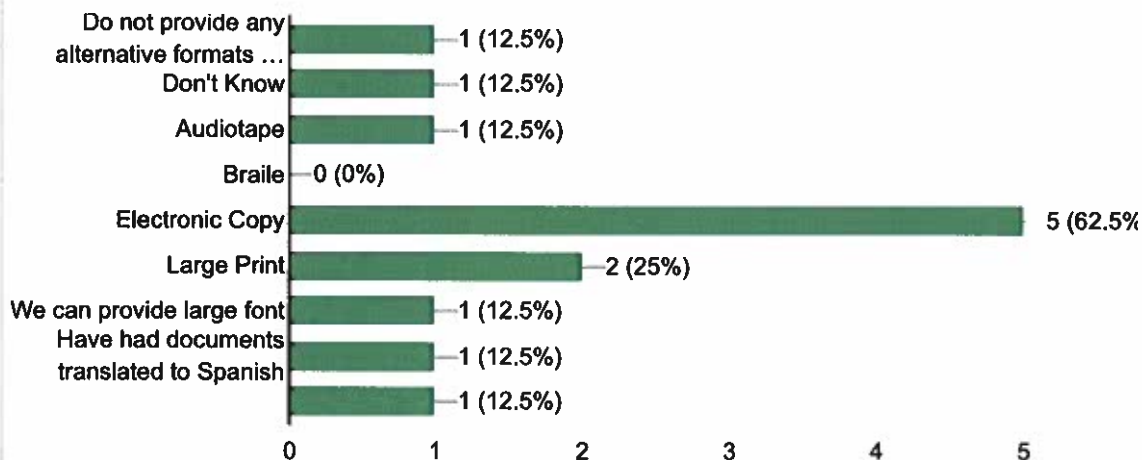
Does your Department produce printed materials that are made available to the public?

8 responses



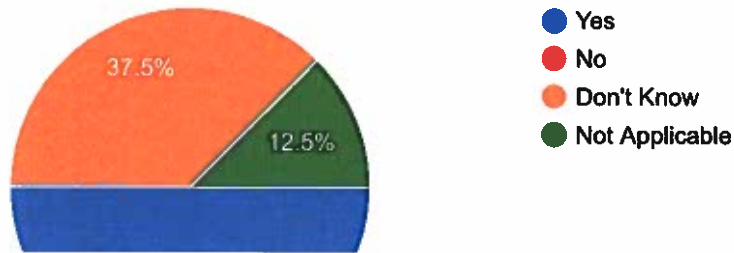
How do you make documents and publications available to individuals with disabilities?

8 responses



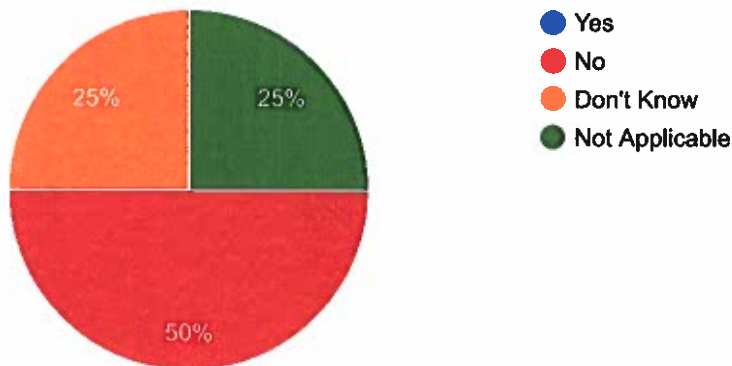
Do you make the content of documents and publications available in simple, easy to understand language for individuals with learning disabilities?

8 responses



Does your Department include images of people with disabilities?

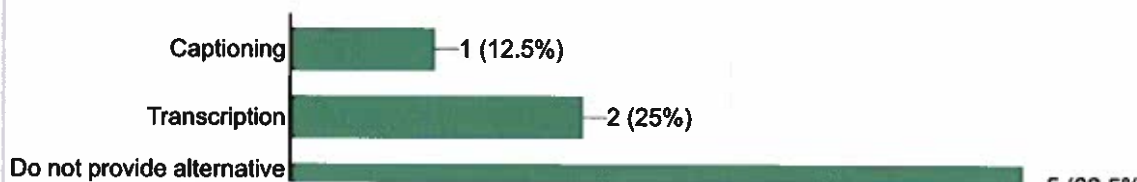
8 responses



Television and Audiovisual Information

How do you make audiovisual, televised or online presentations prepared or presented by your Department to the public accessible to individuals with disabilities?

8 responses



What type of audiovisual presentations (film, videotape, television) does your Department provide?

8 responses

none

listen to meetings online

NONE

We do not have any audiovisual presentations

PowerPoint Presentations

None

If you show people in your audiovisual presentations, do you also portray individuals with disabilities in your audiovisual presentations?

8 responses

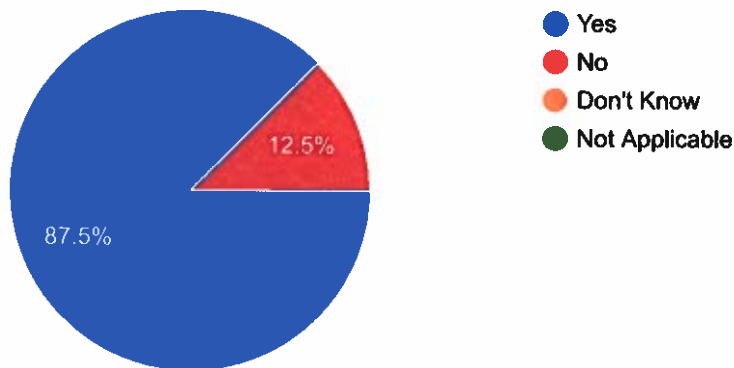




Website

Does your Department have a Website

8 responses



- Yes
- No
- Don't Know
- Not Applicable

What information is provided on this site?

8 responses

General City Information for ALL Departments

general

FORMS

Contact info, program info, class schedules and location, content management

City and Department information

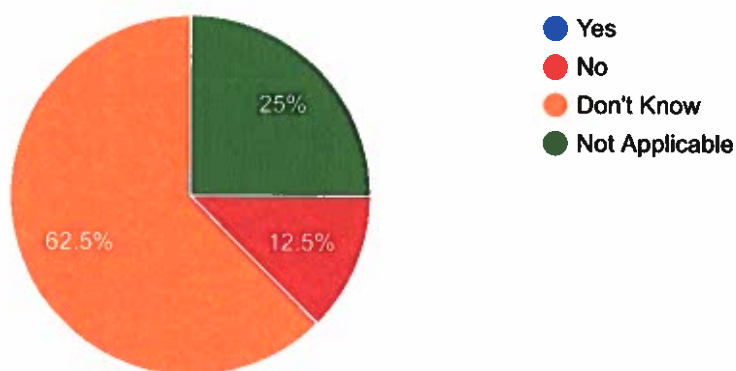
City Website: Forms, Program Information, Agendas (Council/Commissions)

General information on departments, Forms, Current events.

na

Does your Department ensure that its Website is usable by individuals with disabilities, including those who use speaking browsers

8 responses



If Yes to the question above, please describe the process for testing Website accessibility.

0 responses

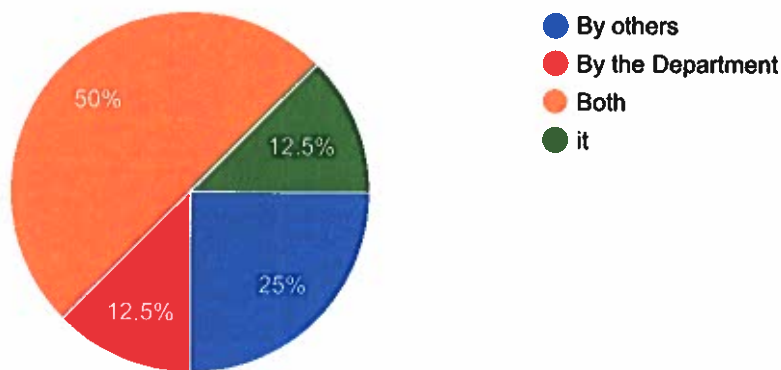
No responses yet for this question.

Are the documents provided on your Website for downloading accessible to persons with visual disabilities?

8 responses

Is information regarding your Department's facilities, programs and services created and managed by the Department or by others?

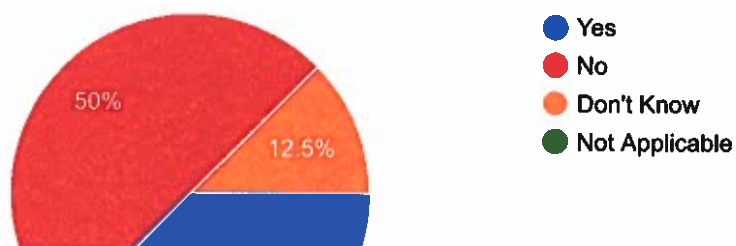
8 responses



Public Telephones and Communication Devices

Do you communicate by telephone with individuals with hearing or speech difficulties?

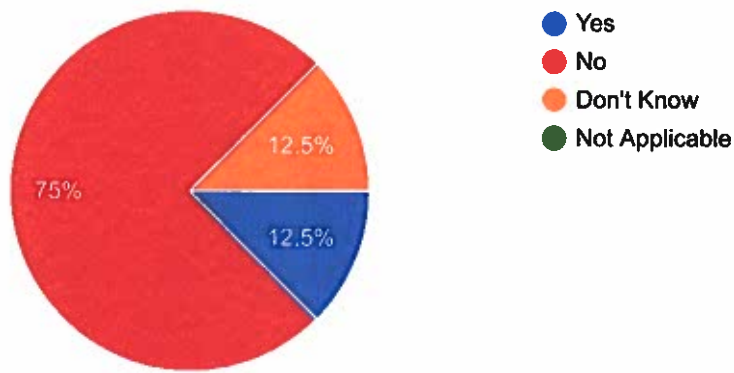
8 responses





Do you use Text Telephones (TTY's) or Telecommunication Devices for the Deaf (TDD's)

8 responses



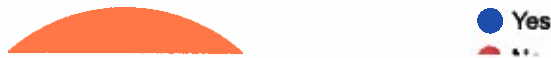
If yes to the question above, list the location, number and organization of TTY/TDD directories in which the TTY/TDD number is listed

1 response

Dispatch Center, 530-824-7000 and 911 via AT&T phone system

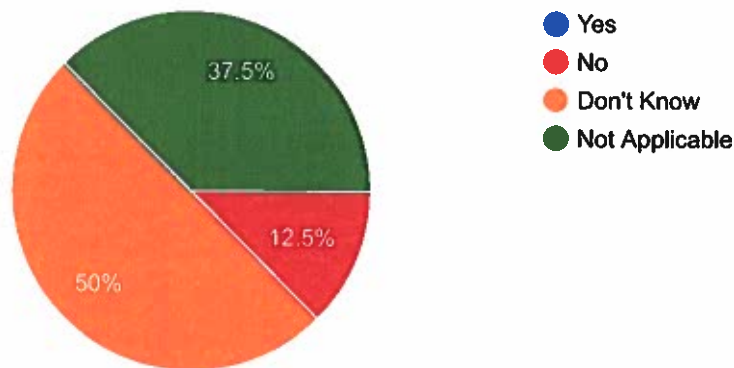
Do any staff members use the California Relay Service (711)?

8 responses



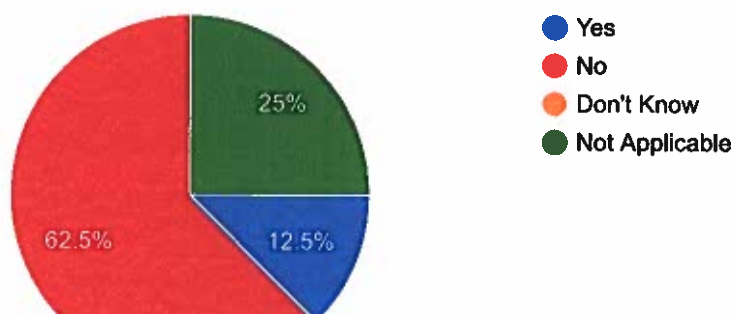
Do you publish your TTY/TDD number or California Relay Service numbers in all materials where a phone number is listed?

8 responses



Do you train your staff in operating TTY/TDD's and in other means of communicating over the telephone with a person with a hearing or speech disability?

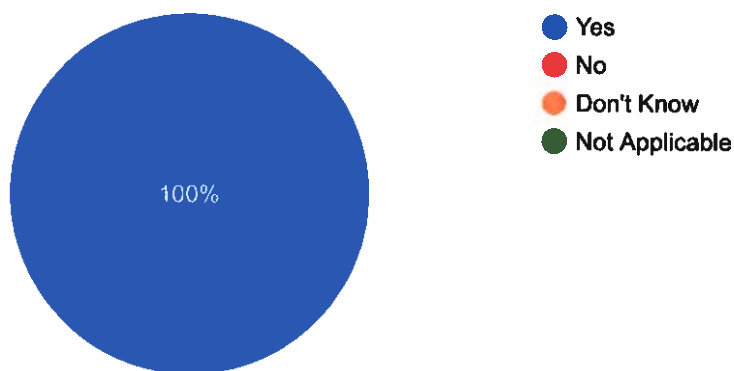
8 responses



Training and Staffing

Do any staff members have contact with the public?

8 responses



How do you inform staff members who have contact with the public of your Department's obligations and policies that enable persons with disabilities to participate in programs or activities?

8 responses

through Training

meetings

meet and confer

We do not have a plan in place

Trainings

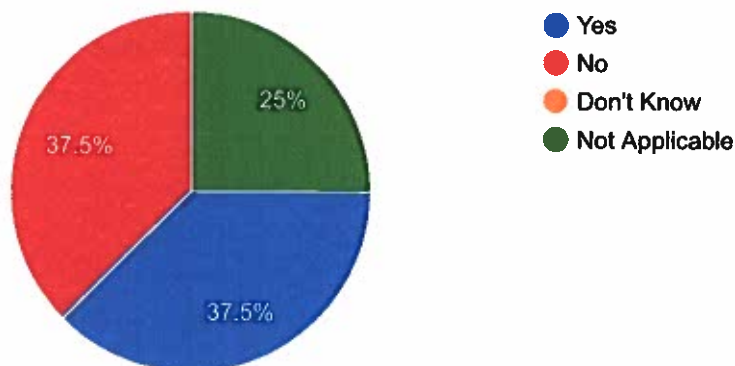
I am not a department manager and have no direct supervised staff

Initial and updated policy training and review

A memo and sneaking

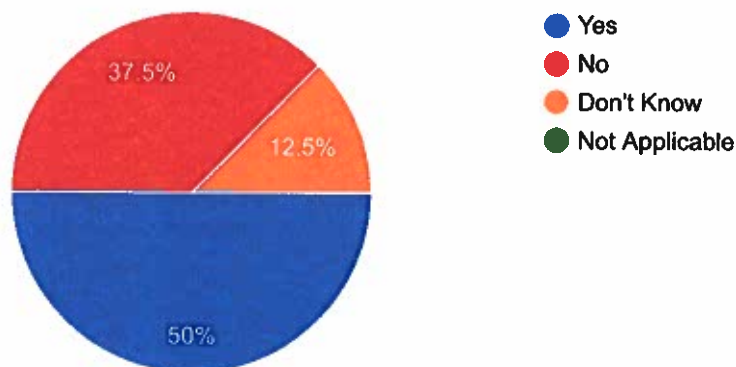
Does your staff receive training on interacting with people with disabilities?

8 responses



Are there staff members in your Department who provide emergency services to the public?

8 responses



If yes to the question above, have they had training in American Sign

Language or other means of communicating in emergency situations with people who have hearing or speech impairments?

4 responses

Yes

Not to my knowledge

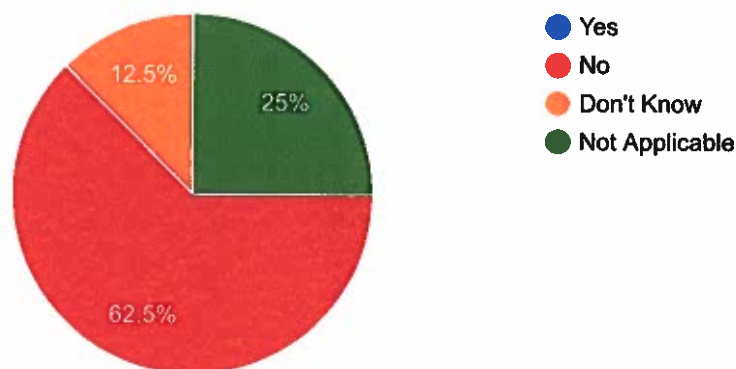
No

no

Program Eligibility Requirements and Admission

Are there any limitations or ratios for the number of people with disabilities who may participate in or be admitted to any Department program? (For example: exams, testing for level of ability, age requirements, etc.)

8 responses



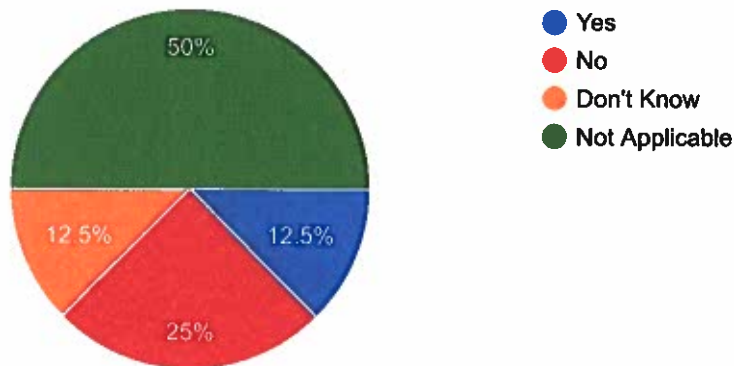
If Yes to the question above, please describe the limitations and programs:

0 responses

No responses yet for this question.

Does your program use any criteria (for example good health, residence, letters of recommendation) or written and/or oral tests (including level of skill or achievement, or other factors being tested) in the admissions process?

8 responses



If yes to the question above, please list the participation requirements

1 response

written, oral, medical, psych.....

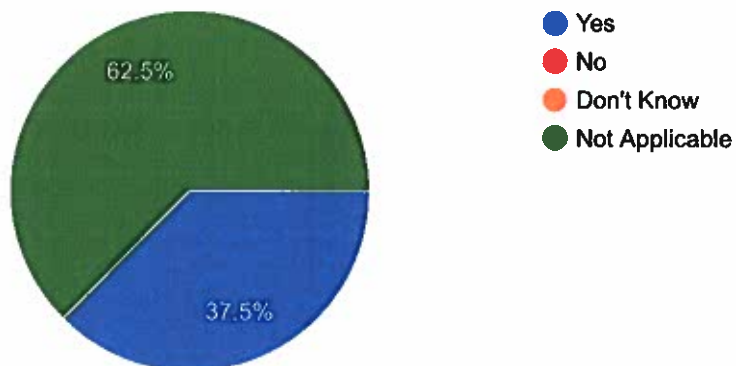
Are there any forms required for admission to the program (for example, tests and/or the submission of other admissions criteria such as certificates)?

8 responses



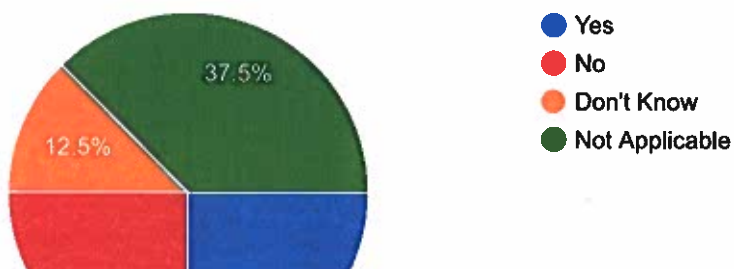
Do the forms contain a notice that the City does not discriminate against people with disabilities?

8 responses



Is an interview required prior to an applicant's entrance into the program?

8 responses

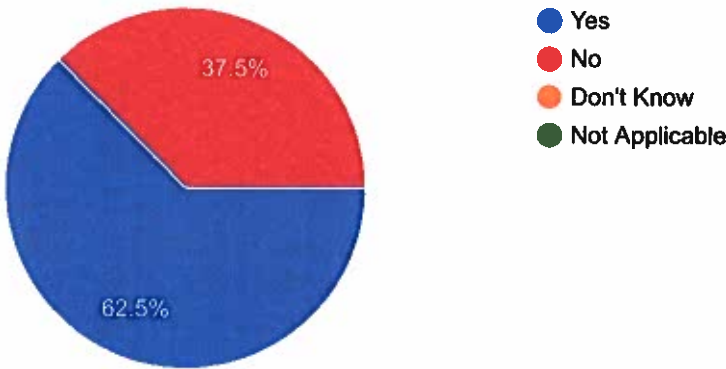




Public Meetings

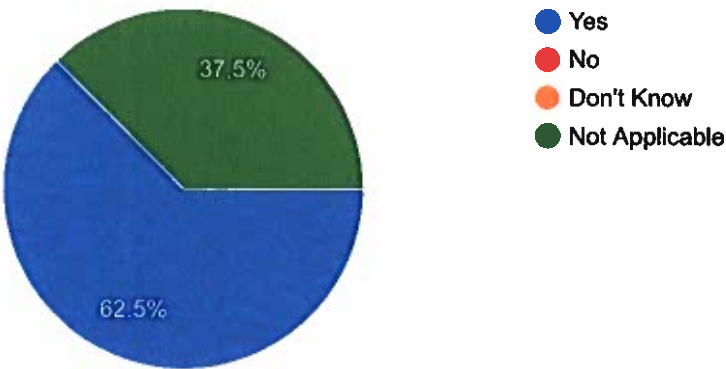
Does your Department hold public meetings?

8 responses



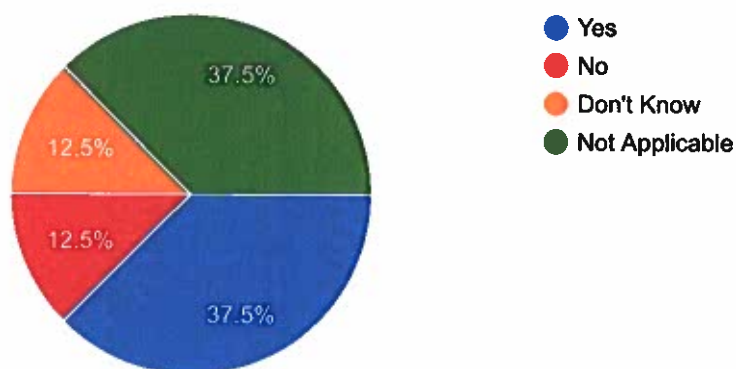
Do you require that public meetings, hearings, and conferences be held in accessible locations?

8 responses



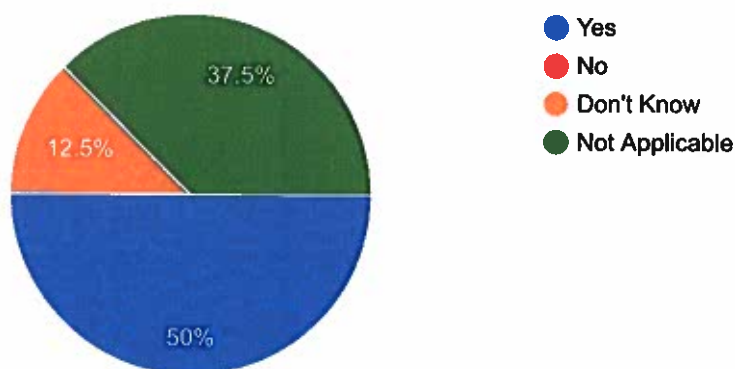
Are American Sign Language interpreters, readers, or adaptive equipment provided when requested for meetings, interviews, and conferences?

8 responses



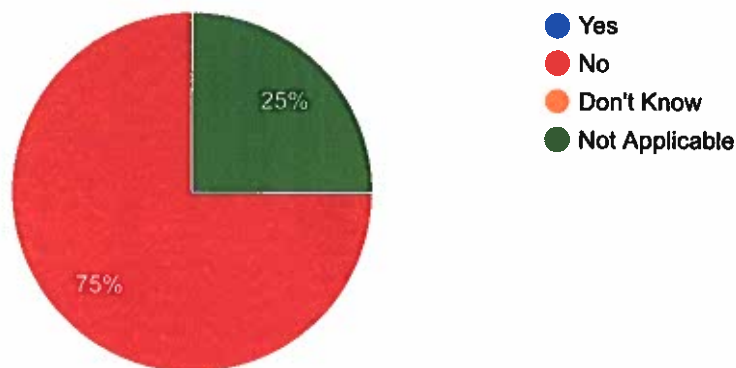
Do you ensure that all individuals with hearing disabilities who do not read sign language can participate effectively in meetings, conferences, and hearing via assistant listening devices or other means?

8 responses



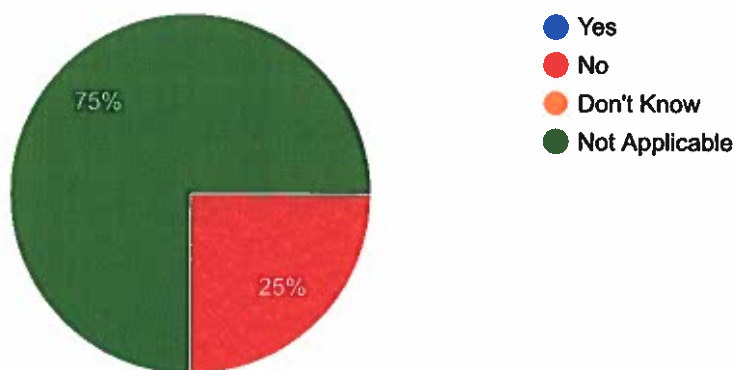
Do you provide transportation to volunteers, program participants, visitors, and others who participate in your programs?

8 responses



Do you have procedures to make transportation accessible to persons who have visual disabilities?

8 responses



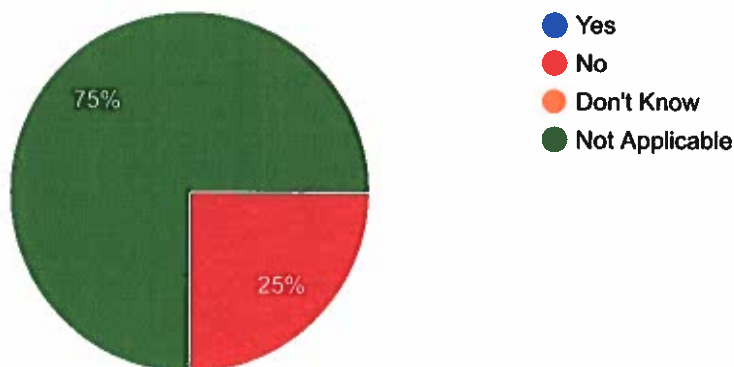
Do you have procedures to make transportation accessible to persons who have hearing disabilities?

8 responses



Do you have procedures to make transportation accessible to persons who have mobility disabilities?

8 responses



Do you have procedures to make transportation accessible to persons who have learning disabilities?

8 responses

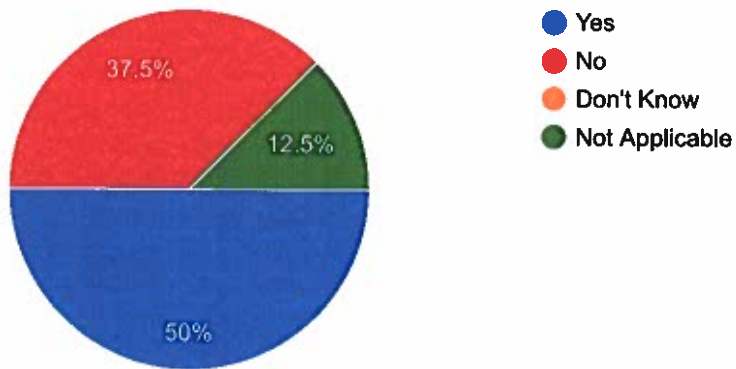




Consultants

Do you use consultants to conduct programs on behalf of your Department?

8 responses



If Yes to the question above, please list what consultants

4 responses

engineers

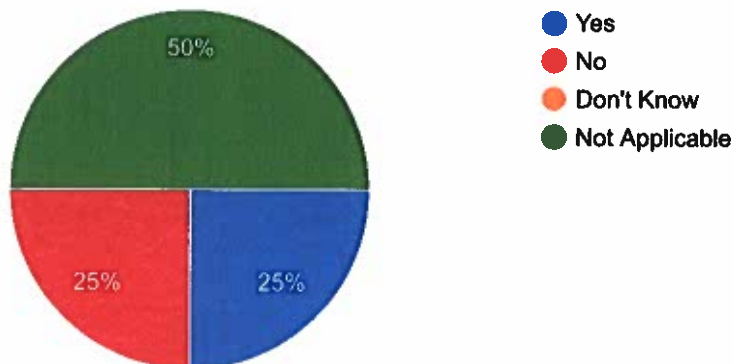
We hire independent contractors

Sometimes, Grant Writing/Administration Consultant

Engineers and contractors

Do you ensure that consultants are aware of their obligations to facilitate participation of individuals with disabilities in programs or activities operated on behalf of your Department?

8 responses



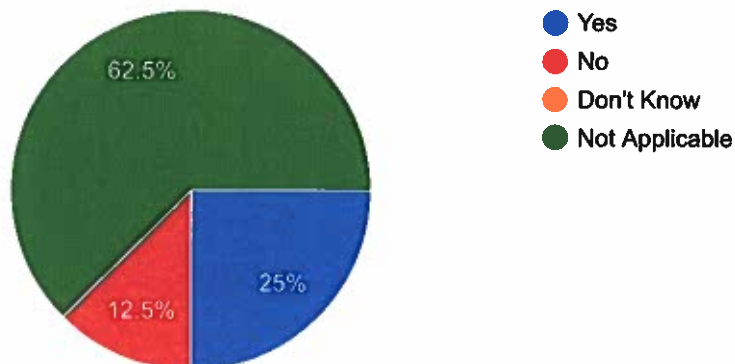
If Yes to the question above, please describe the procedures

0 responses

No responses yet for this question.

Do you monitor this obligation?

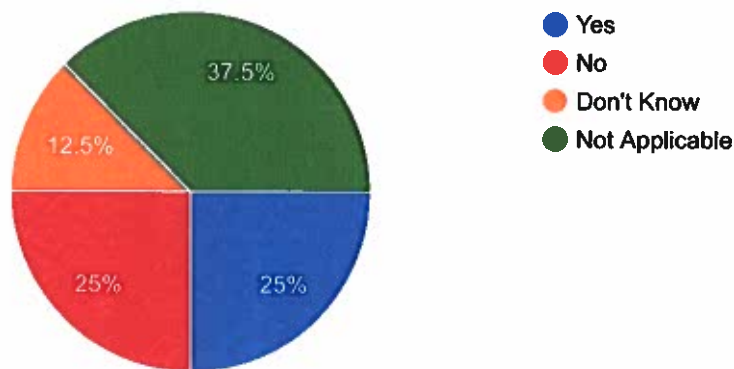
8 responses



Emergency Evacuation

Do you notify individuals with visual disabilities of emergency and evacuation procedures?

8 responses



If Yes to the question above, please describe the procedures.

2 responses

911

Alarms, voice commands, and physical Assistance

Do you notify individuals with hearing disabilities of emergency and evacuation procedures?

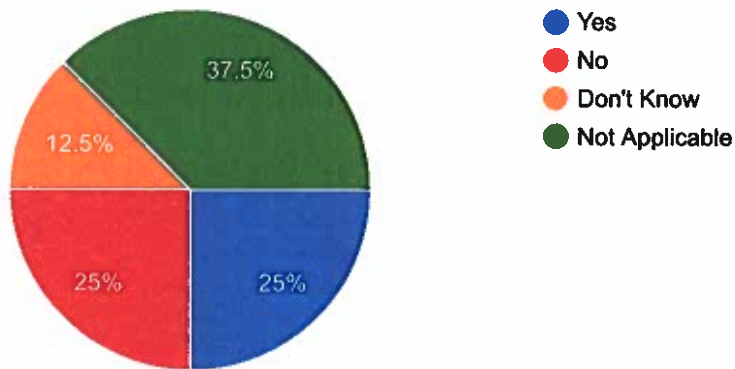
8 responses



Yes

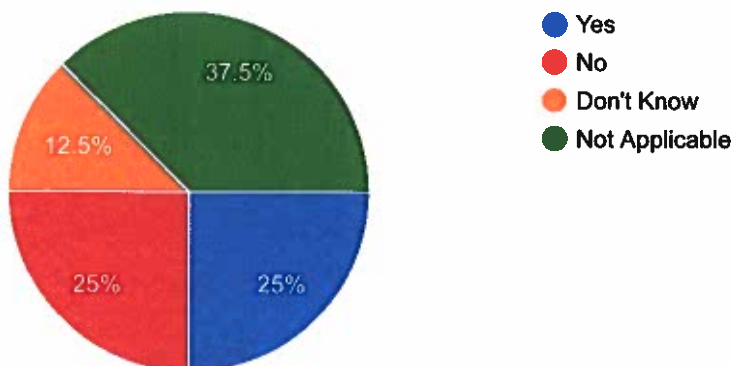
Do you notify individuals with mobility disabilities of emergency and evacuation procedures?

8 responses



Do you notify individuals with learning disabilities of emergency and evacuation procedures?

8 responses



List all facilities or portions of facilities used for your Department's programs, services or activities. For each facility, designate the activity for which it is used.

8 responses

City Hall- Public Meetings

none

front counter/lobby area - payments and utility service requests

Rodgers Theatre- Dance. Corning High School, Art, creative writing. Fire Department kitchen -baking. City Hall- misc classes. Church-arts and crafts

911 Dispatchers

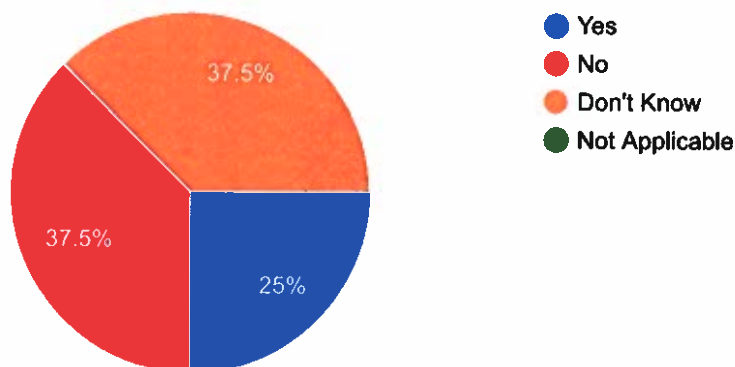
City Hall (Administrative Business) and City Council Chambers (Council/Commission Meetings/Elections).

City Hall -offices/contacts, Council Chambers-Meetings Corp. Yard- crew base

Pryatel Hall. dinners, breakfasts and funerals

Have you had requests for improving accessibility to your Department's programs or facilities?

8 responses



If Yes to the question above, please describe how many requests and what the requests were for.

2 responses

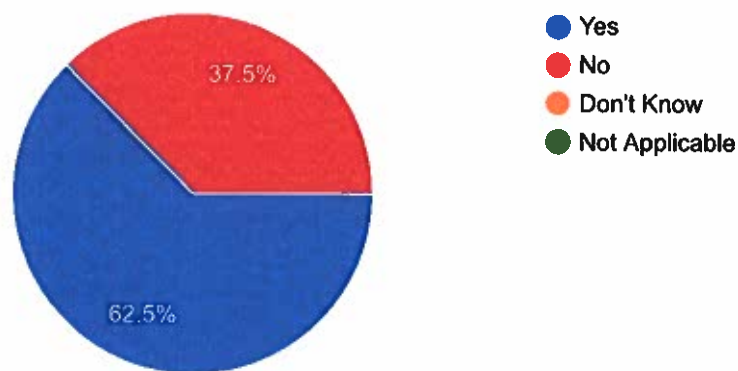
Library

Side walk and Street repair

Special Events and Private Events on Public Properties

Does your Department organize special events or do you help facilitate private events on City property such as a park or City building?

8 responses



If Yes to the question above, please describe briefly the type of event and what types of outside organizations are involved.

5 responses

Rodgers Theatre, Senior Center Community Events of all types

Food Truck Tuesday down town corning.

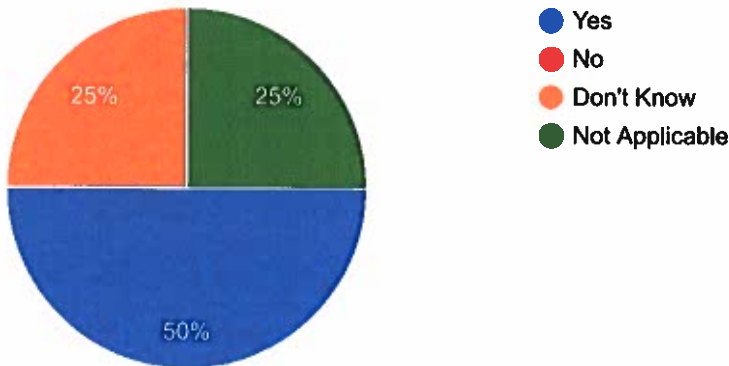
Taco Tuesdays (4 events per year), and assist the Chamber of Commerce with other events and uses at City Parks.

Private events / Parks

dinners, breakfasts and funerals none

Do you ensure that both private entities and your staff are aware of their obligations to facilitate participation of individuals with disabilities in these special events or private events held on public property?

8 responses



If Yes to the question above, please describe your Department's procedures.

4 responses

lexipol manual

Ensure that there are clear safe and adequate pathways

Ensure that there are clear, safe and adequate pathways

An application is submitted with the listed park to be used.

We assist when necessary

Do you have any accessibility questions for us? Please use the area below for any other questions or comments.

2 responses

no

No

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Google Forms

Appendix B

Site Accessibility Evaluations

Please visit City Hall or call (530)824-7029.



Appendix C

**Public Right-of-Way
Curb Return Inventory**



APPENDIX "C"

Appendix C Public Right-of-Way Curb Return Inventory				Notes for City Reference
#	Location	Compliance		
1	NW Corner Solano St. & Edith Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		cross slope 3.1%, 1.25" Transition, No Truncated domes
2	NE Corner Solano St. & Edith Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		Running slope 14.6%, gutter slope 5.7%, 0.25" Transition, No Truncated domes
3	SW Corner Solano St. & Edith Ave.	Non-Compliant (Minor)		Cross slope 3.2%, 0.75" Transition, No Truncated domes
4	SE Corner Solano St. & Edith Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		Running slope 11.1%, 1.0625" Transition, No Truncated domes
5	NW Corner Solano St. & Toomes Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		cross slope 3.2%, gutter slope 10.8%, 0.5" Transition, No Truncated domes
6	NE Corner Solano St. & Toomes Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		gutter slope 5.9%, 0.25" Transition
7	SW Corner Solano St. & Toomes Ave.	Non-Compliant (Minor)		0.75" Transition, No Truncated domes
8	SE Corner Solano St. & Toomes Ave.	Non-Compliant (Minor)		0.25" Transition, No Truncated domes
9	2003 Solano St.	Non-Compliant (Minor)		0.5" Transition
10	1936 Solano St.	Non-Compliant (Major)		gutter slope 5.2%, 0.25" Transition
11	NW Corner Solano St. & Lincoln Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		gutter slope 8.9%, slope of flared sides with top of CR more than 48" 11.3%
12	NE Corner Solano St. & Lincoln Ave.	Compliant		
13	SW Corner Solano St. & Lincoln Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		cross slope 2.1%, 0.5" Transition, No Truncated domes, Top of CR 30", Flared sides slope 14.1%
14	SW Corner Solano St. & Lincoln Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		ramp 30.5" wide, 5/8" Transition, No Truncated domes, Top of CR 30.5", Flared sides slope 14.9%
15	NW Corner Solano St. & Fairview Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		running slope 13.3%, gutter slope 11.3%, 1" Transition, slope of flared sides with top of CR more than 48" 26.1%, Corner-Type 29"
16	NE Corner Solano St. & Fairview Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" 25.0%
17	SW Corner Solano St. & Fairview Ave.	Non-Compliant (Minor)		corner-type 20"
18	SE Corner Solano St. & Fairview Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		gutter slope 5.5%, 0.25" Transition, slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" 22.3%, corner-type 18"
19	NW Corner Solano St. & Houghton Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		running slope 13.8%, 1.25" Transition, slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" 26.0%
20	NE Corner Solano St. & Houghton Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		running slope 11.3%, gutter slope 6.5%, slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" 25.7%
21	SW Corner Solano St. & Houghton Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		running slope 13.0%, gutter slope 11.3%, 0.75" Transition, No Truncated domes, slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" 25.2%
22	SE Corner Solano St. & Houghton Ave.	Non-Compliant (Major)		running slope 10.3%, 0.25" Transition, slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" 26.1%
23	NW Corner Solano St. & Hoag St.	Non-Compliant (Minor)		gutter slope 7.3%
24	NE Corner Solano St. & Hoag St.	Compliant		
25	SW Corner Solano St. & Hoag St.	Non-Compliant (Minor)		gutter slope 10.4%
26	SE Corner Solano St. & Hoag St.	Compliant		
27	NW Corner Solano St. & West St.	Non-Compliant (Major)		running slope 10.9%, gutter slope 14.8%, 0.75" Transition, slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" slope 16%, corner-type 40"
28	NE Corner Solano St. & West St.	Non-Compliant (Major)		gutter slope 11.7%, corner-type 36"
29	SW Corner Solano St. & West St.	Non-Compliant (Major)		running slope 11.1% gutter slope 3 5.2%, 0.25" Transition, slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" 15.8%, corner-type 28"
30	SE Corner Solano St. & West St.	Non-Compliant (Major)		ramp 32", running slope 11.1%, 1.125" Transition, slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" 14.2%, corner-type 24"
31	NW Corner Solano St. & 6th St. Facing South	Compliant		

#	Location	Compliance	Notes for City Reference
32	NW Corner Solano St. & 6th St. Facing East	Compliant	
33	NE Corner Solano St. & 6th St. Facing South	Compliant	
34	NE Corner Solano St. & 6th St. Facing West	Compliant	
35	SW Corner Solano St. & 6th St. Facing North	Compliant	
36	SW Corner Solano St. & 6th St. Facing East	Non-Compliant (Minor)	cross slope 2.8%
37	SE Corner Solano St. & 6th St. Facing North	Compliant	
38	SE Corner Solano St. & 6th St. Facing South	Non-Compliant (Minor)	cross slope 2.8%
39	NW Corner Solano St. & 5th St. Facing South	Compliant	
40	NW Corner Solano St. & 5th St. Facing East	Compliant	
41	NE Corner Solano St. & 5th St. Facing South	Compliant	
42	NE Corner Solano St. & 5th St. Facing West	Compliant	
43	SW Corner Solano St. & 5th St. Facing North	Compliant	
44	SW Corner Solano St. & 5th St. Facing East	Compliant	
45	SE Corner Solano St. & 5th St. Facing North	Compliant	
46	SE Corner Solano St. & 5th St. Facing South	Compliant	
47	NW Corner Solano St. & 4th St. Facing South	Compliant	
48	NW Corner Solano St. & 4th St. Facing East	Compliant	
49	NE Corner Solano St. & 4th St. Facing South	Compliant	
50	NE Corner Solano St. & 4th St. Facing West	Compliant	
51	SW Corner Solano St. & 4th St. Facing North	Compliant	
52	SW Corner Solano St. & 4th St. Facing East	Compliant	
53	SE Corner Solano St. & 4th St. Facing North	Compliant	
54	SE Corner Solano St. & 4th St. Facing South	Compliant	
55	NW Corner Solano St. & 3rd/99 Facing East	Compliant	
56	NW Corner Solano St. & 3rd/99 Facing South	Compliant	
57	NE Corner Solano St. & 3rd/99	Compliant	
58	SW Corner Solano St. & 3rd St. Facing East	Compliant	
59	SW Corner Solano St. & 3rd St. Facing North	Compliant	
60	SE Corner Solano St. & 3rd St.	Non-Compliant (Minor)	1.25" Transition
61	1081 Solano St.	Compliant	
62	NW Corner Solano St. & 2nd St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	running slope 56.0% curb, gutter slope 7.3%, 8" Transition, No Truncated domes, top of CR 30", slope of flared sides with top less than 48" 16.9%
63	NE Corner Solano St. & 2nd St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	running slope 10.0%, 0.25" Transition, No Truncated domes
64	SW Corner Solano St. & 2nd St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	3/8" Transition, Top of CR 30", slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" 16.9%
65	SE Corner Solano St. & 2nd St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	step curb, 5" Transition
66	NW Corner Solano St. & 1st St. Facing South	Non-Compliant (Major)	running slope 8.4%, gutter slope 9.9%, No Truncated domes
66	NW Corner Solano St. & 1st St. facing East	Non-Compliant (Major)	running slope 8.4%, gutter slope 5.8%, No Truncated domes
66	NE Corner Solano St. & 1st St. facing South	Non-Compliant, Currently Being Replaced	step curb, 6.0625" Transition, No Truncated domes
66	NE Corner Solano St. & 1st St. facing West	Non-Compliant, Currently Being Replaced	gutter slope 6.5%, No Truncated domes
66			running slope 12.8%, gutter slope 14.1%, 0.75" Transition, No Truncated domes, slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" 20.3%, Corner-type but only one side has painted crosswalk
66	SW Corner Solano St. & 1st St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	step curb 6", contained in painted crosswalk
66	SE Corner Solano St. & 1st St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	

#	Location	Compliance	Notes for City Reference
67	NW Corner Solano St. & East St. Facing South	Non-Compliant, Currently Being Replaced	step curb 5.5" Transition
68	NW Corner Solano St. & East St. Facing East	Non-Compliant, Currently Being Replaced	step curb 5.5" Transition
69	NE Corner Solano St. & East St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	gutter slope 5.5%, No Truncated domes
70	SW Corner Solano St. & East St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	running slope 8.4%, gutter slope 6.2%, 0.25" Transition, No Truncated domes, slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" 8.9%
71	SE Corner Solano St. & East St.	Compliant	ramp is not contained in painted crosswalk, but ramp specifications are compliant
72	NW Corner Solano St. & Peach St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	gutter slope 7.6%, 0.25" Transition, No Truncated domes
73	NE Corner Solano St. & Peach St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	gutter slope 7.9%, 0.5" Transition, No Truncated domes
74	SW Corner Solano St. & Peach St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	step curb 5.5" Transition
75	SE Corner Solano St. & Pear St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	Note* that ramp was cover in concrete rocks due to construction, unable to measure
76	590 Solano St.	Compliant	gutter slope, or slope of flared sides
77	519 Solano St.	Compliant	
78	SE Corner Solano St. & Prune St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	running slope 8.0%, gutter slope 8.8%, No Truncated domes, not contained in painted crosswalk
79	SW Corner Solano St. & Fig St.	Non-Compliant (Major)	step curb 5.5" Transition
80	NW Corner Solano St. & Marguerite Ave.	Compliant	
81	NE Corner Solano St. & Marguerite Ave.	Compliant	
82	SW Corner Solano St. & Marguerite Ave.	Compliant	
83	SE Corner Solano St. & Marguerite Ave.	Compliant	
84	SW Corner South St. & Stonefox	Compliant	
85	SE Corner South St. & Stonefox	Compliant	
86	NW Corner South St. & Old Hwy 99W	Non-Compliant (Minor)	gutter slope 5.5%, No Truncated domes
87	NE Corner South St. & Old Hwy 99W	Non-Compliant (Major)	gutter slope 5.9%, No Truncated domes, slope of flared sides with top of CR less than 48" 8.5%
88	SW Corner South St. & Old Hwy 99W	Non-Compliant (Minor)	gutter slope 7.8%
89	SE Corner South St. & Old Hwy 99W	Non-Compliant (Minor)	gutter slope 6.7%

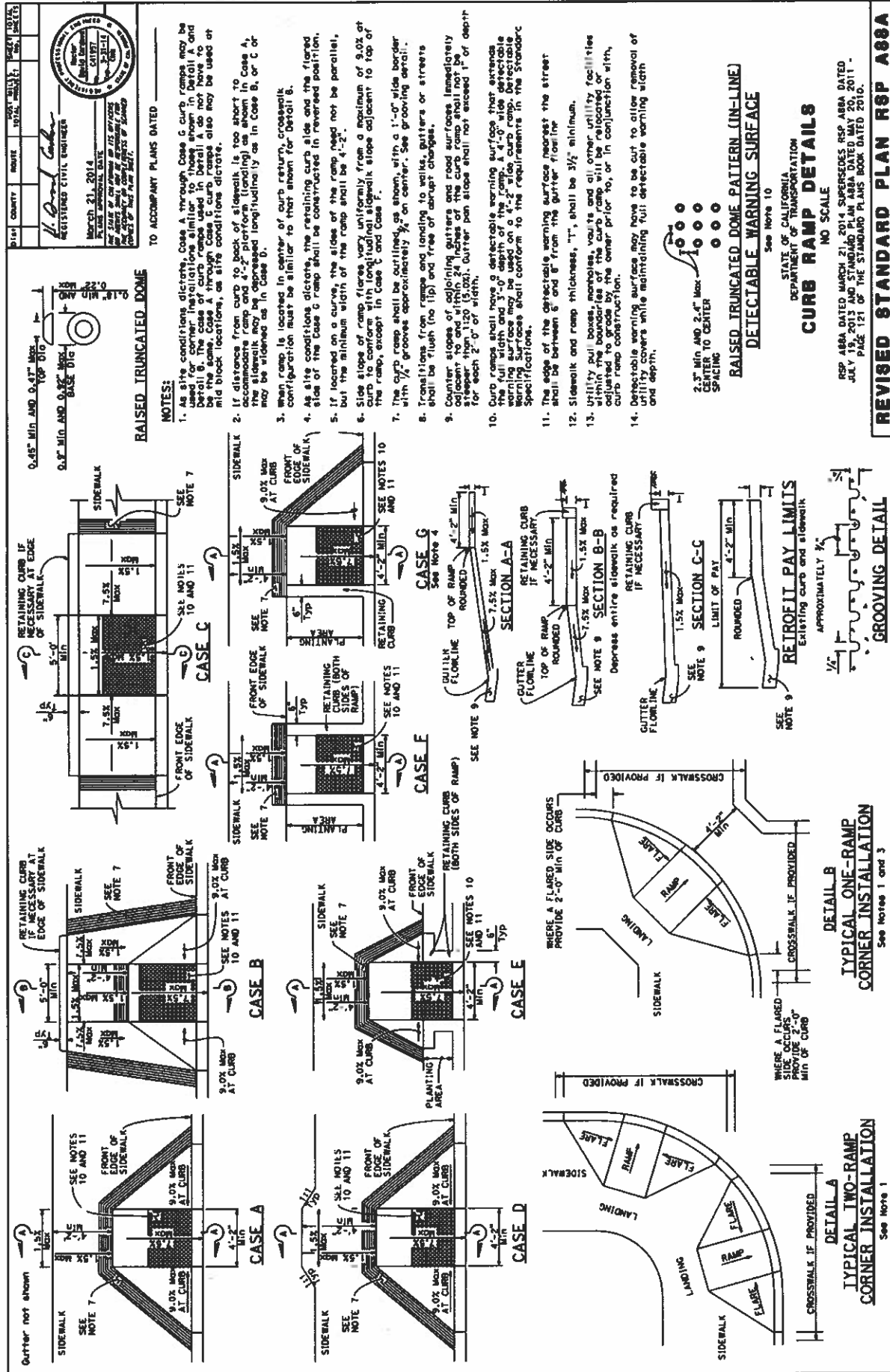
Appendix D

CIP Standard Details

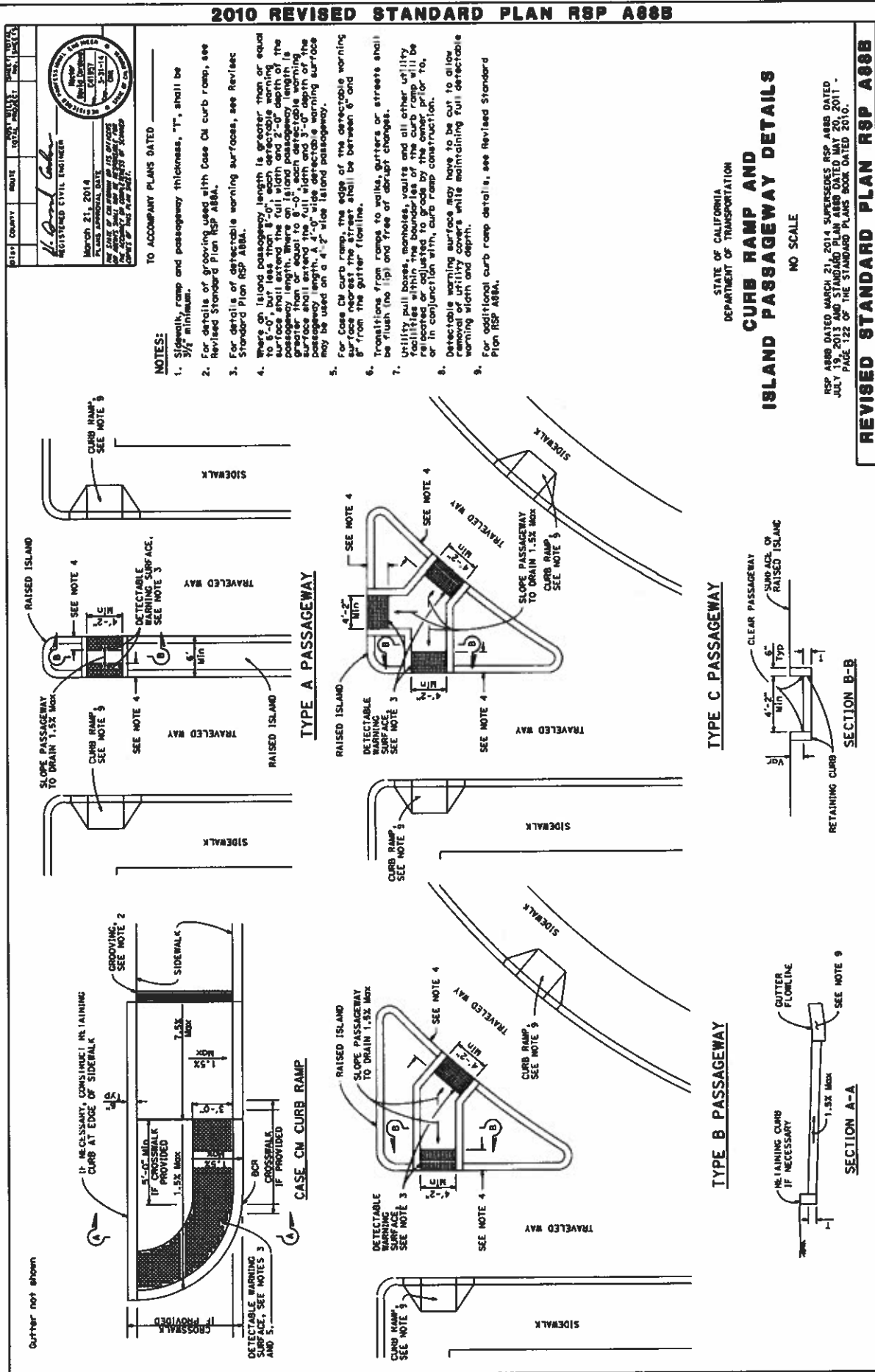


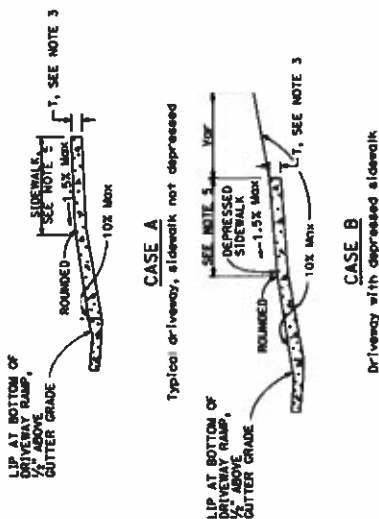
Appendix D - Standard Details for the Public Right-of-Way (Caltrans)

2010 REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A88A



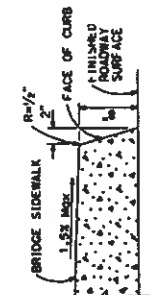
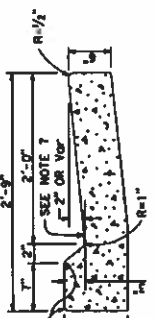
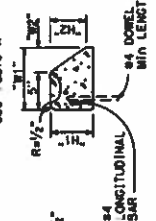
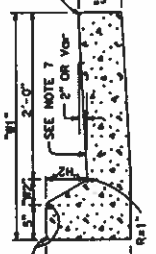
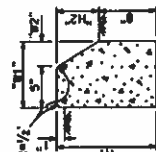
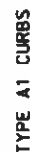
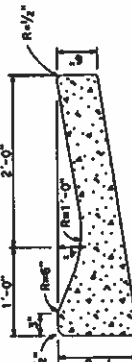
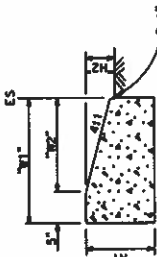
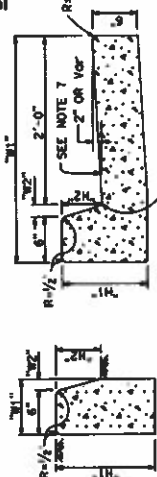
Appendix D - Standard Details for the Public Right-of-Way (Caltrans)





CURB TYPE	DIMENSIONS			
	"11"	"12"	"11"	"12"
A1-E	1'-2"	1'-4"	6"	1 1/2"
A1-E	1'-2"	1'-4"	6"	2"
A2-E	1'-0"	1'-0"	6"	1 1/2"
A2-E	1'-2"	1'-2"	6"	2"
A3-E	6"	5"	7 1/4"	1 1/4"
A3-E	6"	7"	7 1/4"	1 1/4"
B1-E	1'-0"	4"	7 1/4"	2 1/2"
B1-E	1'-2"	6"	9"	4"
B2-E	1'-0"	10"	4"	2 1/2"
B2-E	1'-0"	10"	4"	2 1/2"
B3-E	6"	3"	7"	2"
B3-E	6"	5"	8 1/2"	3 1/2"
D-4	10"	4"	1'-6"	1'-1"
D-6	1'-0"	6"	2'-2"	1'-9"

TYPE	CUBIC YARDS PER LINEAL FOOT	CURB QUANTITIES
A1-6	0.025815	
A1-8	0.030064	
A2-6	0.05903	
A2-8	0.063136	
A3-6	0.010326	
A3-8	0.01435	
B1-4	0.02185	
B1-6	0.02930	
B2-4	0.095151	
B2-6	0.195177	
B3-4	0.00641	
B3-6	0.01074	
B4	0.09709	
D-4	0.04003	
D-6	0.06804	
E	0.04661	



NOTES:

1. Case A driveway section typically applies.
2. X-3'-0" slopes for curb heights over 10' where 4:1 slopes shall be used on curb slope.
3. Sidewalk and ramp thickness "T" of driveway shall be 4" for residential and 8" for commercial.
4. Difference in slope of the driveway ramp and the slope of a line between the gutter and a point on the roadway 5'-0" from gutter line shall not exceed 1/4" for residential and 1/2" for commercial. If gutter slope change is required, the gutter slope shall not exceed 1' of depth for each 2'-0" of width.
5. Minimum width of clear passageway for sidewalk shall be 4'-2".
6. Retaining curbs and acquisition of construction materials shall be the responsibility of the contractor for curbs heights in excess of 5'.
7. Increase the pedestrian route of curb ramp location, the gutter pan slope shall not exceed 1' of depth for each 2'-0" of width.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CURBS AND DRIVEWAYS

NO SCALE

RSP A87A DATED JULY 19, 2013 SUPERSEDES STANDARD PLAN A87A
 DATED MAY 20, 2011. PAGE 1% OF THE STANDARD PLANS BOOK DATED 2010.

DATED MAY 20, 2011 - PAGE 119 OF THE STANDARD PLANS BOOK DATED 2010.
REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A87A

2010 REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A90A



Appendix D - Standard Details for the Public Right-of-Way (Caltrans)

2010 REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A908

DATE	PROJECT	ROUTE	SECTION	POST MILE	POST MILE

W. Paul Carter
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER
July 19, 2013
PLAN A908
DATE OF THE DRAWING OR THE OFFICIAL SEAL
DATE OF THE SEAL OR THE OFFICIAL SEAL
DATE OF THE SEAL OR THE OFFICIAL SEAL

TO ACCOMPANY PLANS DATED _____

NOTES:

- Parking spaces shall be so located that persons with disabilities are not required to enter or exit behind parked vehicles other than their own.
- Surface slopes of accessible on-street parking spaces shall be the minimum feasible.
- Where Plaque R996 (CA) or Sign R99C (CA) are installed, the bottom of the sign or plaque panel shall be a minimum of 7'-0" above the surrounding surface.
- Curb ramps shall conform to the details shown on Revised Standard Plan RSP A884.
- Accessible on-street parking spaces shall not be smaller in length or width than that specified by the local jurisdiction for other parking spaces, but not less than 20'-0" in length and not less than 8'-0" in width.
- Blue paint, instead of white may be used for marking accessibility aisles in areas where snow may cause white markings to not be visible.
- The words "NO PARKING" shall be painted in white letters no less than 1'-0" high on a contrasting background and located so that it is visible to traffic enforcement officials. See Revised Standard Plan RSP A24E for square foot area for painting the words "NO PARKING".
- There shall be no obstructions on the sidewalk adjacent to and for the full length of the parking space, except for the ISA parking sign shown.
- The conventional detail shall be the primary choice of accessible on-street parking. However, if the sidewalk lacks adequate space to construct a standard curb ramp, the Restricted Right of Way detail should be used.
- If the Restricted Right of Way width detail is selected and it conflicts with a bus stop or other uses, this detail may apply to the other end of the block.
- Accessible Parking Only Sign shall be Sign R99C (CA) or Sign R99 (CA) with Plaque R996 (CA).

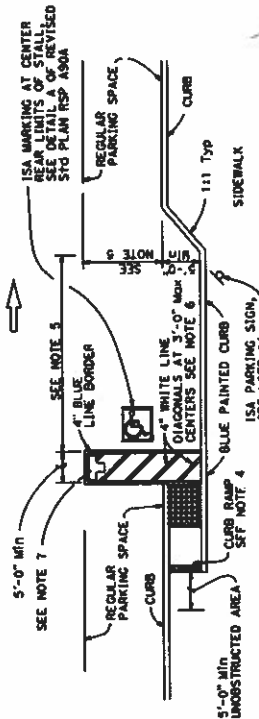
LEGEND

ISA = International Symbol of Accessibility

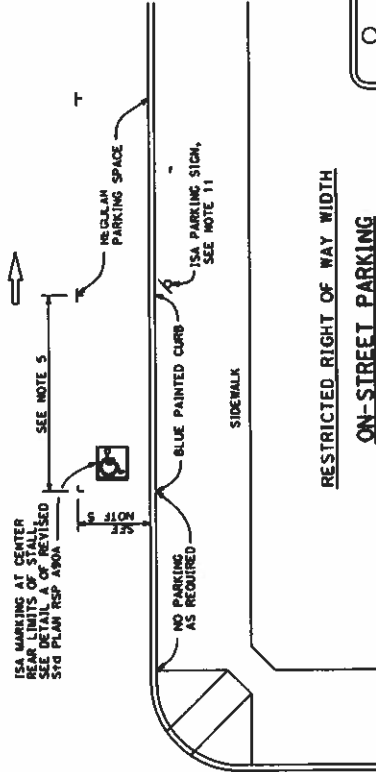
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
**ACCESSIBLE PARKING
ON-STREET**
NO SCALE

RSP A908 DATED JULY 19, 2013 SUPERSEDES STANDARD PLAN A908
DATED MAY 20, 2011 - PAGE 124 OF THE STANDARD PLANS BOOK DATED 2010.

REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A908



CONVENTIONAL (See Note 9)



RESTRICTED RIGHT OF WAY WIDTH ON-STREET PARKING (Parallel parking) (See Note 10)



Sign R99C (CA)
See Note 3



Sign R99 (CA)
See Note 3

Plaque R996 (CA)
See Note 3

**NO
PARKING**

PAVEMENT MARKING
See Note 7

City of Corning

Self-Evaluation & Transition Plan

September 2019

Appendix E

Grievance Procedure





TITLE II of the Americans with Disabilities Act Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

City of Corning ADA Grievance Form

Instructions: Please fill out this form completely, using black ink or typing. Sign and send it to the address in the next box. This form is available in alternate formats by requests.

Please mail or deliver to:
City of Corning, ADA Coordinator
794 Third St.,
Corning, CA 96021

Reporting Individual	
Name and Address	
City, State, Zip code	
Telephone	Home: Business:
E-Mail Address	
Service, Program or Facility Alleged to Be Inaccessible	
Service, Program or Facility	
Address	
City, State, Zip code	
Telephone number	
E-Mail Address	
Date	
Describe the way in which the service, program or facility is not accessible. (Please use an attachment as necessary)	
Proposed method of making the service, program or facility accessible. (Please use an attachment as necessary)	
Signature of Reporting Individual:	
Action Taken (for Office Use)	
File No. _____ Date Received: _____ Received By: _____	

Appendix F

Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Improvement Plan

Please visit the Public Information page at www.corning.org for the Site Accessibility Evaluation.

