

**City of Wichita, Kansas
Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan**

Sleepy Hollow Park

3300 East Edgemont

July 2005



Prepared by

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In conjunction with

The Great Plains ADA & IT Center and the City of Wichita Disability Advisory Board

City of Wichita – ADA/504 Transition Plan – Sleepy Hollow Park - July 2005 Legend: **Blue** font identifies hyperlinked documents – **Red** font indicates recommended changes to structures or policies

Locations	Structural Inconsistencies		Recommended Corrections/Modifications to Ensure Program Access	Criteria – L=low, M=medium, H=high			Supplemental Technical Information			Finalized Actions		
Location	Identified Issue	ADAAG Specifications	Recommended Correction	Priority (overall)	Public Access	Frequency - PWD	Photo #	Conceptual Costs	Support Information	Finalized Correction	Date to be Corrected	Date Completed (Include initial)
1. Play Area	A stable, firm and slip resistant surface does not exist leading to the individual play components and play structure exit points; and does not exist in the use zone around any of the play facilities.	15.6.4 1 (GAD AAG FR)	Since ADAAG does not specifically provide guidance on how to make play areas accessible, we are required to examine existing federal information, which is currently not part of the ADA and, therefore, not enforceable guidance. Two such documents exist; the Play Areas, Final Rule , October, 18 th , 2000 (Play Areas Final Rule); and the New ADAAG , November 24 th , 2004, Chapter 2, 240 Play Areas and Chapter 10, 1008 Play areas (New ADAAG). In essence, both of the Play Areas Final Rule and New ADAAG are identical and both were created by the U.S. Access Board. The individual and composite play components within this play area are accessible according to the Play Areas – Final Rule. However, Accessible routes do not lead to required accessible play equipment, due to surface cross slopes greater than 1:50, running slopes greater than 1:12, and abrupt changes in level greater than ½-inch. In other words, the existing sand surface is not considered an accessible surface. The composite play structure does have a rubber accessible surface which leads to it, but no such surface leads from it's exit points, not to other ground level play components. To ensure an accessible route surface, not requiring regular maintenance, which is also impact attenuating, we recommend that one accessible path of travel, be installed which consists of either rubber tiles or poured rubber, leading to each single play component and exit points of the composite play structure. We also recommend that a rubber surface be provide in the use zones of each single play component and the composite play structure However, such rubber surface is not technically required by the available accessibility guidance, but may be required by the general program access provisions of Title II. (Note: A well maintained wood fiber surface, as defined in (SEWFAPS) , is also considered accessible under the conditions that such surface is maintained regularly.	L	M	M	3 4 5 6	\$3,000	For additional qualitative guidance we utilized " Guide to the ADAAG & Final Rule (GADAAGFR) " and " Stabilized Engineered Wood Fiber for Accessible Playground Surfaces, Final Report (SEWFAPS) ": Phase III, December 2004. <i>(not enforceable)</i>	Create an accessible route of travel to all play areas and provide a rubber surface in the use zones of each play area.	12/31/16	

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2. Curb Ramp	A detectable warning surface made up of truncated domes does not exist leading from the street to the park entrance.	4.7	According to ADAAG, changes in levels along an accessible route shall comply with 4.5.2 . If an accessible route has changes in level greater than 1/2 in (13 mm), then a curb ramp, ramp, elevator, or platform lift (as permitted in 4.1.3 and 4.1.6) shall be provided that complies with 4.7 , 4.8 , 4.10 , or 4.11 , respectively. The existing curb cut has a detectable warning surface. However, this detectable warning does not comply with current ADAAG specifications regarding truncated domes. Modify all existing curb cuts, leading to this park from the street level, to comply with ADAAG specifications pertaining to a detectable warning surface. Trim the grass, growing on the sidewalk, to ensure access for wheelchair users.	M ®	M	M	1	\$200	Curb Cut Detail Curb ramp attachment #1 Detectable Warning Suspension Detectable Warning Specifications #1, #2	Provide truncated domes detectable warning surface at all these curb ramps.	12/31/11				
3. Drinking fountain	The faucet control, on the drinking fountain, is not within specified reach range.	4.15 4.1.3(10)	According to ADAAG, the number of all facilities and elements, which are required to be accessible, are delineated in ADAAG section 4.1 . However, 4.1 only addresses drinking fountains in reference to floors of a building or facility. The program access provisions of Title II require all programs and services to be accessible and usable. Drinking fountains are a service provided by the City and must be made accessible. The number of drinking fountains that are required to be accessible in a park or play area setting is debatable, but we consider that at least one at this particular park should be fully accessible to individuals who use wheelchairs. Modify the existing drinking fountain to comply with ADAAG specifications for individuals who use wheelchairs, including spout height. Additionally, we recommend providing a hi-lo fountain where the existing fountain is located.	L	M	M	2	\$300	Building Block 7 – Drinking Fountains Sample hi-lo fountain in park setting	Provide an ADAAG compliant hi-lo drinking fountain at the current location of the non-compliant one.	12/31/16				

Sleepy Hollow Park - Conceptual Cost Projections

Total	\$3,500
Year Three (High)	\$0
Year Five (Medium)	\$200
Year Ten (Low)	\$3,300