TRANSITION PLAN IV Americans With Disabilities Act

April 1999



Disabled Students Advisory Committee

November 5, 2009

The Cal Poly Transition Plan is being reviewed for update. The update will be presented for approval to the Disability Access and Compliance Committee in early 2010.

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Introduction

On July 26,1990 the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) became law establishing the nation's first comprehensive civil rights law for people with disabilities. Title II of ADA requires that all public entities such as Cal Poly provide access to all its' services, programs, and activities. In the event architectural barrier removal is required to achieve this accessibility, ADA requires a Transition Plan be prepared listing these barriers and prioritizing their removal.

This fourth incarnation of the Transition Plan is presented to the campus community by the Disabled Students Advisory Committee. Although the committee administers no funding for barrier removal, this document establishes campus priorities for barrier removal by the various entities responsible for campus facilities. Additionally, this Transition Plan chronicles the progress made and barriers removed since the passing of the ADA.

In January 1993 Building Analytics, a consultant to the Chancellor's Office, completed a campus survey. The resulting computer database contains all technical violations of ADA guidelines holding the existing facilities up to the standard of a new facility. Although this document is a valuable tool, it fell short of a Transition Plan on two counts; first, it did not evaluate the architectural barriers in light of program access, and second, it was not a project list of specific barriers that we intend to remove. The analysis included with the survey is referred to as *ADA Transition Plan I*.

ADA Transition Plan II was the result of the forming of the Facilities Access Committee and their extensive effort from October 1993 to November 1995. Considering program access, the committee developed priorities and strategies that resulted in lists of barrier removal projects, of which many were implemented.

ADA Transition Plan III built upon the previous plan by entering the projects into a database to enable monitoring, updating and flexible reporting.

The current *ADA Transition Plan IV* follows through with documentation of past barrier removal projects and providing a forum for the evolution of priorities for future barrier removal projects.

The Disabled Students Advisory Committee actively encourages participation from the campus community in monitoring the Cal Poly Transition Plan.

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Priorities for Barrier Removal

Priority 1

- Site access.
- Safety issues.
- Newly created barriers. *

Priority 2

- Access to instruction.
- Access to rest rooms.

Priority 3

• All remaining *Program Access* barriers.

Priority 4

• Worthwhile access projects in excess of ADA or Title 24 requirements

Priority 5

• Current level of accessibility is acceptable.

*All barriers created intentionally or unintentionally after July 26, 1990. This category is new to Transition Plan IV.

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Strategies for Barrier Removal

The following table summarizes priority ranking of project types and strategies for project development.

	Project Type	Project Development Strategy	
1.0	PRIORITY 1		
1.01	Parking and passenger loading areas	Calculate required spaces based on campus total spaces and a lot-by-lot count. The goal will be between the two numbers. When ADA requirements for parking spaces are calculated on a lot-by-lot basis, Cal Poly needs 140 accessible spaces. On an overall basis we need only 70 spaces. The committee feels neither approach is fully appropriate and has decided on a goal of 120 accessible spaces. Once the goal is reached, usage and needs will be reevaluated. Provide additional van spaces, when four or more spaces are newly created or upgraded in a group, a van accessible space will be created. Eliminate safety hazards at existing spaces. Bring all signage & striping up to current requirements. Re-evaluate parking location vs destination on a campus wide scale.	
1.02	Exterior circulation	Ensure total access all along sidewalks on both sides of Perimeter, Grand, and central Via Carta - no missing ramps, no mis-aligned ramps. Develop north-south accessible routes (along grade). Upgrade stairs if they pose a safety hazard. Remove any site barriers that currently cause major detours. Facilities Planning shall provide and maintain an accessible path-of-travel map of campus. The map shall be printed and distributed by Disabled Student Services.	
1.03	Exterior Signage	Identify all accessible entrances. Identify exterior path of travel where unclear. Identify all unsafe paths. Provide tactile map in the lobby of the Administration Building.	
1.04	Two entrances/exits to major "essential" buildings	Buildings with only one entrance due to size or security would be exempt if exiting is adequate. Buildings with an inaccessible 'main' entrance would be a prime candidate. Install power doors in the main entrance of major 'public' buildings, it is envisioned that 3 or 4 buildings would meet the definition of 'public' in this use.	
1.05	One entrance/exit to "non-essential" buildings that serve the public	Buildings such as Facility Services that are rated 'non-essential' in an academic light, yet receive high public use.	
1.06	Stairs at entry (if they pose a safety threat)	Replace handrails and provide contrasting treads where a safety hazard is present.	
1.07	Public TDD	Install one outdoor public TDD at the Library.	
1.08	Public Telephones	Provide volume controls and mounting height in full compliance.	
1.09	Accessible transportation system	On campus system already in place.	

1.10	Emergency sanctuary	Replace all interior emergency exiting maps and include sanctuary locations.
	signage &	Mount at wheelchair height. Identify actual sanctuary with signage. Provide
	coordination	maps /information/ procedures to all emergency personnel. Address issue of
1.11	Audio/visual fire	existing sanctuaries that are sometimes locked.
1.11	alarms	Upgrade fire alarms in high use buildings, high hazard buildings and residential buildings where current systems are grossly inadequate. It is
	alanns	understood that this is not a campus-wide retrofit, and only a handful of
		campus buildings would fit the criteria.
1.12	Critical	Provide at least one of each variety (ie, one of each type of computer lab,
1.12	science/computer lab	one of each type of chemistry lab, etc). In addition to casework
	stations	modifications, this will include fume hoods and computer hardware. Portable
		lab stations will be considered.
1.13	Mailboxes	Improve access to the postal kiosk. Lower all vending machines in the kiosk
		to compliant height. Provide additional mailbox in the lower campus.
1.14	Protruding object	Correct 'accident-waiting-to-happen' situations, interior or exterior.
	accident prevention	
1.15	Emergency eyewash/	
	shower	
2.0	PRIORITY 2	
2.02	Toilet rooms	Two tiered approach, 'compliant' and 'substantial compliant' level depending
		on use. Previously remodeled items usually OK if safe and functional (even
		if not up to current standards). High priority to room access, replacing
0.04		curtains at accessible stall and rooms that were skipped in the past.
2.01	Interior circulation	
2.01.1 2.01.2		Access to instructional space.
2.01.2		Door lever handles required on entry doors to spaces with occupancy over 20, others by request (stock-up).
2.01.3		Elevators - Braille labels and emergency phone access.
2.01.4		Furniture arrangement.
2.03	Dressing/locker	Provide private changing area.
	rooms	
2.04	Drinking fountain	
2.05	Library	
2.06	Seating/Assembly	Built-in assistive listening devices in rooms with occupancy over 50. Provide
	areas	individual wireless equipment through DSS.
2.07	Remaining	
	science/computer lab	
0.00	stations	
2.08 2.09	Stadium seating	Pomp occessible in all roome
2.09	Stage/ speaker platform	Ramp accessible in all rooms .
2.10	Critical interior	Update all rest room signage.
2.10	building signage	
3.0	PRIORITY 3	
3.01	Showers in non-	
5.01	essential buildings	
3.02	Changing areas	
3.03	Work areas	
3.04	Service counters	
3.05	Kitchen appliances	
3.06	Laundry rooms	
3.07	Additional TDDs	
3.08	Locker areas	

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3.09	ATM machines	(already accessible)
3.10	Remaining interior	
	signage	
3.11	Student Housing	The first and foremost issue is the determination of the number of wheelchair accessible living accommodations. The following rule was proposed: Provide full number as if the facility were being built today (approximately 38) OR EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING TWO, WHICHEVER IS GREATER; Provide 200% overstock of use over the last two years (approximately 2) OR Provide 1% of all rooms (approximately 14) AND shall be distributed proportionally to the extent possible among the various complexes. The seemingly complex rule is really a quite simple idea. If the current facilities were being built today, 38 accessible spaces would be required. With the current low occupancy, this seems unreasonable, but low occupancy should not be an excuse to do nothing. The rule sets an absolute minimum of 14, with provisions to expand if and when demand increases, up to an absolute maximum of 38. A unit will not be considered accessible until parking, entry, and path of travel
		issues are solved in addition to basic living spaces accessibility.
3.12	Food service	
3.13	Swimming pools	
3.14	Interior circulation	Access to non-instructional space.
4.0	PRIORITY 4	
4.01	New elevators	
4.02	Interior circulation on	
	floors served by new	
4.03	elevators Additional entrances/	
4.03	exits	
4.04	Additional tactile	
	maps	
4.05	New toilet rooms	
4.06	New drinking	
	fountains	
4.07	New telephones	
4.08	Stairs at entries that	
	do not pose a serious safety threat	
4.09	Second entrance to	
	"non-essential"	
	buildings	
5.0	PRIORITY 5	
5.01	Rescue assistance	
	areas	
5.02	Remaining fire	
	alarms	
5.03	Stairway not in	
5.04	accessible path	
5.04 5.05	Storage areas Windows	
5.05	Bathtubs	
5.00	Quiet areas	
5.01	Guior arous	

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5.08	Fixed Tables	
5.09	Additional science/	
	computer lab stations	
5.10	Electrical systems	

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