

ADA Transition Plans for Your Community

Accessibility for People with Disabilities

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Why Disability Is a Regional Concern: Population with Disability, Seven-County Chicago Region (ACS, 2011)

Type of Disability	Number of Residents	With Disability	Percent with Disability
All Disabilities	8,397,588	785,978	9.4%
Hearing Difficulty	8,397,588	154,687	1.8
Vision Difficulty	8,397,588	136,265	1.6
Cognitive Difficulty (5 +)	7,834,682	288,148	3.7
Self-Care Difficulty	7,834,682	172,156	2.3
Independent Living Difficulty (18+)	6,299,594	315,183	5.0

Is this person deaf or does he/she have a serious difficulty hearing? (all ages)
Is this person blind or does he/she have a serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses? (all ages)
Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?
Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping? (18 or over)

Why Disability Is a Regional Concern: Ambulatory Disability, Seven-County Chicago Region, American Community Survey, 2008-2010

Sex and Age	Residents	Number with Ambulatory Disability	Percent with Ambulatory Disability
Male, Age 5-17	792,655	4,136	0.5%
Male, Age 18-34	988,397	9,133	0.9
Male, Age 35-64	1,603,878	70,504	4.4
Male, Age 65-74	222,522	28,587	12.8
Male, Age 75 and Over	157,506	42,903	27.2
Female, Age 5-17	759,722	4,129	0.5
Female, Age 18-34	998,013	10,678	1.0
Female, Age 35-64	1,697,901	101,739	6.0
Female, Age 65-74	272,023	46,637	17.1
Female, Age 75 and Over	258,523	96,224	37.2
Total	7,751,140	414,670	5.3

Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs? Ages 5 and above

Employment and Labor Force Status by Disability Status, Seven-County Chicago Region, Ages 18-64, 2011

Disability Status	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force	Total
No Disability	3,619,055	451,530	885,786	4,956,371
No Disability (Percentages)	73.0%	9.1% (11.1%LFUR)	17.9%	100.0%
With Disability	136,839	37,469	222,139	396,447
With Disability (Percentages)	34.5%	9.5% (21.5%LFUR)	56.0%	100.0%
With Ambulatory Disability	56,304	14,968	130,945	202,217
With Ambulatory Disability (Percentages)	27.8%	7.4% (21.0%LFUR)	64.8%	100.0%



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Why Disability Is a Regional Concern: Secondary Benefits of Accessible Design

- Walkable Communities
- Transit-Supportive
 - Fixed Route Accessibility
 - Transit-Friendly Even for Those without Disabilities
- Supports Local Business Districts
- Safety



Curb zone, furniture zone, pedestrian zone, and frontage zone
La Grange



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Accessibility Planning Resources Transition Plan Community Briefing

- What are Transition Plans?
- Who Should Develop Transition Plans?
- When Should Transition Plans Be Developed?
- To Which Facilities Does the Transition Plan Requirement Apply?
- How Does a Government Develop a Transition Plan?

<http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/bike-ped/accessibility>



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What Are Transition Plans?

An evaluation and plan for physical improvements to address accessibility

- Required by Title II of ADA
- Also Required by Section 504 of Rehabilitation Act



A recent accessibility improvement in Chicago



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Who Should Develop Plans?

- All government entities must develop self-evaluations. Section 504 also requires self-evaluations for all entities receiving federal financial assistance.
- Entities with > 50 employees (full- or part-time) must develop transition plans, if structural changes are required to achieve program accessibility.



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When Should Transition Plans Be Developed?

- If a government entity has not developed a transition plan, but one is required, the entity should develop the plan as soon as possible.
- Adopted transition plans should be periodically updated. A system of periodic review is required for federal-aid recipients



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To Which Facilities Does the Transition Plan Requirement Apply?

- Existing facilities identified during the self-evaluation as requiring physical changes to provide accessibility.
- In addition, pedestrian facilities must be included in the transition plan for agencies with jurisdiction over streets and walkways.



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How Does A Government Develop a Transition Plan?

1. Identify the official responsible for developing and implementing the plan.
2. Establish a Complaint Procedure
3. Identify, Adopt, and Understand Applicable Design Standards and Guidelines
4. Engage the Community
5. Prepare the Self-Evaluation
6. Develop a Transition Plan to Set Out the Priority, Cost, and Schedule for Physical Improvements.
7. Maintain Documentation



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Accessibility Planning Resources: Municipal Survey Results

Number of Municipalities with "Approved plan to improve or maintain accessibility in the public right of way for people with disabilities:"

- 2002 "Yes:" 60
- 2010 "Implemented:" 54
- 2010 "Under Development:" 24
- 2010 Want to "Learn More:" 25

<http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/bike-ped>



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Accessibility Planning Resources Sample Transition Plans and Field Surveys

- Municipal Plans
- County Plans
- Field Survey Forms

<http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/bike-ped/accessibility>



A recent IDOT accessible pedestrian signal demonstration, Forest Park



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Accessibility Planning Resources Technical Documents and Resources

- Primary Materials: Rehabilitation Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act
- Agency Materials:
 - US Access Board
 - US Department of Justice
 - Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration, Offices of Civil Rights

<http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/bike-ped/accessibility>



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Accessibility Planning Resources: Designing Pedestrian Facilities for Accessibility Workshop

Designing Pedestrian Facilities for Accessibility Workshop

Background, Legal Requirements, Design Elements, Driveways, Curb Ramps, Street Crossings, Intersections, Signs and Signals, Temporary Facilities



Engineers and planners experiencing wheelchair mobility issues during a workshop, 2008



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**ADA Transition Plans
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Thank You!
