

City of
DAYTON
Tennessee

1. Purpose of ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan
2. ADA Transition Plan Review and Development
3. Facilities (Buildings)
 - a. Municipal Building
 - b. Utility Billing
 - c. Clyde Roddy Library
 - d. Children Services
 - e. RC3
 - f. Dayton Boat Dock
 - g. Electric And Water Department
 - h. Police Department
 - i. Dayton City School (Compliant)
 - j. Fire Station 1 and 2 (Compliant)
 - k. Chamber of Commerce (Compliant)
4. Sidewalk Infrastructure
5. Parks and Recreation Facilities
 - a. Parks
 - b. Walking Track

1. Introduction

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a civil rights law that mandates equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities. The ADA prohibits discrimination in access to jobs, public accommodations, government services, public transportation and telecommunications. The City of Dayton has undertaken a comprehensive re-evaluation of its policies, programs and facilities to determine the extent to which individuals with disabilities may be restricted in their access to City services, activities and facilities.

In 1995 the City of Dayton completed its initial ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan. The following document seeks to update the 1995 plan. This update describes the process developed to complete the re-evaluation of Dayton's activities, provides policy and program recommendations and presents a Transition Plan Update for the modification of facilities, public rights-of-way and programs to ensure accessibility.

This document will guide the planning and implementation of necessary program and facility modifications over the next several years. The ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan Update is significant in that it establishes the City's ongoing commitment to the development and maintenance of policies, programs and facilities that include all of its citizenry.

1.1 Federal Accessibility Requirements

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 to persons with disabilities. The Act, which has become known as the "civil rights act" of persons with disabilities, states that: No otherwise qualified (disabled) individual in the United States shall, solely by reason of (disability), 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 on July 26, 1990. 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 protection to individuals with disabilities that are at least equal to those provided by the nondiscrimination provisions of Title V of the Rehabilitation Act. This legislative

mandate, therefore, prohibits the City from, either directly or indirectly through contractual arrangements:

- Denying persons with disabilities the opportunity to participate in services, programs, or activities that are separate or different from those offered others, even if the City offers permissibly separate or different activities.

1.2 Title II Requirements

The City of Dayton is obligated to observe all requirements of Title I in its employment practices; Title II in its policies, programs and services; any parts of Title IV and V that apply to the City and its programs, services or facilities; and all requirements specified in the Americans with Disabilities Act Access Guidelines of 2004 (ADAAG) that apply to facilities and other physical holdings.

Title II has the broadest impact on the City. A self-evaluation is required and intended to examine programs, activities and services, identify problems or physical barriers that may limit accessibility by the disabled and describe potential compliance solutions.

Included in Title II are administrative requirements for all government entities employing more than fifty (50) people. These administrative requirements are:

- Designation of a person who is responsible for overseeing Title II compliance;
- Development of an ADA compliant procedure;
- Completion of a self-evaluation; and
- Development of a transition plan if the self-evaluation identifies any structural modifications necessary for compliance. The transition plan must be retained for three years.

1.1.1 ADA Coordinator

In 1995 the Former City manager designated the Human Resources Office as the ADA Coordinator. This position is responsible for ensuring that all programs, services and activities of the City of Dayton are accessible and useable by individuals with disabilities. The City's ADA Coordinator is:

Tammy C. Vicry
City of Dayton
339 First Avenue
Dayton, TN 37321
(423) 775-1818

To request an ADA accommodation or file an ADA grievance, contact the ADA Coordinator and follow the established procedures.

1.1.2 ADA Accommodation and Grievance

A. Requesting an ADA Accommodation or Barrier Removal

Request for accommodations or barrier removals should be made to the ADA Coordinator, include the name, address and telephone number of the individual requesting the accommodation. The request should contain the location of the program, service, activity or facility where the accommodation is required and a description of why the accommodation is needed.

Within fifteen (15) calendar days of the written request, the ADA Coordinator will respond to the individual requesting the accommodation. If the response by the ADA Coordinator does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the individual making the request may file a formal grievance. All requests for accommodations received by the ADA Coordinator will be kept by the City of Dayton for at least three (3) years.

B. Filing an ADA Grievance

The City of Dayton has adopted a formal grievance procedure providing for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints alleging any action prohibited by Title II of the ADA and state disability rights. This procedure is available for any individual who wishes to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of their disability in the provision of services, activities, facilities and programs by the City.

The availability and use of this grievance procedure via submission of a complaint form does not preclude filing a complaint of discrimination with any appropriate state or federal agency. Use of this grievance procedure is not a prerequisite to the pursuit of other remedies.

I. The Written Complaint

The complaint should contain as much information as possible about the alleged discrimination. The Complainant or his/her representative should file a complaint form with the ADA Coordinator no later than 60 days from the date of the alleged discrimination. The complaint should be in writing however, other arrangements for submitting a request, such as personal interviews, tape recordings and assistance completing the form is available upon request.

The ADA coordinator will notify the Complainant in writing of any additional information that is needed to complete the complaint. If the Complainant fails to complete the complaint form, the ADA Coordinator shall close the complaint without prejudice.

II. Consideration of Grievance

The ADA Coordinator will oversee the investigation of the complaint. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of the complaint, the ADA Coordinator or his or her designee will respond to the complaint in writing or a reasonable alternative format if requested. The response will explain the position of the City with respect to the complaint and offer options for a reasonable solution.

III. Appeal to the City Manager

If the response by the ADA Coordinator does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant may appeal the decision, within fifteen (15) calendar days after receipt of the response, to the City manager or an appointed representative. Within fifteen (15) calendar days after receipt of the appeal, the City Manager, or an appointed representative, will meet with or contact the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within fifteen (15) calendar days after the meeting, the City Manager, or an appointed representative, will respond in writing or in a format accessible to the complainant of final resolutions to the complaint. All decisions by the City Manager are final and there will be no right of appeal to the city Council.

All written complaints received by the ADA Coordinator, appeals to the City Manager and responses from the ADA Coordinator and the City Manager, will be kept by the City of Dayton for at least seven (7) years.

C. Accommodation and Grievance Response

In responding to request(s) for structural improvement brought through the ADA Accommodation and Grievance process, the ADA Coordinator is limited to the funds in established Capital Improvement Projects and other miscellaneous funds. In the event these allocated funds are insufficient or already spent, subsequent improvements will be prioritized and scheduled in subsequent fiscal years.

1.1.3 ADA Self-Evaluation & Transition Plan

The Self-Evaluation is the City's assessment of its current policies, practices and procedures. It identifies and corrects those policies and practices that are inconsistent with the requirements of Title II of the ADA.

In keeping with these requirements and as part of the Self-Evaluation, the City of Dayton:

- Identified its current programs, activities and services; and
- Reviewed the current policies, practices and procedures that govern the administration of its programs, activities and services.

The ADA also 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 current physical barriers in City 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 meet the current standards and accessibility regulations;
- A schedule for taking the steps necessary to achieve compliance with Title II of the ADA; and
- The name of the individual responsible for the plan's implementation.

The report and certain documents incorporated by reference establish the ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan for the City of Dayton.

2. ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan: Review and Development

The ADA is a comprehensive civil rights law for persons with disabilities in both employment and the provision of goods and services. The ADA states that its purpose is to provide a “clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities.” Congress emphasized that 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 City’s ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan is prepared in fulfillment of the requirements set forth in title II of the ADA. The ADA states that a public entity must reasonably modify its policies, practices, or procedures to avoid discrimination against people with disabilities. This will assist the City in identifying current policy, program and physical barriers to accessibility and in developing barrier removal solutions that will facilitate the opportunity of access to all individuals.

This report describes an overview of the process by which policies, programs and facilities were evaluated for compliance with the ADA; presents the findings of that evaluation; and provides recommendations for ensuring accessibility. This part provides an overview of the process and development of the Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan.

2.1 Discrimination and Accessibility

There are two types of accessibility: physical accessibility and program accessibility. Absence of discrimination requires both types of accessibility be provided. The ADA establishes requirements to ensure buildings and facilities are accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. Design guidelines to achieve accessibility have been developed and are maintained by the U.S. Access Board under the jurisdiction of the ADA. The ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) cover a wide variety of facilities (including buildings, outdoor recreation areas and curb ramps) and establish minimum accessibility requirements for new construction and alterations to these facilities. The City may achieve physical accessibility by ensuring a facility is barrier free and meets ADAAG technical requirements and State of California standards, including those found in Title 24. Barriers include any obstacles that prevent or restrict the entrance to or use of a facility.

Programmatic accessibility includes physical accessibility, but also entails all policies, practices and procedures that permit people with disabilities to participate in programs and to access important information. Program accessibility requires individuals with disabilities be provided an equally effective opportunity to participate in or benefit from a public entity’s programs and services. The City may archive program accessibility by a number of methods, both structural and non-structural

:

- Structural methods such as altering an existing facility;
- Acquisition or redesign of equipment;
- Assignment of aids; and/or
- 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.

2.2 Undue Burden

The City does not have to take any action that it can demonstrate would result in (i) a fundamental alteration in the nature of a program or activity, (ii) would create a hazardous condition for other people, or (iii) would represent an undue financial and administrative burden. This determination can only be made by the ADA Coordinator and City Building inspector, or his or her designee and must be accompanied by a statement citing the reasons for reaching that conclusion.

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

2.3 Procedures

When a policy, program or procedure creates an accessibility barrier that is unique to a department or a certain program, the City's ADA Coordinator will coordinate with the department head or program manager to address the matter in the most reasonable and accommodating manner.

2.3.1 Development Process

Services and programs offered by Dayton 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 and transportation.

The process of making City facilities and programs accessible to all individuals will be an ongoing one and the City will continue to review accessibility issues such as resolution of complaints and reasonable modifications to programs. The City will also periodically evaluate the success of improving access to programs by the practices and procedures developed during the Self-Evaluation.

2.4 Facilities Transition Plan

The City conducted a complete survey of architectural barriers in its buildings and facilities during the Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan. A renovation of these facilities was undertaken as part of this Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan. The surveys have provided the City an overview of the architectural barriers that prevent people with disabilities from using its facilities and participating in its programs.

3. Violations

Violations were found in the ADA survey conducted. In the tables below you can see the category, violation, correction status (if corrected, when was it corrected), correction plan (if not corrected), expected corrections timeline.



THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) TITLE II GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

This Grievance Procedure is established to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). It may be used by anyone who wishes to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of services, activities, programs, or benefits by the City of Dayton, Tennessee.

The complaint should be in writing and contain information about the alleged discrimination such as name, address, phone number of complainant, location, date, and description of the problem. Alternative means of filing complaints, such as personal interviews or a tape recording of the complaint, will be made available for persons with disabilities upon request.

The complaint should be submitted by the grievant and/or his/her designee as soon as possible but no later than sixty (60) calendar days after the alleged violation to:

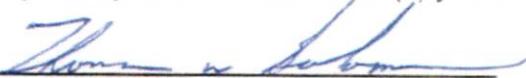
Tammy C. Vicry
Human Resource Administrator
399 First Avenue
Dayton, TN 37321
(423)775-1818
tvicry@daytontn.net

Within fifteen (15) calendar days after receipt of the complaint, the ADA Coordinator or his/her designee will meet with or otherwise contact the complainant to discuss the complaint and the possible resolutions. Within fifteen (15) calendar days of the meeting, the ADA Coordinator or his/her designee will respond in writing, and where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, such as large print, Braille, or audio tape. The response will explain the position of the City of Dayton and offer options for substantive resolution of the complaint.

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

Within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the appeal, the City Manager or his/her designee will meet with or otherwise contact the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within fifteen (15) days after the meeting, the City Manager or his/her designee will respond in writing, and where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, with a final resolution of the complaint.

All complaints received by the ADA Coordinator or his/her designee, appeals to the City Manager, or his/her designee, and responses from these two offices will be retained by the City of Dayton for at least three (3) years.



Thomas W. Solomon, City Manager

9-12-17
Date

Website Accessibility

Public Entity City of Dayton Date December 2019

Contact Person Stefon Gray Email sgray@daytontn.net Phone 423-775-1818

Many people with disabilities use assistive technology such as screen readers, text enlargement software, and programs that enable people to control the computer with their voice, eyes or nose. Access problems occur when website designers assume that everyone sees and accesses a webpage in the same way. Accessible website design recognizes these differences and does not require people to see, hear, or use a standard mouse in order to access the information and services provided.

Questions		Comments	Next Steps
1. Is there a policy that the public entity's webpages will be accessible, that is, in compliance with the W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 or Section 508 Standards?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
2. Are the staff and contractors who are responsible for webpage and content development aware of the policy?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
3. Are the staff and contractors who are responsible for webpage and content development knowledgeable about these standards?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
4. Has the website been tested for compliance with either of these standards?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test date 03/01/2020	
5. If yes, have people with disabilities who use screen reading software and other assistive technology participated in the evaluation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
6. Is there a plan for making the existing web content accessible?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

Questions		Comments	Next Steps
7. Is there a plan for making future web content accessible?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		



The City of Dayton Webpage Accessibility Policy

Accessibility Statement

Our commitment and approach to maintaining an accessible website

The City of Dayton is committed to:

- **maintaining an accessible website.**
- Ensuring that this website achieves “Level AA” conformance to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0, to comply with the National Disability Authority’s Code of Practice on Accessibility of Public Services and Information Provided by Public Bodies. ensuring that all new information on the website will achieve “Level AA” conformance to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0.
- **including accessibility when we procure** 3rd-party systems or upgrades to existing systems.

General Nondiscrimination

Public Entity City of Dayton Date December 2019

Contact Person Tammy C. Vicry Email tvicry@daytontn.net Phone 423-775-1818

Title II of the ADA requires that people with disabilities are assured an equal opportunity to participate in the services, programs and activities offered by public entities. This part of the Title II regulations covers a wide range of issues as you will see from the questions below.

Questions		Comments	Next Steps
<p>1. Do policies, practices and procedures provide an equal opportunity for people with disabilities to participate in services, programs and activities; that is, do policies not discriminate against people on the basis of disability?</p> <p>Examples: A school district requires that students with autism have a parent accompany them on school trips. This is a discriminatory practice.</p> <p>A city has a policy that applicants for a hunting license have a valid, state-issued driver's license. This is a discriminatory policy.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>2. Are there circumstances in which the participation of a person with a disability would be excluded or restricted?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>3. If yes, are the exclusions or restrictions necessary to the operation of the program or to the safety of other participants?</p> <p>Please explain:</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>		

Questions		Comments	Next Steps
<p>4. Are there separate services, programs or activities for people with disabilities or a class of people with disabilities?</p> <p>Examples: A municipal recreation department has a wheelchair basketball program. A county museum has a tour for people who are blind with an opportunity to touch sculptures. These are not discriminatory.</p> <p>If yes, please describe:</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Contracting with External Organizations			
<p>5. Do all employees who contract with outside agencies, organizations or businesses know that the public entity's ADA obligations apply whether the public entity provides the service, program or activity directly or contracts for it?</p> <p>Example: If a state department of emergency services funds a private organization to provide emergency shelters, the department maintains its ADA obligations to make sure people with disabilities receive the same services as people without disabilities.</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>6. Does the public entity notify each contractor of its responsibilities for providing contracted services in a nondiscriminatory manner?</p> <p>If yes, please describe: in contract language</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>7. Does the public entity require assurances from contractors of their fulfillment of Title II requirements?</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>8. Are there procedures to ensure that contractors provide the services, programs and activities in a nondiscriminatory manner consistent with the Title II requirements?</p> <p>If yes, please describe:</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	In Contract Language	

Questions		Comments	Next Steps
Reasonable Modifications			
<p>9. Are employees and officials aware that the public entity is obligated to make a reasonable modification in policies, practices, or procedures if the modification is necessary for a person with a disability to participate?</p> <p>Example: No food or beverages are allowed to be consumed at a regional transit authority's subway stations or in subway cars. In order to control blood sugar levels, a person with diabetes might need to drink juice. This would probably be a reasonable modification of a policy.</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Service Animals (Under Titles II and III only dogs can be service animals. Miniature horses can be service animals in some circumstances.)			
<p>10. Are employees and officials aware that:</p> <p>a. The public entity must allow service animals to accompany people with disabilities in all areas where people without service animals are allowed to go?</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>b. Only two questions may be asked: (1) Is the dog a service animal required because of a disability? and (2) What work or task has the dog been trained to perform?</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>c. The public entity may not ask about a person's disability, require medical documentation, require a special identification card or training documentation for the dog, or ask that the dog demonstrate its ability to perform the work or task?</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>d. A person with a disability cannot be asked to remove his service animal from the premises unless: (1) the dog is out of control and the handler does not take effective action to control it or (2) the dog</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

Questions		Comments	Next Steps
<p>is not housebroken and, in these circumstances employees must offer the person with the disability the opportunity to obtain goods or services without the animal's presence?</p>			
<p>e. The public entity must permit a miniature horse to accompany a person with a disability where reasonable?</p> <p><i>Assessment factors include, the size and weight, whether the horse is housebroken, and whether its presence compromises safety requirements.</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
Wheelchairs and Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices			
<p>11. Are employees and officials aware that:</p> <p>a. People with mobility disabilities may use wheelchairs, scooters and manually-powered mobility aids, such as walkers, crutches, canes, braces, or other similar devices designed for use by individuals with mobility disabilities in any areas open to pedestrian use?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>b. People with mobility disabilities may use other power-driven mobility device in any areas open to pedestrian use unless the public entity can demonstrate that the class of other power-driven mobility devices cannot be operated in accordance with legitimate safety requirements?</p> <p>Other power-driven mobility device means any mobility device powered by batteries, fuel, or other engines—whether or not designed primarily for use by individuals with mobility disabilities—that is used by individuals with mobility disabilities for the purpose of locomotion, including golf cars, electronic personal assistance mobility devices, such as the Segway® PT, or any mobility device designed to operate in areas without defined pedestrian routes, but that is not a wheelchair within the meaning of Title II.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>		

Questions

Comments

Next Steps

Some of the factors that go into determining “legitimate safety requirements” include: size and speed of the device, the facility’s design and characteristics (outdoor, indoor), and risk of harm to the immediate environment.

c. They may not ask about the nature and extent of the individual’s disability, but may ask an individual to provide a credible assurance that the mobility device is required because of the person’s disability?

Credible assurance includes a state-issued, disability parking placard or card, or other state-issued proof of disability or a verbal representation, not contradicted by observable fact, that the other power-driven mobility device is being used for a mobility disability.

Yes No

Surcharges and Costs

12. Are employees and officials aware that the public entity may not place a surcharge on people with disabilities to cover the costs of measures, such as the provision of auxiliary aids or program accessibility, that are required to provide nondiscriminatory treatment?

Examples: Charging a person who is hard of hearing for the cost of providing an assistive listening system for a state hearing.
A housing authority requires an additional damage deposit if tenants have service animals. These are discriminatory policies.

Yes No

Questions		Comments	Next Steps
Ticketing (Not parking tickets, tickets for events that have seating.)			
<p>13. Are tickets for accessible seats sold during the same hours; through the same methods of purchase (by telephone, on site, through a website, or through third-party vendors); and during the same stages of sales (pre-sales, promotions, general sales, wait lists, or lotteries) as non-accessible seats?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>14. If accessible seating is not available in areas of the venue with lower prices, is lower priced accessible seating available in higher priced locations?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>15. Do venues and third-party sellers provide the same information about accessible seats as provided about non-accessible seats?</p> <p>Example: Maps or displays of seating configurations must include information on accessible seating.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>16. Can ticket sellers describe accessible seating in enough detail to permit the purchaser to determine if a seat meets his or her needs?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>17. Do ticket sellers know that people purchasing a ticket for a wheelchair space may purchase up to three additional seats for their companions as close as possible to the wheelchair space and that these companion seats may include wheelchair spaces?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>18. Do ticket sellers know that unsold accessible seats may be released and sold to members of the general public in only one of three circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when all non-accessible seats have been sold (excluding luxury boxes, club boxes, suites, and seats the venue holds back when declaring a sell-out); or • when all non-accessible seats in a particular seating section have been sold; or 	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	

Questions		Comments	Next Steps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> when all non-accessible seats in a particular price category have been sold? 			
<p>19. If the venue permits patrons to give or sell their tickets to others, does the venue know that the same right must be extended to patrons with disabilities and that those tickets may be sold to someone who does not have a disability?</p> <p><i>A venue may choose to move a patron to another seat in order to give that accessible seat to a patron with a disability who requires it, but is not obligated to do so.</i></p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable	
<p>20. Do ticket sellers know that for single event tickets, venues may ask purchasers to state that they require, or are purchasing tickets for someone who requires, the features of an accessible seat?</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable	
<p>21. Do ticket sellers know that for series of events tickets, purchasers may be asked to attest in writing that they require, or are purchasing tickets for someone who requires, the features of an accessible seat?</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable	
Other			
<p>22. Is information about the public entity's accessible services, activities and facilities available to the public and to current and future program participants?</p> <p><i>Example: A state department of recreation includes information about accessible swimming pools, fishing piers, boat launches, picnic and camping areas on its website and in a brochure.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

City of Dayton ADA Transition Plan

This is an excerpt from one municipality's Transition Plan. The ADA coordinator added columns for cost estimates and sources of funds. Title II only requires listing physical obstacles, the methods used to make the facilities accessible, the schedule and the responsible official. To create your own use the Transition Plan form.

Facility City Hall Date April 2018

Contact Person Tammy C. Vicry Department Human Resource

Email tvicry@daytontn.net Phone 423-775-1818

Area	Access Issue	Solution	Target Date	Person Responsible	Cost Estimate	Source of Funds	Complete
Front Entrance	Hardware	Install automatic door opener	09/2023	Maintenance Supervisor	\$8,000	ADA Line Item	
Front Entrance	No sign indicating direction to accessible entrance.	Install sign.	03/2020	Maintenance Supervisor	\$40	Maintenance and repairs	

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Facility Deleware Complex Date April 2018

Contact Person Tammy C. Vicry Department Human Resource

Email tvicry@daytontn.net Phone 423-775-1818

Area	Access Issue	Solution	Target Date	Person Responsible	Cost Estimate	Source of Funds	Complete
Restroom	Sineage	Install Sineage	3/2020	Maintenance Supervisor	\$40	ADA line Item	
Restroom	Toilet Height	Replace Toilets	8/2020	Maintenance Supervisor	\$600	ADA line Item	
Concession Stand	Counter Height	Lower to 36 Inches	8/2021	Maintenance Supervisor	\$1500	ADA line Item	
Walkway	Not accessible around bleachers	Redesign	6/2021	Maintenance Supervisor	\$500	ADA line Item	
Basketball Court	Pathway Not Compliant	Redesign	6/2021	Maintenance Supervisor	\$500	ADA line Item	
Tennis Court	No Ramp	Install Ramp	6/2020	Maintenance Supervisor	\$150	ADA line Item	

Parking	No Designated Parking	Pave and Mark Designated Parking	8/2025	Maintenance Supervisor	\$50,000	ADA line Item	
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City of Dayton ADA Transition Plan

This is an excerpt from one municipality's Transition Plan. The ADA coordinator added columns for cost estimates and sources of funds. Title II only requires listing physical obstacles, the methods used to make the facilities accessible, the schedule and the responsible official. To create your own use the Transition Plan form.

Facility Pendergrass Park Date April 2018
 Contact Person Tammy C. Vicry Department Human Resource
 Email tvicry@daytontn.net Phone 423-775-1818

Area	Access Issue	Solution	Target Date	Person Responsible	Cost Estimate	Source of Funds	Complete
Restroom	Sineage	Replace with compliant sineage	03/2020	Maintenance Supervisor	\$40	ADA Line Item	
Restroom	No Grab Bars	Install Grab Bars	06/2020	Maintenance Supervisor	\$150	ADA Line Item	
Play Ground	Swings	Install Compliant Swings	06/2022	Maintenance Supervisor	\$5000	ADA Line Item	
Play Ground	Barriers	Replace	06/2024	Maintenance Supervisor	Unsure	ADA Line Item	
Play Ground	Surface	Replace with Rubber	06/2020	Maintenance Supervisor	\$20000	ADA Line Item	

Play Ground	Ramps	Install Ramps and walkways	06/2022	Maintenance Supervisor	\$1600	ADA line Item	

City of Dayton ADA Transition Plan

This is an excerpt from one municipality's Transition Plan. The ADA coordinator added columns for cost estimates and sources of funds. Title II only requires listing physical obstacles, the methods used to make the facilities accessible, the schedule and the responsible official. To create your own use the Transition Plan form.

Facility RC3 Building Date April 2018
 Contact Person Tammy C. Vicry Department Human Resource
 Email tvicry@daytontn.net Phone 423-775-1818

Area	Access Issue	Solution	Target Date	Person Responsible	Cost Estimate	Source of Funds	Complete
Lobby Counter	Height	Lower to 36 inches	03/2022	Maintenance Supervisor	\$3000	ADA line Item	
Restroom	Sineage	New Sineage	03/2020	Maintenance Supervisor	\$40	ADA line Item	
Restroom	No Grab Bars	Install Grab Bars	03/2021	Maintenance Supervisor	\$300	ADA Line item	

Restroom	Door Handle s	Install compliant handles		Maintenance Supervisor			

City of Dayton ADA Transition Plan

City of Dayton Sidewalk Obstructions

Date April 2018

Contact Person Tammy C. Vicry

Department Human Resource

Email tvicry@daytontn.net

Phone 423-775-1818

Street Name	Building Name	Obstruction	Target Date	Person Responsible	Completion Date
Market Street	Paint the Town Pottery	Bench	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
Market Street	Mady Jax Barber	Bench and Flower Pot	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
Market Street	1336	Plant and Light Pole	July 2020 Plant	Street Superintendent	
Market Street	Professional Building	Bench and Light Pole	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
Market Street	Art Crafters	Temporary Signs	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
Market Street	Market Street Gallery	Bench	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
Market Street	Cumberland Cafe	Bench	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
Market Street	Trade Winds	Bench	July 2020	Street Superintendent	

Street Name	Building Name	Obstruction	Target Date	Person Responsible	Completion Date
Market Street	Scoopy's Ice Cream	Bench	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
Market Street	Farmers Insurance	Temporary Sign	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
Market Street	Between 4th and Church	Replace Sidewalk		Street Superintendent	
Market Street	And California North Side	Replace Sidewalk		Street Superintendent	
Hwy 30		Utility Poles		Street Superintendent	
Third Street		Utility Poles		Street Superintendent	
2nd Avenue	Dayton Tatoo	Bench	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
2nd Avenue	Dayton Styling	Bench	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
2nd Avenue	Coffee Shop	Bench and Paper Box	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
2nd Avenue	Downtown Digital	Sign	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
2nd Avenue	Hidden Treasures	Sign	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
2nd Avenue	Swafford and Swafford	FEDEX Box	July 2020	Street Superintendent	
2nd Avenue	Barber Shop	Bench	July 2020	Street Superintendent	

City of Dayton ADA Transition Plan

City of Dayton Streets and Sidewalks

Date April 2018

Contact Person Tammy C. Vicry

Department Human Resource

Email tvicry@daytontn.net

Phone 423-775-1818

Street	Access Issue	Solution	Target Date	Person Responsible	Completion Date
1 st Avenue And Walnut	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
1 st Avenue East	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
1 st Avenue West	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
2 nd Avenue And Market	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
2 nd Avenue And Church	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
3 rd Avenue East	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
3 rd Avenue West	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
			Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	

Street	Access Issue	Solution	Target Date	Person Responsible	Completion Date
4 th Avenue East	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
4 th Avenue West	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
4 th Avenue And Railroad	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	Complete
6 th Avenue And Hwy 30	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
16 th Avenue Vaughn Sub	No Detectible Warning	Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Alabama Avenue East	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Broadway Street And Hwy 30	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
California Ave West- Delaware to Illinois	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
California Avenue East- Delaware to Railroad	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
California Avenue From Market to Railroad	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Cemetery Road And Hwy 30	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
			Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	

Street	Access Issue	Solution	Target Date	Person Responsible	Completion Date
Church Street And Main	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	Complete
Church Street And First	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Church Street And Second	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Church Street And Third	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Church Street And Fourth	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Church Street And Market	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Colorado Avenue East (DCS)	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Colorado Avenue West	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Florida Avenue East of South Market	No Detectible Warning	Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Heath Drive North Towne Sub	No Detectible Warning	Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Hickory Street And Market	No Detectible Warning	Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Hidden Valley Dr and Hwy 27	No Detectible Warning	Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	

Street	Access Issue	Solution	Target Date	Person Responsible	Completion Date
Highland Drive East of Hwy 27 North	No Detectible Warning	Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Idaho Avenue And Market	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Indian Hills And Hwy 27	No Detectible Warning	Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Main Street East	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Main Street West	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Market Street And Hwy 30	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
North Towne Drive	No Detectible Warning	Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Peavy House And Hwy 27	No Detectible Warning	Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Railroad Street Main	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Railroad Street First	No Detectible Warning	Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	Curb Ramp Complete
Railroad Street Second	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	
Railroad Street Third	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	Curb Ramp Complete
Railroad Street Fourth	No Curb Ramp No Detectible Warning	Add Curb Ramp Add Detectible Warning	Within 5 years	Street Superintendent	Complete

