VILLAGE OF BALLSTON SPA ADA TRANSITION PLAN FOR PEDESTRIAN INFRASTRUCTURE NOVEMBER 27, 2023



Chris Round AICP, Sr Planner



Formerly known as the Capital District Transportation Committee

Village of

Carrie Ward, Senior Transportation Planner

WHAT IS AN ADA TRANSITION PLAN?

- The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), provides comprehensive civil rights protections to persons with disabilities in the areas of employment, state and local government services, and access to public accommodations, transportation, and telecommunications.
- Title II of the ADA specifically applies to "public entities" (state and local governments) and the programs, services, and activities they deliver. Title II, Article 8, requires that each public entity must develop a Transition Plan (also referred to as "Plan") that ensures accessible facilities are provided in the public right of way.



ADA TRANSITION PLANS

An ADA Transition Plan must include:

- I. A list of physical barriers and their locations in a public entity's facilities that limit the accessibility of its programs, activities, or services to individuals with disabilities;
- 2. A detailed outline of the methods to be utilized to remove these barriers and make facilities accessible;
- 3. The schedule for taking the necessary steps to achieve compliance with Title II;
- 4. Public complaint/grievance procedure; and
- 5. The name/position of the ADA coordinator and/or official responsible for the plan's implementation.

PROJECT TEAM ROLES

Transportation Council and LaBella Associates:

- Data collection methodology, tools, training, field evaluations
- GIS & survey tool maintenance
- Data analysis
- Cost estimates
- Plan writing
- General support and technical assistance

Village of Ballston Spa:

- Advisement on local information
- Data Collection
- Public input

PROJECT TIMELINE

March 2023: Project Kickoff + Preparation

May-October 2023: Data Collection

Oct.-November 2023: Prioritization Data Analysis

November 2023: Cost Estimates and Schedule

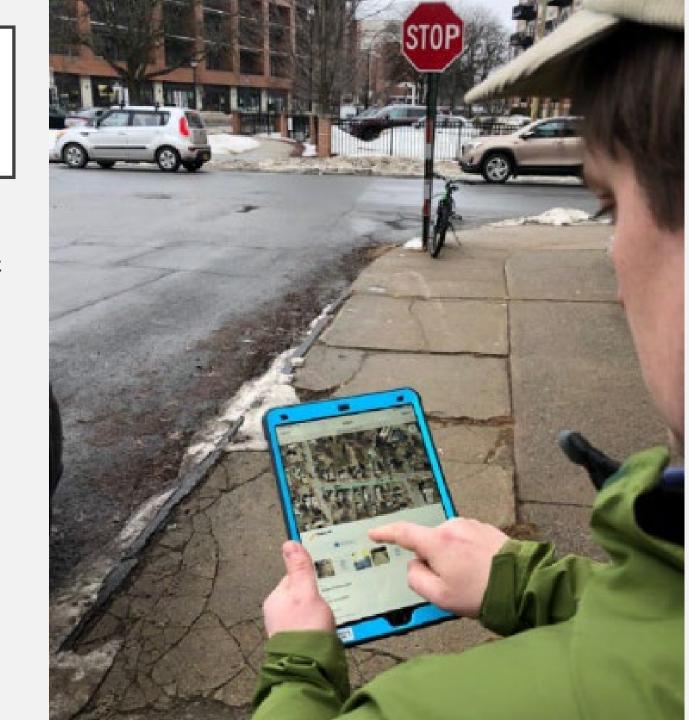
Oct-November 2023: Draft Plan and Finalize Plan

December 2023: Plan Adoption

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

Walk the study area with handheld devices, assess each sidewalk and paved trail segment, intersection, and transit stop on a condensed set of criteria:

- Heaving or missing sidewalk panels
- Sidewalk obstructions or narrow sidewalks
- Inaccessible curb ramps
- Detectable warning strip deterioration
- Inaccessible pedestrian signals
- Inaccessible pedestrian crossings
- Inaccessible transit landing zones



RATING PROCESS

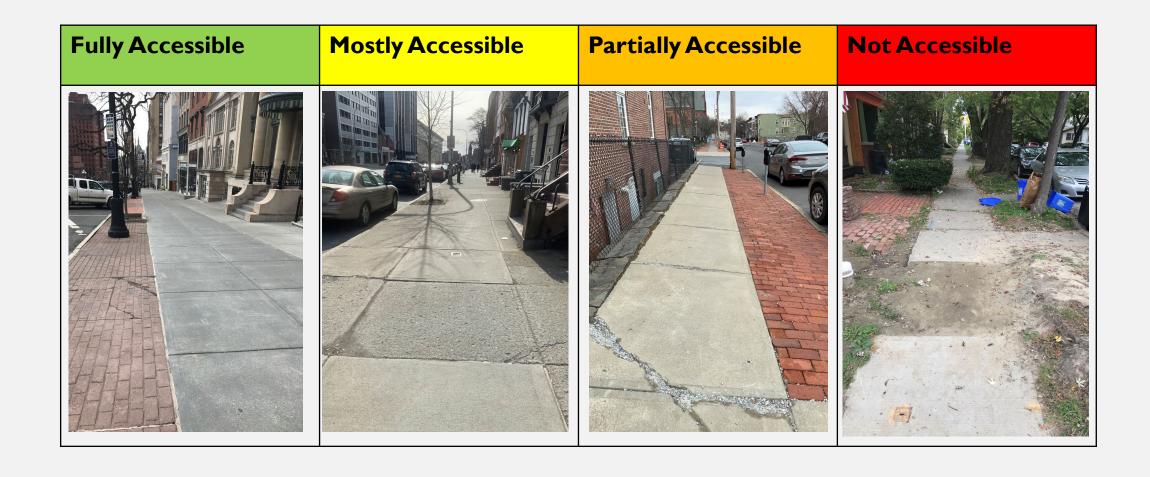
- Accessibility is assessed at the block/segment level from the user's perspective.
- A single barrier to accessibility may result in the entire block/segment to be rated Not Accessible.

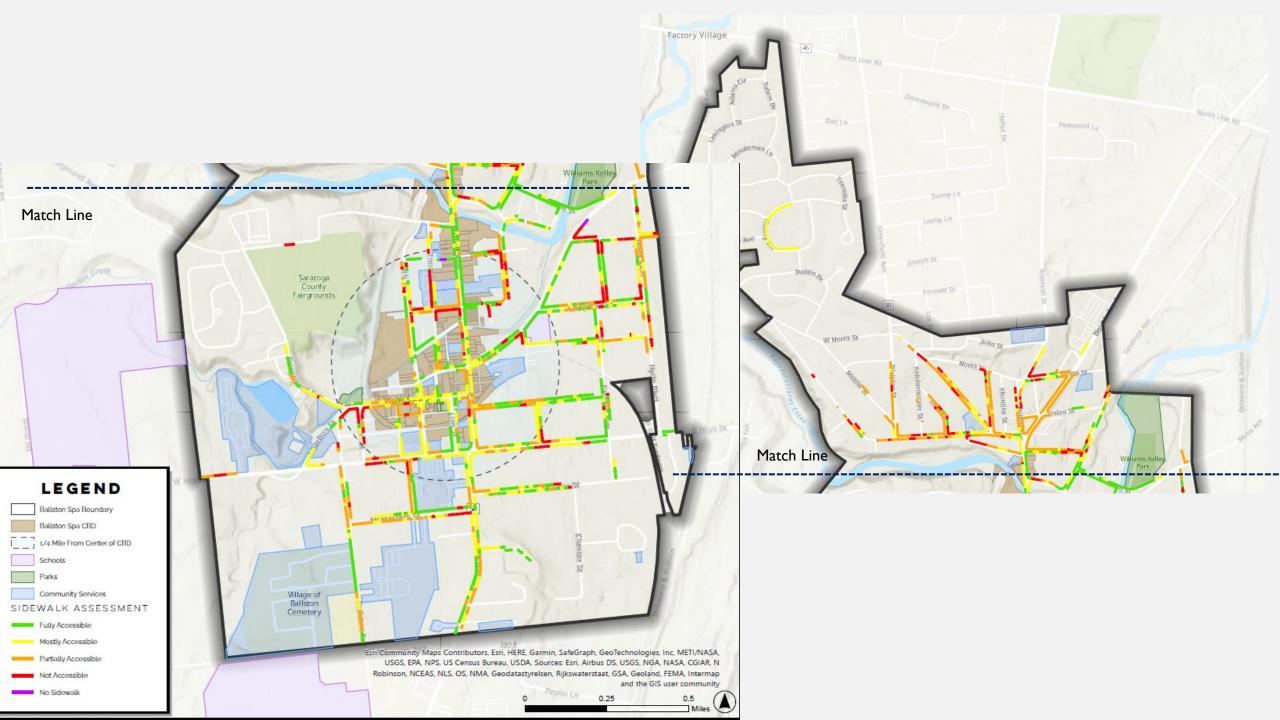
Table 2 Characteristics of Accessibility Condition for Sidewalks and Multi-Use Trails

	Characteristics	Example	
1. Fully Accessible	 Designed to Meet Current Standards 	Newly Installed Facility	
2. Mostly Accessible	Provides AccessNot Fully Compliant	 Curb Ramps Without Detectable Warnings Limited Minor Defects 	
3. Partially Accessible	Limited Accessibility	Several Minor Defects	
4. Not Accessible	Significant DiscontinuityInaccessible	No Curb RampsStepsSignificant Heaving	

Note: Additional information on evaluation criteria, including example imagery of sidewalk and trail conditions, can be found in Appendix A.

RATING EXAMPLES



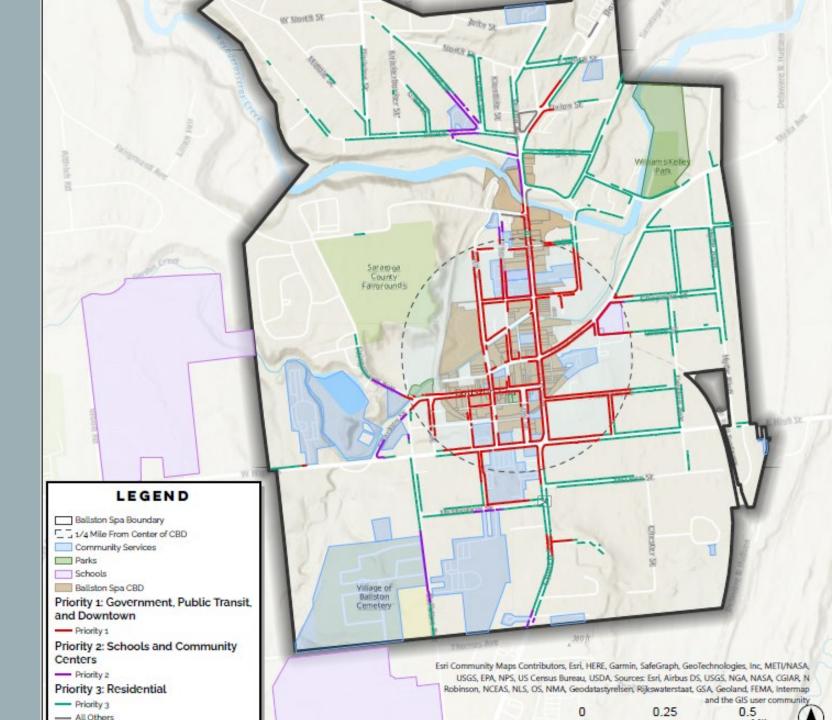


PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

Priority 1: Government, Public Transit, and Downtown

- A. Pedestrian facilities and intersections adjacent to government buildings and institutions.
- B. Pedestrian facilities and intersections in the Central Business District.
- C. Pedestrian facilities and intersections adjacent to all other public transit stops, not within the Central Business District
- Priority 2: Schools and Community Centers
- A. Pedestrian facilities and intersections adjacent to all schools.
- B. Pedestrian facilities and intersections adjacent to all remaining community services.
- Priority 3: Residential
- A. Pedestrian facilities and intersections serving residential areas with an effort to focus attention on dense neighborhoods and areas with high foot traffic.

SIDEWALK PRIORITIES





ESTIMATING THE COST OF IMPROVEMENTS

NYSDOT Quick Estimator Reference - Upstate NY Unit Unit Price Quantity Includes excavation, disposal, subbase material, compaction, constru-sidewalk and finish work. Does not include, savoutting driveways, exc additional depth for driveways, curbing, grading, or turf establishment. Includes excavation, disposal, subbase material, compaction, construction of 5' wide sidewalk 10' multiuse asphalt path Includes site survey, demolition, saw cutting, excavation, disposal, fill, subbase material, compaction, construction of ramp, landings and associated outbing, detectable a raming units, repairs to affected aspharm toprool, establishing unit (fed disturbed aread), and finish work. NUTE: Limited price history data in PIC: Ramp Types 1*13 not all reported. ADA curb ramp ssume 700 LF of 4" striping per crosswalk LS Type crosswalk EA 770.00 Concrete Curbing Asphalt Paved Snow Storage Area 10 Raised crosswalk EA 15,000.00 \$0.00 175,000.00 Includes the cost of excavation and backfill and furnishing all labor, materials, and Small Single Post-Mounted Signs EA 7,000.00 13 Solar powered radar speed sign Includes the cost of excavation and backfill and furnishing all labor, materials, and 0.00 \$0.00 Pedestrian push button on existing signal Includes demolition, saw cutting, excavation, disposal, fill, topsoil, establishing tu (to disturbed areas), repairs to affected asphalt and/or concrete as necessary. Pedestrian Signal Systems and components, (removed and or supplied / installed), Pedestrian Signal Systems wiring (removed and or supplied / installed) furnishing electrical service, finish work, and any required adjustments to utilities. Includes demolition, saw cutting, excavation, disposal, fill, topsoil, establishing to New signal with ped push buttons Includes demolition, zaw cutting, exicavation, disposal, fili, (oppost), establishing (to disturbed aceas), repair to affected aspinkal radior concrete as necessary Traffic Signal Systems, and components (removed and or supplied installed). Traffic Signal Systems witing, including which detection fremoved and or supplied Installed), furnishing electrical service, finish work, and any required Establish turf 4.75 Assume 3" topsoil depth

Using the NYSDOT Quick Estimator Reference

Replacement Costs:				
Concrete Sidewalk (4" thick, 5' wide)	\$189/Linear Foot			
ADA Curb Ramp	\$6,300 Each			
LS Type Ladder Crosswalk (700ft typical)	\$1,400			
Pedestrian Signal	\$8,200			

Considerations:

- Village forces vs public bid
- Local policy on maintenance/repair
- Coordination w/Capital Projects

Cost Estimates @ Planning Level

Table 1 Unit Cost Estimates

Facility	Cost
Concrete Sidewalk (4" thick, 5' wide)	\$189/linear foot
ADA Curb Ramp	\$4,745
LS Type Ladder Crosswalk (700ft Typical)	\$1,600
Pedestrian Signal	\$9,100

Table 2 ADA Compliance Estimated Costs

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Sidewalks/Trails Estimated Cost for Compliance (Obstructions Excluded):				
Partially Accessible (16,006 ft)*	\$	453,756.32		
Not Accessible (3,839 ft)**	\$	217,668.86		
Total Non-ADA Compliant Segments (19,844 ft)	\$	671,425.18		
*Assumed 15% of panels in need of replacement **Assumed 30% of panels in need of replacement				
Curb Ramps and Signals Estimated Costs for Compliance:				
Curb Ramps*	\$	1,228,500.00		
Pedestrian Signals**	\$	41,000.00		
Total Intersections:	\$	1,269,500.00		
*Excludes "Not Flush with Asphalt" **Does not include "No push button" signals				
Crosswalks Estimated Costs for Compliance:				
Total Crosswalks*		\$4,200		
*Assumed incomplete access route is addressed in curb cut replacements				
Total Capital Investment	\$ 1,945,125.18			

NEXT STEPS

- Post Draft Plan to Website
- Review Comments
- Finalize & Adopt

