



Accessible Parking, What Does that Mean?

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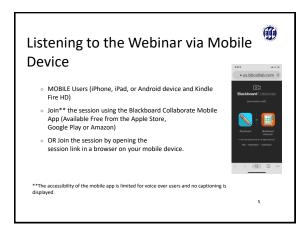
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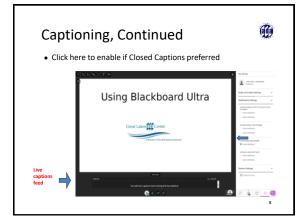
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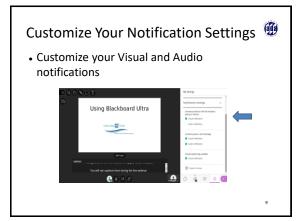


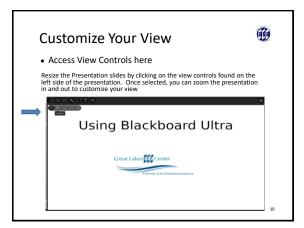


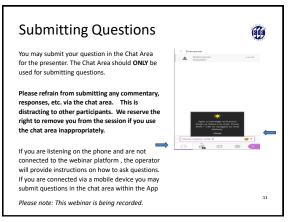












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Accessible Parking What Does that Mean?

13

13

Presenter

Jan Garrett Program Manager Pacific ADA Center



14

14

Today's Agenda: Parking

- How many parking spaces must be accessible?
- Where should accessible spaces be located?
- How must accessible parking spaces be designed?
- Who can park in accessible parking spaces?
- Who enforces accessible parking laws?

15

What Laws Require Accessible Parking?

16

16

Laws that Apply to Accessible Parking

- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) including the ADA Standards (ADAS) – parking on sites
- Fair Housing Act parking in private apartment and condominium complexes with 4 or more units
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 parking constructed with federal dollars, including in housing
- Public Right of Way Accessibility Guidelines (PROWAG) – guidelines that address parking in the right of way

17

17

How ADA Addresses Parking

- •The ADA applies to accessible parking:
 - Title I parking at a place of employment
 - Title II parking at State and local government facilities
 - Title III parking at commercial facilities and places of public accommodation (businesses and non-profit organizations)

Parking at A Place of Employment

- •Title I of ADA addresses accessible parking:
 - As a benefit and privilege of employment
 - For employees who request accessible parking and/or parking closer to their worksite as a reasonable accommodation
- Employers must determine if the request is reasonable or if it creates an undue hardship

19

19

Parking at State & Local Government Facilities

- Title II of the ADA addresses accessible parking in State or local government facilities, including housing covered by Title II
 - Accessible parking must be provided when parking lots are newly constructed or altered
 - Accessible parking must be provided when necessary to provide program accessibility

20

20

Parking at Commercial Facilities

- Title III of the ADA addresses accessible parking at commercial facilities
 - Commercial facilities are private facilities not open to the public
 Examples: call centers, factories, warehouses
 - Accessible parking must be provided when parking lots are newly constructed or altered

Parking at Places of Public Accommodation

- Title III of the ADA addresses accessible parking at private business and non-profit facilities open to the public
 - Accessible parking must be provided when parking lots are newly constructed or altered
 - Accessible parking must be provided when necessary to remove barriers in existing parking facilities

22

22

State Parking Codes and Laws

- State codes and laws often add parking accessibility requirements for elements such as:
 - Design of accessible parking spaces (length, width)
 - Ground markings for accessible spaces
 - Signs indicating accessible parking and penalties for parking violations

23

23

Who Can Park in Accessible Spaces?

- •The ADA does not regulate who can park in accessible parking spaces.
- •Laws that regulate disabled parking placards and license plates, as well as accessible parking time limits, are State or local laws.

Parking Space & Sign Scoping ADAS 208 & 216

25

25

Scoping Definition

- Scoping tells a design or construction professional
 - How many accessible elements (parking spaces) must be provided
 - Where the accessible elements must be located

EXAMPLE: accessible parking should be located on the shortest accessible route to an ADA accessible entrance

26

A Word on Parking Facilities

- Parking **facilities** can include a single space, a parking floor in a building, a lot and a garage
- •The number of parking spaces required to be accessible must be calculated **separately** for each parking facility
- •The required number must **not** be based on the total number of parking spaces provided in **all** the parking facilities on the site



U.S. Access Board Guidance: Facilities

Parking facilities must be treated separately for scoping purposes if they are:

- Structurally different (surface lot versus parking garage)
- Dedicated to, and separately serve, different facilities/buildings on a site
- Segmented and separated by guard rails, fencing, or barriers, particularly where they serve different users or
- Separated by streets or roadways (as opposed to drive aisles on a site)

28

28

Accessible Spaces in New Construction

- Parking is not required to be provided anywhere
- Where parking is provided on a site, parking spaces must be provided in accordance with the ADA Standards (ADAS)



2

29

Parking Exceptions for New Construction

- Buses
- Trucks
- Delivery Vehicles
- Law Enforcement Vehicles
- Vehicular Impound
- If one of these lots can be accessed by the public, a passenger loading zone must be provided

Minimum Number of Required Spaces Total Number of Parking Spaces Provided in Parking Facility Accessible Parking Spaces 1 to 25 26 to 50 2 3 51 to 75 76 to 100 101 to 150 6 7 151 to 200 201 to 300 8 301 to 400 401 to 500 9 501 to 1000 2 percent of total 20, plus 1 for each 100, or 1001 and over fraction thereof, over 1000

31

Minimum Number of Van Spaces

Accessible Car Spaces	Required Van Spaces
1 to 6	1
7 to 12	2
13 to 18	3
Every additional 6 spaces	1 additional space

32

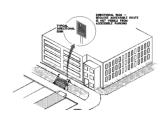
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Minimum Number: Medical Facilities

- Hospital outpatient facilities 10% of patient and visitor spaces must be accessible
- Rehabilitation and physical therapy facilities
 20% of visitor and patient spaces to be accessible

Scoping: Location • The accessible spaces mus

- The accessible spaces must be located on the shortest accessible route to an accessible entrance
- Or dispersed, if serving multiple entrances

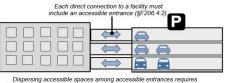


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Scoping: Location in Parking Structures

 In parking structures, if direct access is provided from a level to a building entrance, each entrance must be accessible



Dispersing accessible spaces among accessible entrances requires accement of non-van accessible spaces on different levels. All van spaces can be grouped on one level (§F208.3, Ex. 1).

35

Scoping: Exceptions to Location in Parking Structures

Exceptions-

- In multi-story parking facilities, non-van accessible spaces must be dispersed but van accessible spaces can be grouped on one level
- Parking spaces can be in different parking facilities if equal or greater access is provided (in terms of distance from an accessible entrance, parking fee, and user convenience)

Scoping: Parking Structures Not Serving A Particular Facility

•When parking structures or garages do not serve a particular facility, spaces must be located on the shortest accessible route to the accessible pedestrian entrance of the garage.

37

37

Scoping: Parking Signs

 ADA states that the required accessible spaces must be identified by the requirements in the ADAS technical section (502)

Exception: where 4 or fewer spaces are provided on a <u>site</u>, identification is not required

NOTE:

Some State codes require both signs and ground markings



38

38

Parking Space Scoping Alterations

Parking: Alterations Factors

A change in parking may be an alteration depending upon:

- •The planned scope of work
- Technical infeasibility
- Primary function areas / path of travel

40

40

Parking: Alteration Example

Resurfacing and restriping of a lot – alteration



41

41

Parking: Maintenance Is **Not** an Alteration

- Repainting existing markings in place, filling potholes = maintenance
- Maintenance is not an alteration



Parking: Technical Infeasibility

- Technical Infeasibility Existing physical/site constraints that prohibit compliance
 - Example: removing a parking space to create a van access aisle conflicts with a city's minimum zoning requirements for the number of parking spaces required in that facility.
- Where renovation is more extensive, technical infeasibility is less likely.

43

43

Technical Infeasibility Factors

- Determined on a case-by-case basis
- Based on existing constraints/conditions and scope of work
- Compliance is required to the maximum extent feasible

44

44

Parking Space Technical Requirements ADAS 502

What Are Technical Requirements

- In the ADA, technical requirements tell us how a parking space or a parking sign must be designed
- Elements of a parking space design include width of the space, width of the access aisle, as well as slope and cross-slope of the parking lot surface, among other things

46

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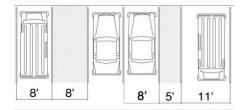
Technical: Access Aisle Requirement

- •An accessible space must be adjoined by an access aisle
- •Access aisles must adjoin an accessible route
- •Minimum access aisle width is 60 inches or 5 feet

47

47

Technical: Vehicle Space Options



Technical: Parking Access Aisle



Figure 502.3 Parking Space Access Aisle

49

Technical: Width of Access Aisle

- •A car space must be 96 inches or 8 feet wide.
- If you use a 60 inch wide access aisle next to a van space or between a car space and a van space, the van space must be 132 inches or 11 feet wide.
- A van space may be 96 inches or 8 feet wide if it has an 8 foot wide access aisle next to it.

50

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Technical: Measuring Access Aisle Width

- The width of parking spaces and access aisles shall be measured from the centerline of the markings
- Where spaces or access aisles are not adjacent to another parking space or access aisle, measurements can include the full width of the line



Technical: Access Aisle Placement

- Access aisles may be placed on either side of an accessible space
- •Exception: when the parking space is angles, the access aisle must be on the passenger side of the vehicle.
 - Passenger side placement is recommended when possible so people with van ramps do not have to back into the space

52

52

Technical: Access Aisle Must Connect to Accessible Route

- •The accessible route must connect to the access aisle at accessible parking spaces
- Use caution not to place a ramp inside of an access aisle – instead use a perpendicular or parallel curb cut at the top of the access aisle.

53

53

Technical: Relationship to Accessible Routes

•Spaces and access aisles shall be designed so that cars and vans, when parked, cannot obstruct the required clear width of adjacent accessible routes

DOJ advisory:

- Wheel stops are an effective way to prevent encroachment.
- •It is preferable that the accessible route not pass behind parked vehicles other than your own

Technical: Access Aisle Obstructions

• No obstructions should be in the access aisle, including curb ramps and wheel stops.



55

55

Technical: Access Aisle Slope

 Access aisles and parking spaces must be level in all directions (1:48=2.08%) extending the full length of the space and access aisle



56

56

Technical: Floor or Ground Surfaces

- Parking spaces and access aisles serving them must comply with ADAS 302
 - Floor and ground surfaces must be stable, firm, and slip resistant
- Changes in level are not permitted
- Access aisles must be at the same level as the parking spaces they serve (except for sloping up to 2.08% or 1:48 for water runoff)

Technical: Vertical Clearance

•The space, access aisle, and vehicular routes serving them all must have a **minimum** vertical clearance of 98 inches or 8 feet 2 inches



58

Technical: Signage Requirements of the Space

- Parking space signs at the head of the stall or space
- Space identification signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility (ISA)





59

59

Technical: Signage Requirements of the Parking Space

- Van parking spaces shall be designated as "van accessible"
- Signs shall be 60 inches minimum above the floor or ground measured to the bottom edge of the sign



Passenger Drop-off and Loading Zones

Scoping Requirements ADAS 209

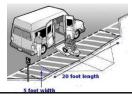
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Scoping: Passenger Loading Zones

Where required:

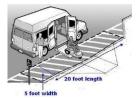
- Medical Care and Long-Term Care Facilities
- Valet Parking
- Mechanical Access Parking Garages



62

Scoping: Medical Care and Long Term Care Facilities

• At least one drop off zone must connect to an accessible entrance to **licensed** medical care & long-term care facilities where the period of stay <u>exceeds</u> twenty-four hours.



Scoping: Loading Zones for Valet Parking

 Parking facilities that provide valet services must provide at least one passenger drop-off and loading zone that complies with the technical requirements in section ADAS 503.



64

Scoping: Mechanical Access Parking Garages

 Must provide at least one passenger drop-off and loading zone at the vehicle drop off and pick up area





65

Passenger Drop-off and Loading Zones

Technical Requirements ADAS 503

Technical: Passenger Loading Zones

- Pull-up space 8 feet wide minimum
- 20 feet long minimum
- 114 inch vertical clearance
- 5 foot access aisle
- With an identified border

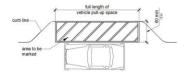


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Technical: Passenger Drop-off and Loading Zones Access Aisles

- Access aisles must be 60 inches wide minimum, run the length of the vehicle space, and have markings to discourage parking in them
- Access aisles must adjoin an accessible route and must not to overlap the vehicular way



68

Other Parking
Types



Residential Facilities under ADA

70

70

ADA Housing: Leasing Office

Offices providing sales or service = public accommodation

 If office is served by parking, spaces must conform with ADA scoping table (ADAS 208)



71

71

ADA Housing: Parking for Residents and Guests

- Where one space is provided for each residential dwelling unit, you must provide at least one space for each residential dwelling unit required to provide mobility features.
- Where more than 1 space is provided for each unit, you must provide 2 percent accessible parking for all spaces not covered by the requirement above.
- 1 in every 6 must be a van space
- Where parking spaces are provided for persons other than residents, parking shall be provided in accordance with Table 208.2

ADA Housing: Parking for Guests, Employees & Other Non-Residents

ADA may require additional spaces to be provided on an as needed basis

- ADA says reasonable accommodations or modifications must be made for:
 - Employees
 - Program participants or customers
- •. . . as long as a defense does not apply

73

73

Electrical Vehicle Charging Stations



- No provisions for electric vehicle parking in the ADA Standards
- Guidance on parking from the U.S. Access Board says:
 - Provide a "reasonable number" or use table at 208.2
 - Provide 10-13 foot wide car space
 - Add a 3 foot min wide access route on either side of the space that connects to the charger

74

74

Non-Compliant Parking Space Examples

75

Non-Compliance: Parking in A Vehicular Way



76

Non-Compliance: Invisible Marking



77

Non-Compliance: No Connection to Accessible Route



Non-Compliance: Blocking Access



79

80

Parking Enforcement

80

Parking Enforcement - ADA

- U.S. Equal Employment opportunity Commission enforces ADA requirements for accessible parking in employment
- U.S. Department of Justice enforces ADA requirements for accessible parking at Title II & III facilities



Parking Enforcement - Permits

- Enforcement of who is entitled to park with a placard or license plate in accessible spaces is done by:
 - Local law enforcement
 - Government agencies
 - Private businesses and non-profits

82

82



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83

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