

Polling Place Accessibility Survey

INTRODUCTION

The State of Tennessee is committed to ensuring that access to the polls is not an issue on Election Day. This checklist was created with the help of Disability Law & Advocacy Center of Tennessee (DLAC) as the first step in making sure that all polling places across the state are accessible to people with disabilities according to the standards set forth by the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Help America Vote Act. It is very important that you use this checklist to survey each and every one of the polling sites in your county, even if you believe they are already fully accessible.

To be eligible for funds for accessibility improvements available through the Help America Vote Act, this survey must be completed in full and returned to the State Coordinator of Elections. The State Coordinator of Elections will be working with DLAC to determine what modifications can be made, either short term or long term, to improve the accessibility of the polling sites for the future. For this reason, it is essential that we have as thorough information as possible, and urge you to contact either the State Coordinator of Elections (615-741-7956, 877-850-4959) or DLAC (800-342-1660) should you have any questions.

We extend a special thank you to the Department of Justice. Many of their materials were used in producing this accessibility survey.

OVERVIEW

Ideally, this checklist will be completed twice for each polling place – once prior to Election Day, and once during Election Day. Assessing the polling place prior to Election Day will assist in removing as many barriers to accessibility before the election. Completing an additional assessment on Election Day will ensure that any changes that affect the accessibility of the polling place during the election are reflected.

Goals: Polling places should be physically accessible so that people with disabilities can travel from parking or drop-off area to voting booth, cast their vote, and return to parking or drop-off area without physical assistance from others. Poll workers should be willing to grant reasonable requests for assistance from people with disabilities when such assistance is necessary for full participation in voting.

KEY AREAS TO BE SURVEYED FOR THE PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY OF POLLING PLACES

PARKING AREA(S)

BUILDING ENTRANCE(S) AND EXIT(S)

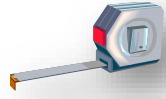
DROP-OFF AREAS

HALLS & CORRIDORS

PATH(S) OF TRAVEL

VOTING AREA

TOOLS NEEDED TO EVALUATE POLLING PLACE ACCESSIBILITY:



Metal tape measure (at least 15-feet long)



Slope and Rise Indicator



Force Gauge

Clipboard with copy of checklist



Pen or Pencil



Camera (for documenting areas that may need to be reviewed later)




During your completion of the checklists that follow, please take a photograph of any area/item that you do not know how to evaluate or measure for accessibility. Please include, along with your completed survey, any such photographs along with questions you have about evaluating the area/item.

The checklists that follow will help you evaluate the accessibility of the key areas in polling places. As you proceed through the survey, please indicate in the comment section any identified accessibility issues. Those comments will help you determine the changes and/or items you may need to ensure accessibility of that polling location during early voting or on Election Day.

TAKING MEASUREMENTS

SLOPED SURFACES

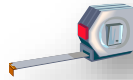
To evaluate the accessibility of sloped surfaces (such as curb cuts, ramps and parking lots) please do the following:

1. Look at the sloped surface – does the sloped surface look too steep or too shallow to you? (Note whether ramps look steep or shallow on the appropriate checklist)
2. Travel up and down the ramp – does the ramp feel steep? Is it difficult to travel up or down (do you have difficulty controlling your speed as you go down the ramp)? (Note your answers to these questions on the appropriate checklist)
3. Place the slope indicator  on the ramp or incline. Determine the degree and rise of the slope using the conversion chart on page 3.
 - RAMPS: A 1:8 (7.1°) rise or lower is unacceptable and an alternative route will need to be established. A 1:10 (5.7°) rise is acceptable on existing ramps. A 1:12 (4.8°) or higher is the ideal rise.
 - SLOPES: A 1:16 (3.6°) or 1:20 (2.9°) rise is ideal. Take three measurements – one at the top of the slope, one in the middle, and one at the bottom of the slope. **Note: 1:12 is one inch of vertical height for each 12 inches in length.**

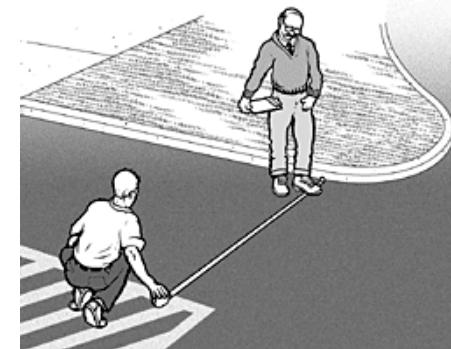
CONVERSION CHART FOR MEASURING SLOPES

GRADIENT	DEGREES	PERCENT
1:2	26.6°	50%
1:8	7.1°	12.5%
1:10	5.7°	10%
1:12	4.8°	8.3%
1:16	3.6°	6.3%
1:20	2.9°	5%
1:50	1.1°	2%

USING THE TAPE MEASURE



When measuring the width of a parking space or access aisle, the width of an accessible route or the height of an object above the floor, for example, try to keep the tape from sagging or bending. If the tape is not straight, try to support the tape in the middle or pull it tight and take the measurement again.



Using a tape measure to measure the width of a parking space

MEASURING DOOR OPENINGS

Measuring the clear opening of an accessible door requires special care. To measure the opening of a standard hinged door, open the door to 90 degrees. Place the end of the tape measure on the side of the door frame next to the clear opening. Stretch the tape across the door. This measurement equals the clear open width of the door, which is typically less than the width of the door.



Measuring the clear opening from the face of the doorstop on the frame to the face of the open door.

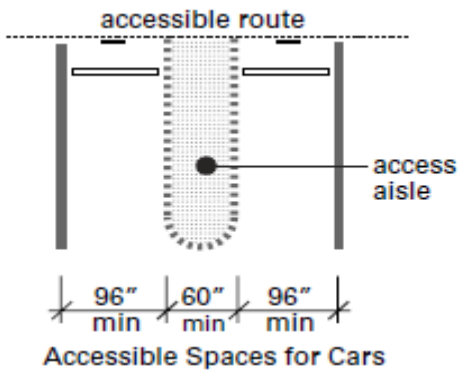


Figure A2

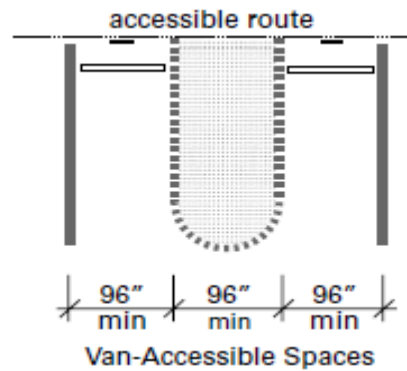


Figure A3.1

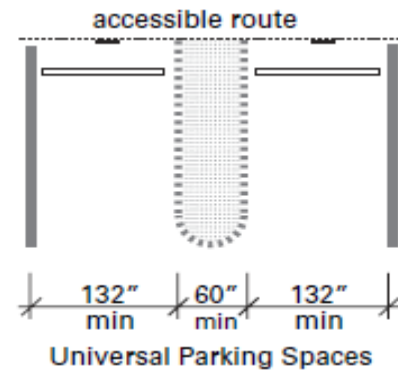


Figure A3.2

A3. Is there at least one van-accessible parking space provided with an access aisle that is at least **96"** (8') wide? [See Figure A3.1](#) Yes No

IF YES, skip to question A4.

If NO, are universal parking spaces provided with a **132" (11') wide** vehicle space and a **60" (5') wide** access aisle? [ADA Stds 4.1.2(5), A4.6] [See Figure A3.2](#) Yes No

A4. For van-accessible spaces, is there overhead clearance of at least **98" (8' 2")** for each of the following? [ADA Stds 4.6.5]

Vehicle Route to the Parking Space? Yes No NA

The Actual Parking Space? Yes No NA

From the Parking Space to the Exit Route? Yes No NA

If NO:

Can the route be cleared by removing or raising low objects? Yes No

OR

Can each van accessible parking space be relocated? Yes No

A5. Are all accessible parking spaces, including the access aisle, relatively level (**1:50 or 1.1°**) in all directions? [ADA Stds 4.6.3] Yes No

IF YES, skip to question A6.

If NO, is there a nearby area that is relatively level which could serve as an accessible parking space, with an accessible route to the accessible entrance to the voting area? Yes No

A6. Does each accessible parking space have a sign with the accessibility symbol that can be seen when a vehicle is parked in the space? [ADA Stds 4.6.4] [See examples in Figure A6](#) Yes No

Comments



Figure A6

A7. Is there is a curb between the access aisle and the accessible route to the building? See Figure A7.1 Yes No NA



Figure A7.1

If **NO**, skip to question A8

If **YES**, is there a curb ramp that meets the following requirements?

Is the ramp surface at least **36" wide**, excluding flared sides? See Figure A7.2 Width = _____ Yes No

Is the slope (up or down the ramp) no more than **1:12 or 4.8°**? Yes No
(use slope indicator) [ADA Stds 4.7.2] Slope = _____

Note: 1:12 is one inch of vertical height for each 12 inches in length.

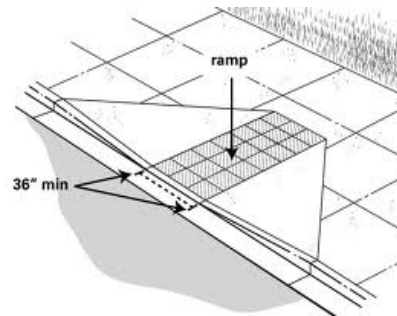


Figure A7.2

A8. Are the accessible parking spaces serving the voting area on the shortest accessible route to the accessible entrance? [ADA Stds 4.6.2] Yes No NA

A9. Does each access aisle connect to an accessible route from the parking area to the accessible building entrance? [ADA Stds 4.6.2] Yes No NA

NOTE: SEE APPENDIX A-1 FOR SUGGESTED TEMPORARY SOLUTIONS TO PARKING ISSUES ON ELECTION DAY (PAGE 1 of Appendices)

Comments

B. Passenger Drop-Off/Loading Areas Checklist

NONE (Go to page 6)

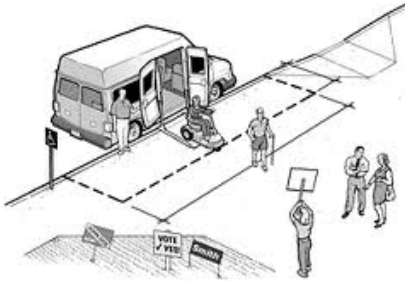


Figure B1

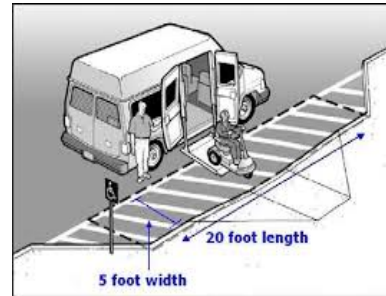


Figure B3

B1. Is the vehicle space relatively level (**1:50 or 1.1°** maximum slope in all directions)? See Figure B1
(Use slope indicator and chart) Slope = _____ Yes No

B2. Is a relatively level (**1:50 or 1.1°** maximum slope in all directions) access aisle provided adjacent and parallel to the side of the vehicle pull-up area? [ADA Stds 4.6.6] Slope = _____ Yes No

If NO, is there another relatively level location on an accessible route that could be used as a passenger drop-off area? Yes No

If YES, describe alternate location and record slope in the "comments" box → Alternate location & slope:

B3. Is the area for the access aisle at least **5-foot wide** and **20-foot long**? [ADA Stds 4.6.6] See Figure B3 Yes No NA

B4. Is the vertical height at least **114 inches (9 feet 6 inches)** for each of the following? [ADA Stds 4.6.5]

Vehicle route to the drop off / loading zone? Yes No


Vehicle route to the exit? Yes No

Comments

B5. Is a curb ramp provided between the vehicle pull up area and the access aisle or the access aisle and the accessible route to the accessible entrance? [ADA Stds 4.6.6] Yes No

 **If YES**, skip to question B6.

If NO, is there another area with a curb ramp connected to an accessible route that could serve as the drop-off area? Yes No

 B6. If a curb ramp is provided, does it meet the following requirements? [See Figure A7.2](#)

Is the slope of the ramp surface (not counting the side flares) no more than **1:12 (4.8°)**? [ADA Stds 4.7.2]. Slope = _____ Yes No

Is the width of the curb ramp surface at least **36 inches wide**? [ADA Stds 4.7.3] Yes No
Width = _____

NOTE: SEE APPENDIX B-1 FOR SUGGESTED TEMPORARY SOLUTIONS TO PASSENGER LOADING/DROP-OFF ISSUES ON ELECTION DAY (PAGE 2 of Appendices)

Comments

C1. Exterior Sidewalks and Walkways

Voters Who Use Wheelchairs, Scooters or Other Mobility Aids

Comments

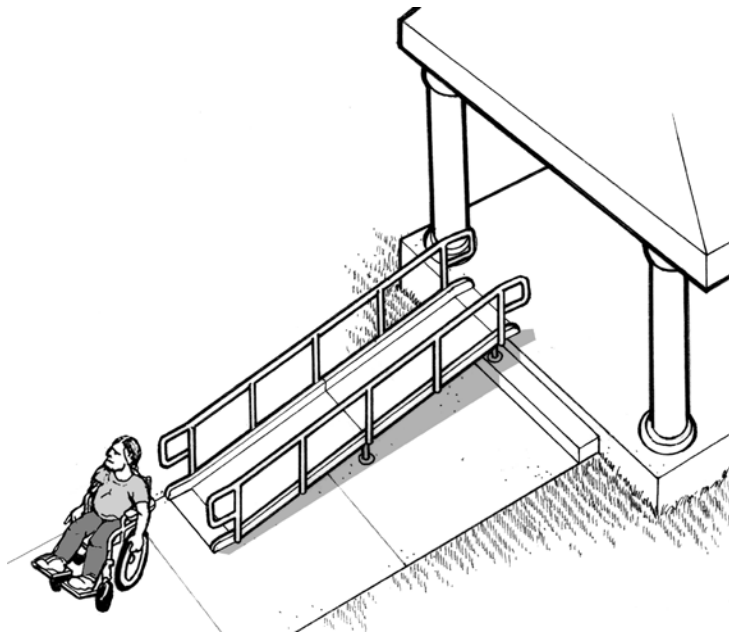
- C1-1. Is an accessible route provided from accessible parking spaces to the accessible entrance of the building? [ADA Stds 4.1.2(1), 4.3] Yes No
- If the accessible route crosses an area with vehicle traffic, is a marked crosswalk used? Yes No NA
- C1-2. Is an accessible route provided from public sidewalks and public transportation stops, if any, on the polling site to the accessible entrance of the building? Yes No NA
- C1-3. Is the accessible route at least **36 inches wide**? Yes No NA
- Note:** The accessible route may narrow to **32 inches** wide for no more than **2 feet** in length.
- C1-4. Is the accessible route free of steps and abrupt level changes over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch? Yes No NA
- Note:** Level changes between $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch should be beveled (gradual with a slope no greater than **1:2 or 26.6°**)
- C1-5. Where an accessible route crosses a curb, is a curb ramp provided? Yes No NA
- If yes, does it meet the following requirements? See Figure A7.2**
- Is the slope of the ramp surface (excluding side flares) less than **1:12 (4.8°)**? [ADA Stds 4.7.2]? Slope = _____ Yes No
- Is the width of the curb ramp surface at least **36 inches wide**? [ADA Stds 4.7.3]? Width = _____ Yes No
- C1-6. Is the slope of any part of the accessible route greater than **1:20 or 2.9°** (one inch of vertical height for 20 inches of horizontal distance)? Yes No NA
- If No**, skip to question C2-1 on page 8.
- If Yes**, such parts of the route are considered "ramps" and must meet the requirements below:
- Is the ramp slope no greater than **1:12 or 4.8°**? [ADA Stds 4.8.2] Slope = _____ Yes No
- Is the ramp width, measured between handrails, at least **36 inches**? [ADA Stds 4.8.3] **See Figure C1.6(1)** Width = _____ Yes No
- Does the ramp have a level landing at the top and bottom of each ramp section that is at least **60 inches (5 ft.) long**? [ADA Stds 4.8.4] **See Figure C1.6(2,3)** Yes No
- NOTE:** The level landing may be part of the sidewalk or walking surface.
- If a ramp is more than **30 feet long**, is a level landing at least **60 inches (5 ft.) long** provided every **30 feet** of horizontal length? [ADA Stds 4.8.4] Yes No NA

NOTE: When the running slope is less than **1:16 (3.6°)** and more **than 1:20 (2.9°)**, each ramp segment may be up to 40 feet long followed by a level landing.

If a ramp changes directions, is a level landing, at least **60 inches by 60 inches (5 ft. by 5 ft.)** Yes No NA provided? [ADA Stds 4.8.4]

Are handrails mounted between **34 and 38 inches** above the ramp surface? [ADA Stds 4.8.5] [See Figure C1.6\(4\)](#) Handrail Height = _____ Yes No

If the ramp or landing has a vertical drop-off on either side of the ramp, is edge protection provided? ADA Stds 4.8.7] [See Figure C1.6\(5\)](#) Yes No NA



- 1 At least 36 inches between handrails
- 2 Top landing part of walk
- 3 Bottom landing part of walk
- 4 Handrail height 34 to 38 inches
- 5 Edge protection

Figure C1.6 Accessible Ramp Features

NOTE: SEE APPENDIX C-1 FOR SUGGESTED TEMPORARY SOLUTIONS TO EXTERIOR SIDEWALK AND WALKWAY ISSUES ON ELECTION DAY FOR VOTERS WITH MOBILITY ISSUES (PAGE 3 of Appendices)

Comments

C2. Exterior Sidewalks and Walkways

Voters Who are Blind or Have Low Vision



Figure C2.1

C2-1. Are all sidewalks and walkways leading to the voting area free of any objects that a person with a vision disability could run into? (i.e. objects protruding from the ground with bottom edges higher than 27 inches, or objects hanging from a ceiling or wall with bottom edges lower than 80 inches. Common examples include: water fountains, signs, fire extinguishers, and trees) [ADA Stds 4.4, 4.2.1(3), 4.1.3(2)] See Figure C2.1 Yes No NA

If NO, can the object(s) be lowered, removed or modified, or can the route be changed to avoid the object? Yes No

C2-2. Are the undersides of exterior stairs enclosed or protected with a cane detectable barrier so that people who are blind or have low vision will not hit their heads on the underside? [ADA Stds 4.4.2] See Figure C2.2 Yes No NA

If NO, can a barrier or enclosure be added below the stair or can the route be relocated away from the stair? Yes No

C2-3. Are all objects that hang over the pedestrian routes 80 inches or more above the route? See Figure C2.3 Yes No NA

If NO, can the objects be removed or relocated, or can a detectable object be added below? Yes No



Figure C2.2

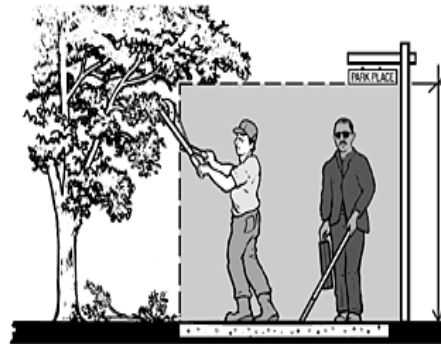


Figure C2.3

Overhead items must be at least 80 inches above walkway

NOTE: SEE APPENDIX C-2 FOR SUGGESTED TEMPORARY SOLUTIONS TO EXTERIOR SIDEWALK AND WALKWAY ISSUES ON ELECTION DAY FOR VOTERS WHO ARE BLIND OR HAVE LOW VISION (PAGE 4 of Appendices)

Comments

D. Building Entrance Checklist

- D1. Is there at least one accessible entrance connected to an accessible route? [ADA Stds 4.1.3(1)]? Yes No
Note: If this entrance is not the main entrance, it needs to be kept unlocked during voting hours. Signs should be present at *inaccessible* entrance(s) to direct voters to nearest accessible entrance.
- D2. Does at least one door or one side of a double-door at the accessible entrance provide at least **32 inches** clear passage width when the door is open **90 degrees**? Yes No
If NO, does another entrance have an accessible door or can doors be propped open for voting? Yes No
- D3. Is the door hardware (e.g. lever, pull, panic bar) usable with one hand without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist? [ADA Stds 4.13.9] [See Figure D3](#) Yes No NA



Figure D3

- D4. If the door is not automatic or power-operated, is there at least **18 inches** clearance provided to the side of the latch when pulling the door open? [ADA Stds 4.13.6] Clearance = _____ Yes No NA
- D5. If there is a raised threshold, is it no higher than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at the door and beveled on both sides? [ADA Stds 4.1.6 (3)(d)(ii), 4.13.8] [See Figure D5](#) Yes No NA
- D6. If an entry has a vestibule, is there a **30-inch by 48-inch** clear floor space inside the vestibule so a wheelchair or scooter user can be outside the swing of a hinged door? [ADA Stds 4.13.7] [See Figure D6](#) Yes No NA
 Clear Floor Space = _____



Figure D5

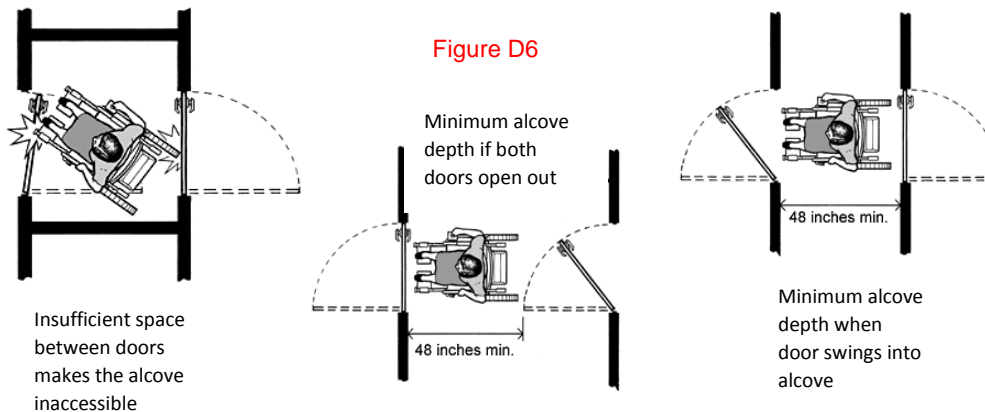


Figure D6

Comments

Describe Door Hardware:

NOTE: SEE APPENDIX D-1 FOR SUGGESTED TEMPORARY SOLUTIONS TO ENTRANCE ISSUES ON ELECTION DAY (PAGE 5 of Appendices)

E1. Halls and Corridors Checklist

Voters Who Use Wheelchairs, Scooters or Other Mobility Aids

NONE (Go to page 13)

Comments

- E1-1. Is there an accessible route, at least **36 inches** wide that connects the accessible entrance to a voting area? (The accessible route may narrow to **32 inches** wide for up to **2 feet in length**) Yes No
- E1-2. Is the accessible route free of steps and abrupt level changes over $\frac{1}{2}$ **inch** (level changes between $\frac{1}{4}$ **inch** and $\frac{1}{2}$ **inch** should be beveled)? [ADA Stds 4.1.3(1), 4.3.8] Yes No NA
- E1-3. Does the route from the accessible entrance to the voting area change levels using a ramp, elevator or lift? Yes No NA

If **No**, go to question E1-7

If **Yes**, answer the questions below:

If a ramp or sloped hallway is provided:

Is the ramp slope no greater than **1:12 or 4.8°**? [ADA Stds 4.8.2] Slope = _____ Yes No

Is the ramp width, measured between handrails, at least **36 inches**? [ADA Stds 4.8.3]
Width = _____ Yes No

Are the handrails mounted between **34 and 38 inches** above the ramp surface? [ADA Stds 4.8.5] Handrail height = _____ Yes No

If a ramp is more than **30 feet long**, is a level landing at least **60 inches (5 ft.)** long provided every **30 feet** of horizontal length? [ADA Stds 4.8.4] Yes No NA

Does the ramp have a level landing at the top and bottom of each ramp section that is at least **60 inches (5 ft.)** long? [ADA Stds 4.8.4] Yes No

Is a level landing, at least **60 inches by 60 inches (5 ft. by 5 ft.)**, provided where a ramp changes direction? [ADA Stds 4.8.4] Yes No NA

If the ramp or landing has a vertical drop-off on either side of the ramp, is edge protection provided? [ADA Stds 4.8.7] Yes No NA

If an elevator is provided:

Are the elevator call buttons mounted in an accessible location with the centerlines at **42 inches** above the floor? [ADA Stds 4.10.3] Yes No

Does the floor area of the elevator car provide space for wheelchair users to enter, reach the controls, and exit the car? [ADA Stds 4.10.9] Yes No

Are the highest floor control buttons in the elevator cab mounted no more than **54 inches** above the floor for a side reach, or **48 inches** for forward reach? Yes No

Are raised letters and Braille characters used to identify each floor button and each control? [ADA Stds 4.10.12] Yes No

Are signs mounted on both sides of the elevator door opening that designate the floor with **2-inch minimum** raised letters and Braille characters centered at **60 inches** above the floor? [ADA Stds 4.10.5] Yes No

Is the elevator equipped with audible tones, bells or verbal annunciators that announce each floor as it is passed: [ADA Stds 4.10.5] Yes No

If a lift is provided:

Is the lift operational at the time of the survey? Yes No

Is the change in level from the floor to the lift surface ramped or beveled? Yes No

Is there at least a **30-inch by 48-inch** clear floor space on the wheelchair lift? Yes No

Does the lift allow a wheelchair user unassisted entry, operation, and exit? Yes No

Are the controls and operating mechanisms mounted no more than **54 inches** above the floor for a side reach, or **48 inches** for a forward reach? Yes No

Are the controls and operating mechanisms usable with one hand without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting? Yes No

E1-7. At each location on the way to the voting area where the accessible route passes through a door or doors, does at least one door meet the following requirements:

Is the clear width for the door opening at least **32 inches** measured when the door is open **90 degrees**? [ADA Stds 4.13.5] Yes No

Is the door hardware (e.g. lever, pull, panic bar) usable with one hand without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist, to allow people who may not be able to easily use one or both hands to fully operate the hardware? [ADA Stds 4.13.9] [See Figure D3](#) Yes No NA

Is there clear maneuvering floor space in front of each accessible door, and on the pull side is there at least **18 inches** clear space beyond the latch side of door? [ADA Stds 4.13.6] Yes No NA

Is no more than **5 pounds** force needed to push or pull open the accessible door? Yes No NA
NOTE: Fire doors are still considered to be accessible if they have the minimum opening force allowable by the appropriate administrative authority.

If the answer to any of the last 3 questions is no, can the door be propped open to provide an accessible route on election day? Yes No NA

Comments

NOTE: SEE APPENDIX E-1 FOR SUGGESTED TEMPORARY SOLUTIONS TO HALLS AND CORRIDOR ISSUES ON ELECTION DAY FOR VOTERS WITH MOBILITY ISSUES (PAGE 6 of Appendices)

E2. Halls and Corridors Checklist

Voters Who are Blind or Have Low Vision

NONE (Go to page 14)

- E2-1. Are pedestrian routes leading to or serving the voting area free of objects that protrude from the side more than **4 inches** into the route with the bottom of the object more than **27 inches** above the floor? [ADA Stds 4.4] [See Figure E2.1](#) Yes No

NOTE: These objects may be wall mounted or free standing. Items to check include wall-mounted fire extinguishers, light fixtures, coat hooks, shelves, drinking fountains, and display cases

If NO, list the objects that are a hazard and their location. →

- E2-2. Are pedestrian routes leading to or serving the voting area free of overhead objects with the bottom edge lower than **80 inches** above the floor? Yes No

If NO, list the objects that are a hazard and their location. →

- E2-3. If provided, are the interior stairs along these routes built so that people who are blind or visually impaired cannot hit their heads on the underside (i.e. protected with a cane-detectable warning or barrier that prevents travel into the area with less than an **80-inch high** head clearance)? [ADA Stds 4.4.2] [See Figure C2.2](#). Yes No NA

Comments

Hazardous Objects:

Hazardous Objects:

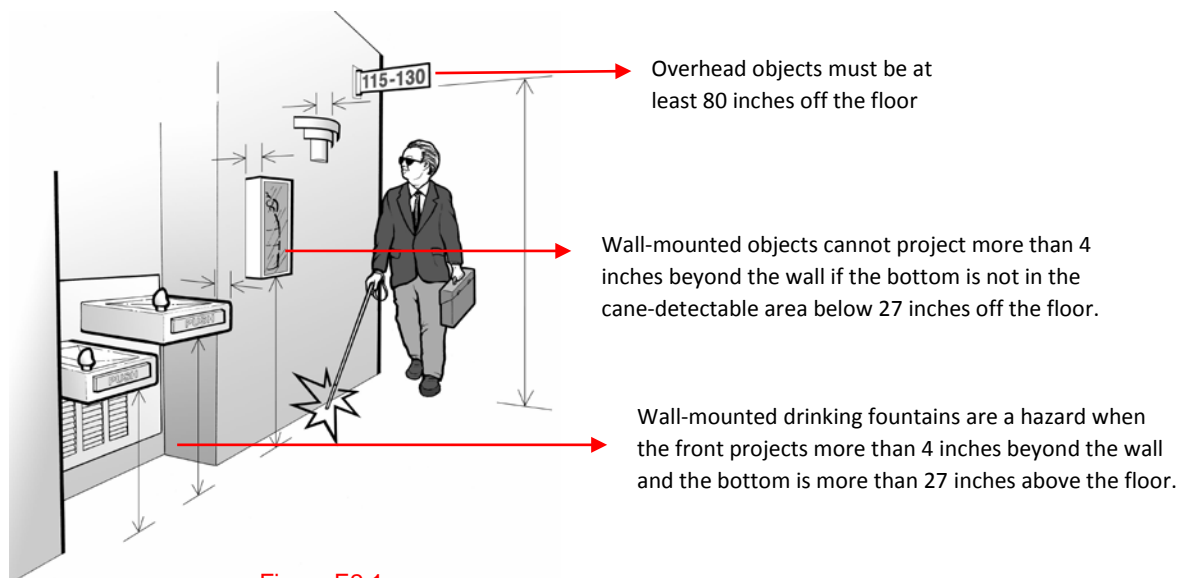


Figure E2.1

NOTE: SEE APPENDIX E-2 FOR SUGGESTED TEMPORARY SOLUTIONS TO HALLS AND CORRIDORS ISSUES ON ELECTION DAY FOR VOTERS WHO ARE BLIND OR HAVE LOW VISION (PAGE 6 of Appendices)

F. Voting Area

- F1. Is there an accessible entrance to the voting area? See Figure F.1(2) Yes No
- F2. Within the voting area, is adequate space available on the accessible level for check-in tables, a voting demonstration area (if provided), and at least one accessible voting station? Yes No
- F3. Is the voting area free of objects that protrude from the side more than **4 inches** into the route with the bottom of the object more than **27 inches** above the floor? [ADA Stds 4.4] Yes No
- F4. Is the voting area free of overhead objects that voters may pass under with the bottom edge lower than **80 inches** above the floor? Yes No

Example of an accessible voting area

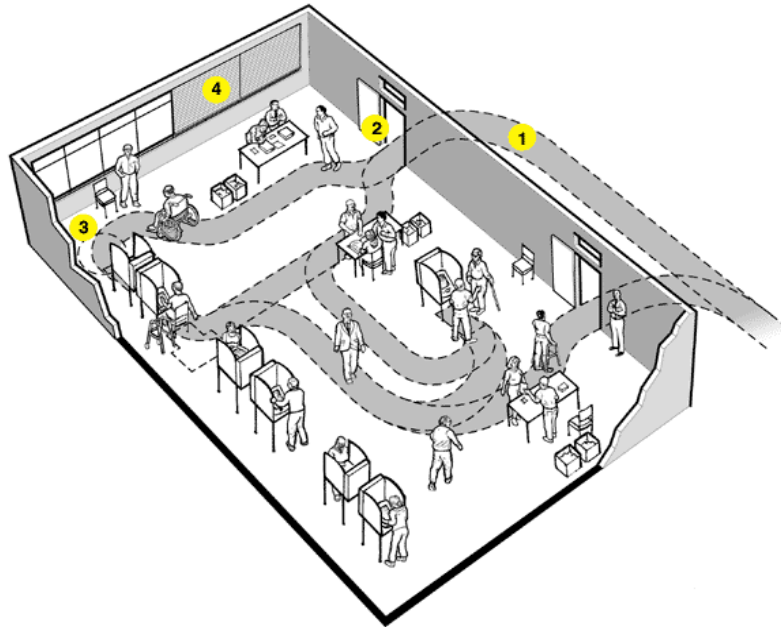


Figure F.1

1. Accessible route connects the building entrance with the voting area, including voter check-in and accessible voting machine.
2. Accessible door or doorway to voting area
3. Turning space at accessible voting machine
4. Keep blinds closed on windows behind check-in so that voters will not be distracted by lighting issues.

Comments

Appendix A-1 Parking Spaces

Temporary Solutions for Election Day

Problem One:

Parking is available, but no accessible parking is provided or there are not enough accessible parking or van-accessible spaces.

Suggestion: Find a relatively level parking area near the accessible entrance and then designate the area for accessible parking spaces and adjacent access aisles. Use three parking spaces to make two accessible parking spaces with an access aisle. Traffic cones or other temporary elements may be used to mark the spaces and access aisles. Provide a sign designating each accessible parking space and make sure the access aisle of each space is connected to the accessible route to the accessible entrance.

Problem Two:

Accessible parking is provided, but it does not have a marked access aisle next to each accessible space.

Suggestion: Restripe the accessible parking spaces to provide an access aisle. As a temporary solution for Election Day, use traffic cones to mark off the access aisle and curb ramp area. The first accessible parking space provided should be a van accessible parking space with an access aisle that is at least 96 inches wide.

Problem Three:

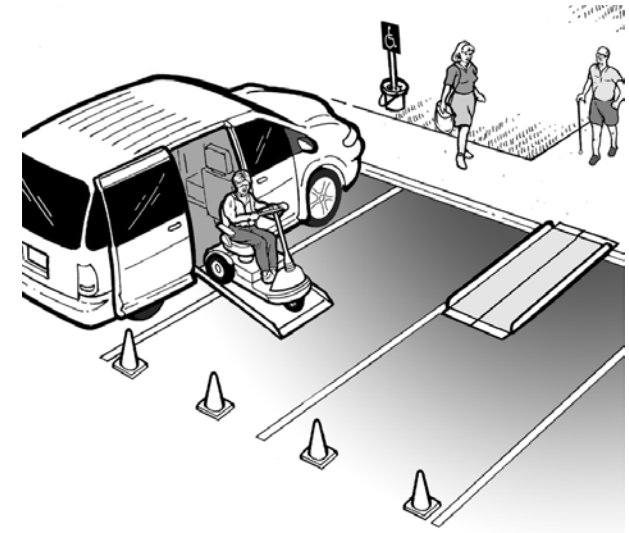
Accessible parking spaces or access aisles are on a sloped surface.

Suggestion: Find a parking area that is close to the accessible entrance and more level. Provide accessible parking spaces and access aisles in that area. Make sure the accessible parking spaces connect to an accessible route to the entrance. Provide a sign designating each accessible parking space.

Problem Four:

No sign with the international symbol of accessibility is installed at each accessible parking space.

Suggestion: Provide a temporary sign in front of each accessible parking space.



Three standard parking spaces are converted into an accessible parking space with an access aisle. Cones mark the access aisle and a temporary curb ramp with edge protection connects to an accessible route to the polling place.

Appendix B-1 Passenger Drop-off/Loading Area

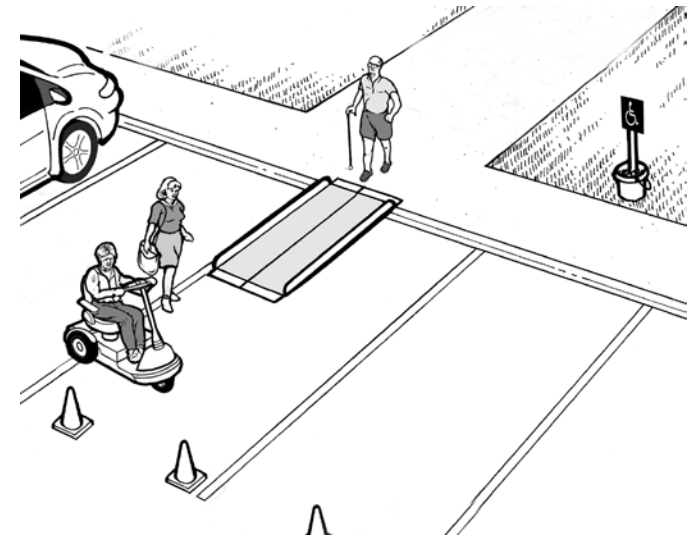
Temporary Solutions for Election Day

Problem:

A passenger drop-off/loading zone is provided but there is no curb ramp between the vehicle area and the sidewalk leading to the accessible polling place entrance.

Suggestion: Provide a portable ramp with edge protection in an area where the vehicle area and the sidewalk are relatively level. The curb ramp must connect to an accessible route to the accessible polling place entrance.

If the drop-off/loading zone is not relatively level, consider relocating the accessible drop-off area and using one parking space next to the area where accessible parking is located to provide an accessible drop-off and loading zone. Cones or another temporary barrier may be needed to keep the parking space clear.



A portable ramp with edge protection is used to provide an accessible route from the drop-off/loading area to the accessible polling place entrance.

Appendix C-1 Sidewalks and Walkways – Voters with Mobility Disabilities

Temporary Solutions for Election Day

Problem One:

The sidewalk connecting parking to the polling place entrance is too steep to be accessible.

Suggestion: Check to see if there is another sidewalk that provides an accessible route to the accessible entrance. Sometimes there is a less direct route that can serve as the accessible route.

Problem Two:

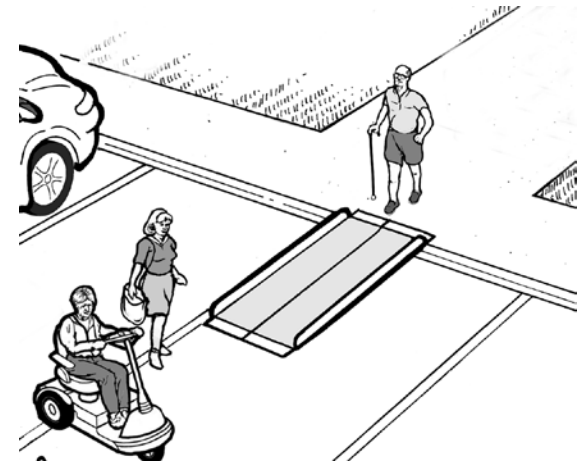
The accessible route crosses a curb and no curb ramp is provided.

Suggestion: Install a portable ramp with edge protection.

Problem Three:

One or two steps are part of the walkway leading to the accessible entrance.

Suggestion: Install a portable ramp no steeper than 1:12 slope with edge protection.



A portable ramp with edge protection is installed over a curb to provide an accessible route.

Appendix C-2 Sidewalks and Walkways – Voters with Vision Disabilities

Temporary Solutions for Election Day

Problem One: Branches or other objects over a walkway or pedestrian route are lower than 80 inches above the walk.

Suggestion: Prune the branches or remove the items that are hanging below 80 inches. Another approach is to install a detectable barrier under the item that is too low. The detectable barrier or object must be within the detectable range of 27 inches or less above the route.

Problem Two: One or more objects protrude too far from the side into the circulation path causing a hazard for people who are blind or who have low vision.

Suggestion: When people who are blind or who have low vision use a cane to detect hazards, objects located at 27 inches or lower are detectable. When an object is located more than 27 inches off the ground it is a hazard if the object protrudes more than 4 inches into the circulation path. To make a protruding object detectable: Place an object or a barrier below the protruding object in the cane-detectable area not more than 27 inches above the floor. If the protruding object can be moved, lower the object so its bottom is within the cane detectable area (not more than 27 inches above the floor). Prune or alter the protruding object so it does not protrude over the path.

Appendix D-1 Building Entrance

Temporary Solutions for Election Day

Problem One:

One or two steps at the entrance prevent access.

Suggestion: If another entrance is accessible and on an accessible route from accessible parking, designate it as the accessible entrance and install a directional sign at the main entrance directing voters to the accessible entrance. Keep the accessible entrance unlocked during voting hours. If another accessible entrance is not available, install a temporary ramp with edge protection and handrails (as shown in photo).

Problem Two:

There is a small step at the entrance.

Suggestion: Install a short temporary ramp to provide a smooth transition.

Problem Three:

Entrance door threshold has an abrupt change in level of more than 1/4 inch and no beveled sides.

Suggestion: If the threshold is not more than 3/4 inches high, add beveled surfaces to both sides of the threshold or replace with a new threshold that is no more than 1/2 inch high and that has beveled sides.

Problem Four:

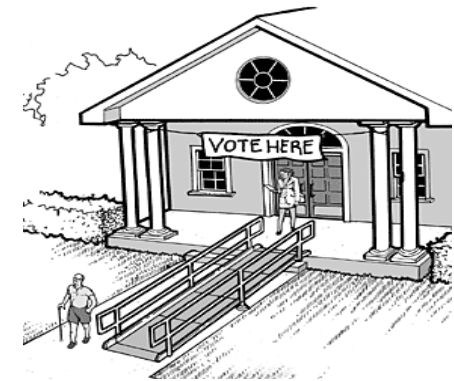
Entrance door to the building is heavy and difficult to open.

Suggestion: Keep the door propped open or station volunteers near the door to open it for voters.

Problem Five:

Door handle and/or latch at the entry door is not accessible.

Suggestion: These are three typical solutions: add an accessible pull or handle to the outside of the door and leave the door unlatched, or install an accessible door handle and hardware, or leave the door propped in an open position.



A portable ramp with edge protection and handrails is placed over stairs to provide an accessible route on Election Day.

Appendix E-1 Hallways and Corridors – Voters with Mobility Disabilities

Temporary Solutions for Election Day

Problem 1:

One or more steps along hallway to voting area block access.

Suggestion: Install a portable ramp with edge protection and handrails, or relocate the accessible voting to another area that is on an accessible route.

Problem 2:

Voting area is not on an accessible route and cannot be made accessible.

Suggestion: Consider relocating the voting area to another location that is accessible

Appendix E-2 Hallways and Corridors – Voters with Vision Disabilities

Temporary Solutions for Election Day

Problem One:

Wall-mounted display case is a protruding object hazard because it is more than 4 inches from the wall and the bottom of the case is more than 27 inches above the floor.

Suggestion: Place a detectable object or skirting below the case. The bottom of the skirting or detectable object must be no higher than 27 inches above the floor.

Problem Two:

Ceiling or wall-mounted television monitor has less than 80 inches of clearance between the floor and the bottom of the unit.

Suggestion: Place a detectable object below the unit (no more than 27 inches above the floor) so a voter who is blind will not walk into the television.

Problem Three:

The bottom of a stair is open and voters who are blind or who have low vision can hit their heads on the underside of the stair.

Suggestion: Provide a detectable fence or other object so voters cannot walk under the stair.