



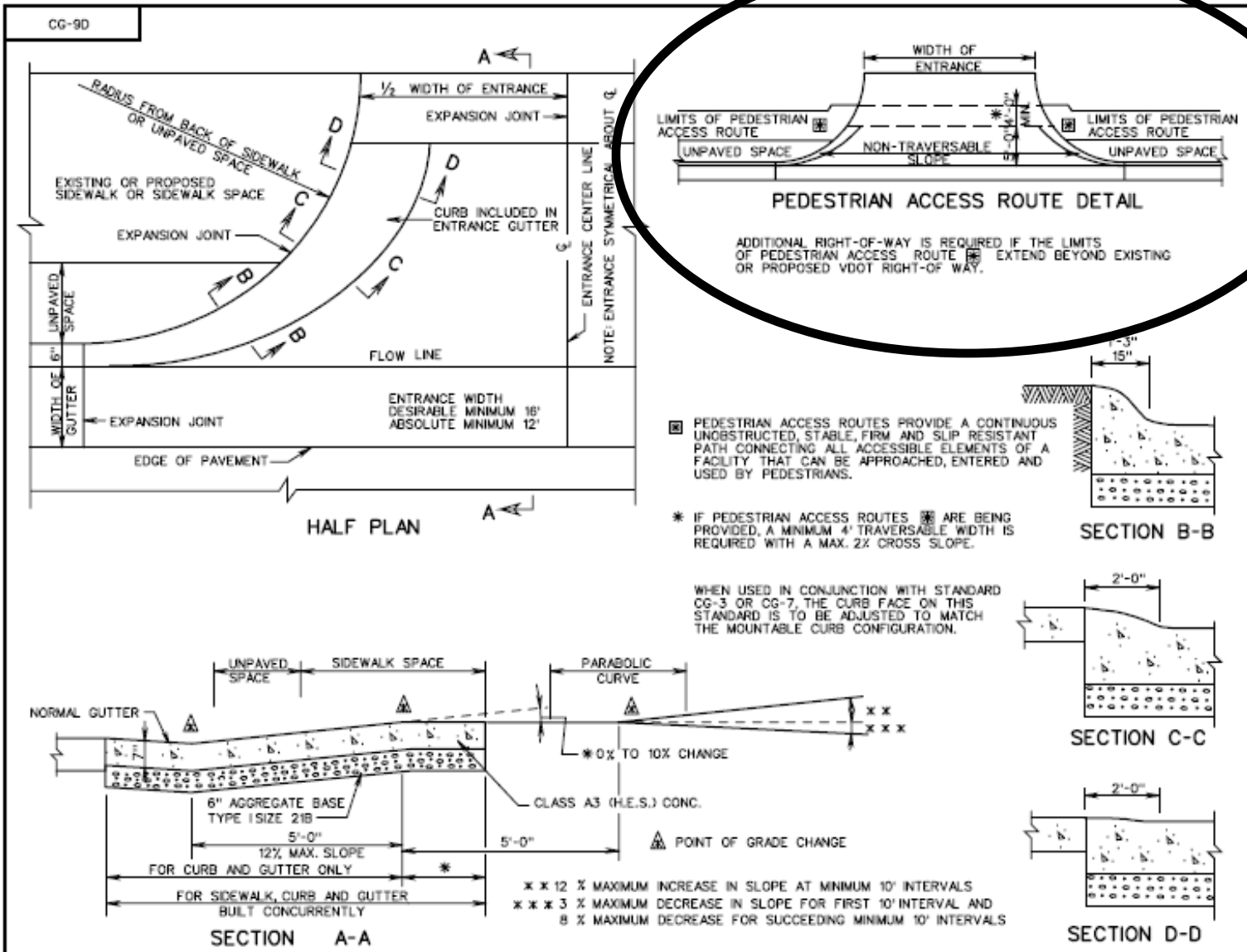
VDOT Standards and ADA

1. **All VDOT standards are designed to meet ADA. These include the curb ramps, driveways and the sidewalk widths mentioned in IIM 55.** (see example CG-9D standard sheet on the next sheet.)
2. IIM 55 lists several ADA codes that we follow, as excerpted below.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) became effective January 26, 1992. Additional regulations to be adopted by the Access Board include specific provisions for compliance within "Public Rights-of-Way". These additional regulations are the "Final Report of the Public Rights-of-Way Access Advisory Committee" dated January 2001, the "Draft Guidelines for Accessible Public Rights-of-Way" dated June 17, 2002 and the "Revised Draft Guidelines for Accessible Public Rights-of-Way" dated November 23, 2005 as per the U.S. DOT FHWA Memorandum dated January 23, 2006. The Access Board and the Federal Highway Administration are in agreement with VDOT's policy to adhere to these revised draft guidelines. VDOT is also guided by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities dated July 23, 2004 and amended August 5, 2005.:

Taking them individually:

- A. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) became effective January 26, 1992 - This is the original ADA code which mainly covered buildings but had some information on transportation systems and sidewalks where they applied to site development. This code has been revised as of September 2010. As per the ADA.gov website, "On March 15, 2012, compliance with the 2010 Standards will be required for new construction and alterations."
- B. PROWAG – The original 1992 code listed above has been broken down into several specialty areas. This PROWAG document was written to specifically address streets and sidewalks in the transportation system so our field is migrating from the original document above to complying with this PROWAG document. (It was published in the Federal Register twice since there were so many comments the first time.) Even though this is still in Draft format, the latest version has been adopted by VDOT L&D with the approval of the Access Board and the FHWA since it represents the current "best practices". It is expected to complete the U. S. Justice Department adoption process near the end of the year.
 - a. Final Report of the Public Rights-of-Way Access Advisory Committee" dated January 2001,
 - b. "Draft Guidelines for Accessible Public Rights-of-Way" dated June 17, 2002
 - c. **"Revised Draft Guidelines for Accessible Public Rights-of-Way" dated November 23, 2005**
- C. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities dated July 23, 2004 and amended August 5, 2005.: - This primarily applies to buildings.



PEDESTRIAN ACCESS ROUTES PROVIDE A CONTINUOUS UNOBSTRUCTED, STABLE, FIRM AND SLIP RESISTANT PATH CONNECTING ALL ACCESSIBLE ELEMENTS OF A FACILITY THAT CAN BE APPROACHED, ENTERED AND USED BY PEDESTRIANS.

IF PEDESTRIAN ACCESS ROUTES ARE BEING PROVIDED, A MINIMUM 4' TRAVERSABLE WIDTH IS REQUIRED WITH A MAX. 2% CROSS SLOPE.

WHEN USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH STANDARD CG-3 OR CG-7, THE CURB FACE ON THIS STANDARD IS TO BE ADJUSTED TO MATCH THE MOUNTABLE CURB CONFIGURATION.

VDOT	
ROAD AND BRIDGE STANDARDS	
SHEET 1 OF 1	REVISION DATE
203.03	

STANDARD ENTRANCE GUTTER

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SPECIFICATION REFERENCE
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