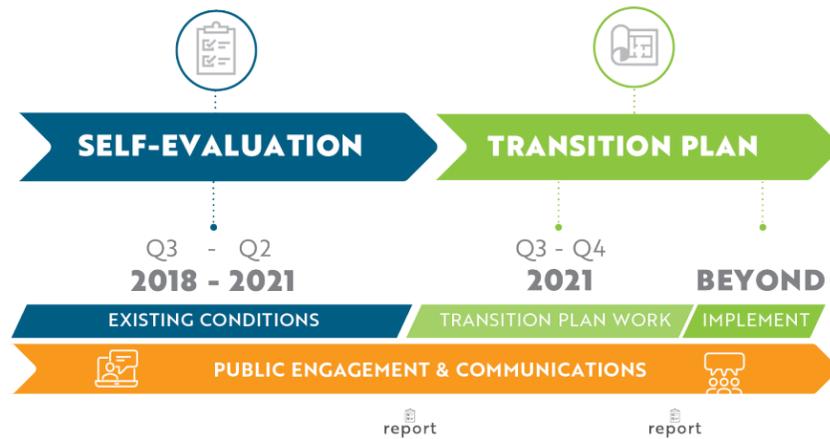


WHAT IS AN ADA SELF-EVALUATION & TRANSITION PLAN?

An ADA Self-Evaluation assesses how well the city's transportation system—such as sidewalks, multi-use paths, curb ramps, pedestrian signals and crossings, and transit stops—complies with the ADA. The self-evaluation will look at existing policies, engage with the public and inventory our transportation infrastructure to identify barriers and opportunities for improvement.

The ADA Transition Plan will prioritize, plan and draft a schedule to make the improvements identified in the Self-Evaluation, in collaboration with partner agencies.



THE NEED THROUGH RESIDENTS' EYES

“

Before I got hit, I used to walk 40 minutes a day, either around the apartment building or around the park or somewhere else. Now, I'm cooped up in my apartment a lot.
—Nicole, Boulder resident



Mapleton Ave

“

It's easy to make excuses and not do things because you might get stuck in a situation that's hard to navigate with a wheelchair.”
—Craig, Boulder resident



Arapahoe Ave

ACCESSIBLE BOULDER
ADA SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN

In Boulder, we believe that mobility for people of all abilities is a fundamental right. We strive to provide a transportation system with a variety of safe, accessible and sustainable travel options that connect people with each other and with the places they want to go. This builds a stronger community in which everyone feels a sense of belonging.

WHAT IS THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT?

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), enacted on July 26, 1990, is a federal civil rights law prohibiting discrimination against individuals on the basis of disability. It requires Boulder (and other municipalities) to determine where its streets and sidewalks don't comply with the law and make a plan to bring them into compliance.

The ADA defines a person with a disability as “a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Examples of major life activities include caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, learning, and working.”

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, bit.ly/2dmQmHD
²City of Boulder Human Services Strategy: Mapping Our Future, 2012-2017, bit.ly/2T5Iefu
³Ibid
⁴U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, 2017 National Household Travel Survey, bit.ly/2LORINK
⁵Ibid
⁶Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016, bit.ly/2F4sEgh
⁷U.S. Census, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, bit.ly/2dmQmHD
⁸Council for Disability Awareness, 2018, bit.ly/2T2M08N
⁹Ibid

bouldercolorado.gov/transportation/ada



Broadway

Iris Ave

Alpine Ave

19th St

Walnut St

4th St

6.8% of City of Boulder residents have a disability, and 62.7% of those residents are age 65 and older, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹

The Colorado State Demography Office predicts that by 2040, Boulder County residents age 60 and older will account for 28 percent of the county's population.²



over 70% of Americans with travel-limiting disabilities compensate by reducing their daily travel.⁴



Nationally, over one-fifth of non-workers and 12 percent of workers age 18 to 64 with disabilities live in zero-vehicle households.⁵



of Colorado residents have a disability.⁷

BOULDER RESIDENTS

HOW DOES LIVING WITH A DISABILITY AFFECT TRAVEL?

WHO EXPERIENCES LIVING WITH A DISABILITY?



of the City of Boulder's older residents (age 60 and older) live with a disability.³

These may include temporary disabilities or limitations not defined by the ADA as a disability.

“The standard-width sidewalks are difficult to navigate with a guide dog, especially when there are bicyclists and other pedestrians around.”
—Paulette, Boulder resident



MAJOR TYPES OF DISABILITIES IN COLORADO INCLUDE:

- Mobility** (8.2%)
Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs
- Cognition** (7.9%)
Serious difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions
- Independent Living** (4.9%)
Difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping
- Hearing** (4.3%)
Deaf or serious difficulty hearing
- Vision** (2.8%)
Blind or serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses
- Self-Care** (2.4%)
Difficulty dressing or bathing⁶

Nearly **6%** of employed Americans will experience a short-term disability (under 6 months) each year, caused by illness, pregnancy or injury.⁸



NATIONALLY



one in four 20-year-olds will experience a disabling condition that puts them out of work for a year or more before they are retirement age.⁹