

ADA Transition Plan – Live Oak County

1. Introduction

This ADA Transition Plan identifies accessibility deficiencies found during the self-evaluation of facilities, programs, services, and policies. It outlines the schedule and methods for removing barriers in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

2. Legal Background

Under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, public entities with 50 or more employees must prepare a transition plan. This plan describes the barriers identified and the actions that will be taken to ensure access to programs, services, and facilities.

Policy Note: Accessible Entrances and Automatic Door Operators

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) does not require automatic or push-button door operators at building entrances. Compliance is achieved when at least one public entrance is accessible and can be used independently by people with disabilities. This includes: - Minimum clear opening width of 32 inches when the door is open 90 degrees. - Door hardware operable with one hand, without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting (e.g., lever handles). - Proper maneuvering clearances on both sides of the door. - Opening force within ADA limits (5 pounds maximum for interior doors; exterior doors must be operable but may require higher force due to weather sealing). Automatic or push-button doors are considered best practice, and many entities voluntarily install them at main public entrances to improve convenience and reduce barriers. While not mandated, Live Oak County will consider installing automatic operators during major renovations, new construction, or when high-traffic facilities demonstrate a strong public need.

3. Self-Evaluation Summary

The self-evaluation was conducted through site inspections, policy reviews, and public input. Barriers were identified in buildings, outdoor facilities, communication methods, and service delivery.

4. Deficiencies & Corrective Actions

Attached on final page.

5. Prioritization

High Priority: Safety, essential services, high public use (e.g., courthouse, polling places, main parks).

Medium Priority: Moderate use or compliance items that still create barriers.

Low Priority: Lower public use or items that can be phased in after major deficiencies are resolved.

6. Implementation Schedule

All barriers found during annual evaluation are listed as “High Priority” to be completed as soon as funds and labor are available.

7. Funding Plan

Funding sources may include general funds, capital improvement funds, state/federal grants, and partnerships. Annual allocations will be sought to ensure consistent progress.

8. Responsible Parties

The ADA Coordinator and department heads are responsible for implementation. Progress reports will be presented annually to governing officials.

9. Public Involvement

The plan will be made available to the public through hearings, website postings, and local notices. Public input will continue to be welcomed.

10. Monitoring & Updates

This plan is a living document and will be reviewed annually. Updates will be made as barriers are removed new needs are identified.

County Courthouse:

Elevator: Does not meet 5'X5' requirement. Replaced with larger elevator during 2027 remodel, High Priority County Judge responsible

Need braille signage: to be completed before 2025 end of year

High Priority County Judge responsible

Three Rivers Library:

Need braille signage: to be completed before 2025 end of year

High Priority County Judge responsible

George West Library:

Need braille signage: to be completed before 2025 end of year

Need railing in restroom: to be completed before 2025 end of year

High Priority County Judge responsible

Need new back door with push lever: to be completed before 2025 end of year

High Priority County Judge