

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN

DEVILS POSTPILE NATIONAL MONUMENT CALIFORNIA

JULY 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The park's Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan (SETP) includes findings from the self-evaluation process, as well as a plan for improving accessibility parkwide. The Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan resulted from the work of an NPS interdisciplinary team, including planning, design, and construction professionals; and interpretive, resource, visitor safety, maintenance, and accessibility specialists. Site plans, photographs, and specific actions for identified park areas were developed. Associated time frames and implementation strategies were established to assist NPS park staff in scheduling and performing required actions and to document completed work. Park policies, practices, communication, and training needs were also addressed. The goals of the plan are to 1) document existing park barriers to accessibility for people with disabilities, 2) provide an effective approach for upgrading facilities, services, activities, and programs, and 3) instill a culture around creating universal access.

The following are the key park experiences and associated park areas addressed in the transition plan:

- 1) **View distinct geologic features, including one of the world's finest examples of columnar jointing, and understand volcanism, glaciation, and mountain-building forces** – Ranger Station, Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area, Rainbow Falls Viewpoint and Trail, Day Use Area, and Minaret Vista
- 2) **Study and learn about the unusually rich ecological diversity reflective of multiple biogeographic regions, including numerous native plant communities and riparian systems that provide habitat and migratory corridors for many species** – Ranger Station, Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area, Rainbow Falls Viewpoint and Trail, Day Use Area, and Access Points to the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River
- 3) **Understand and appreciate the water systems of the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River, including a free-flowing river, mineral springs, wetlands, riparian areas, and other water-dependent features and communities** – Ranger Station, Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area, Rainbow Falls Viewpoint and Trail, Day Use Area, and Access Points to the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River
- 4) **Enjoy time-honored park experiences including natural soundscapes, dark night skies, clean air, clear water, unspoiled natural vistas, and a sense of place and history in a rustic setting with a low level of development** – Devils Postpile Campground, Ranger Station, Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area, Rainbow Falls Viewpoint and Trail, Day Use Area, Minaret Vista, and Access Points to the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River

- 5) **Gain insight into the history and evolution of national parks and national forests, and the activities of many groups of people, including American Indians, miners, shearherders, conservationists, scientists, park managers, rangers, local residents, and tourists** – Ranger Station, Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area, Day Use Area, and Minaret Vista
- 6) **Learn about the past, present, and future environmental conditions within the monument and the connected ecological processes and changes** – Ranger Station, Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area, Rainbow Falls Viewpoint and Trail, Day Use Area, and Access Points to the Middle Fork San Joaquin River
- 7) **Appreciate an introductory wilderness experience within the monument, supported by stock use as appropriate, and explore the qualities and character of the vast Sierra wilderness landscape** – Rainbow Falls Viewpoint and Trail, Day Use Area, Minaret Vista, and Reds Meadow Pack Station
- 8) **Enjoy recreational opportunities, including picnicking, camping, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, wildlife watching, and nature observation** – Devils Postpile Campground, Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area, Rainbow Falls Viewpoint and Trail, Day Use Area, Minaret Vista, and Reds Meadow Pack Station

Overall, similar services, activities, and programs were found throughout park areas, as were assessment findings for physical and program accessibility.

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Physical site conditions provide a generally accessible experience, though some may require slight modifications. Many benches have companion seating space; many campsites, picnic sites, and trailheads are mostly flat; a ramp is provided at the Ranger Station to enter the bookstore and to approach the information desk, and the bookstore has items for purchase that are within reach range. The Ranger Station entrance ramp requires slope adjustments. Directly following the assessment, the park installed a new water fountain in the Day Use Area that met accessibility requirements, though the surrounding surface needs to be made firm and stable. The restrooms at the Devils Postpile Campground, Day Use Area, and Minaret Vista are accessible and provide an accessible route; however, modifications are needed to improve surface stability and firmness.

Recurring findings related to meeting physical accessibility requirements under the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) included parking areas, accessible paths of travel, outdoor recreation routes, hiking trails, picnic facilities, and visitor information areas, such as those containing kiosks, interpretive panels, and waysides. Common barriers at each of these areas included surfaces that were not firm and stable; some slope measurements that exceeded maximums allowed (especially in parking lots and along paths of travel); missing or insufficient signage at

trails; picnic tables and campsites that did not have adequate maneuvering clearances; and food lockers and trash and recycling receptacles that were difficult to operate for some users.

Other physical access issues where improvements are recommended include updating trailhead signage to provide visitors with specific information on trail distances and widths, slopes and lengths of slopes, and surface material, composition, and conditions to enable them to decide for themselves how accessible the trail may be. For trails not specifically identified in this report, conducting future assessments and providing descriptive trailhead signage information is advised. Additional improvements to accessibility at the park include providing accessible campsites at the Devils Postpile Campground; adding accessible access points for various activities (fishing, viewing, and picnicking) along the San Joaquin River; and providing accessible viewing areas at Minaret Vista, Rainbow Falls, and Devils Postpile Viewing Area, Trailhead, and Trail. A number of the areas assessed and discussed in this plan, including the Eastern Sierra Transit System at the Mammoth Mountain Shuttle Staging Area and Bus Stop 1, Rainbow Falls Trailhead and Trail, and Reds Meadow Pack Station, are owned and operated by outside agencies and authorities.. The recommendations herein are made per this initial assessment. It is the responsibility of those agencies and authorities to complete full assessments and implement solutions in accordance with ABAAS and/or ADA standards

PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

Some of the programmatic site accessibility conditions that meet accessibility requirements are a majority of the wayfinding signage around the Day Use Area. The signage provides high contrast and large fonts, which allows for easier navigation. Additionally, a sign at the Day Use Area provides concise information for trails and buses within Devils Postpile National Monument, including locations, lengths of trails, bus schedules, and routes.

Recurring findings related to meeting program accessibility requirements under ABAAS and the Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines included interpretive waysides and guided and self-guided tours, which often were not accessible or did not have available alternate formats, such as materials in braille, large print, audio, and electronic formats. Most interpretive waysides throughout the park had features that may present challenges for visitors with vision loss, including small font sizes and low contrast between images and text. Assistive listening devices were not available for visitors taking part in guided tours or special events, nor were audio descriptions available for use during ranger-led interpretive tours and self-guided tours.

Providing alternative formats in educational and outdoor gathering area programs at the Day Use Area and Ranger Station, as well as for self-guided tours and guided tours at the Devils Postpile Viewing Area, Trailhead and Trail, would improve overall visitor access to park experiences. Appropriate alternative formats include audio

description that aids in describing visual elements, and a range of tactile opportunities to support understanding views and physical features of an area.

PARKWIDE ACCESSIBILITY

Some of the more noteworthy parkwide accessibility challenges that were discussed by the planning team during the self-evaluation and assessment process include postings and publications, staff training and park protocols, audio and visual programs, visitor information and communication, tours, programs, special events, and concessions.

It is recommended that the park employ trained consultants to assist in determining how best to address accessibility improvements parkwide and to ensure that design and implementation of alternate format programs meet the needs of the intended audiences. Notify visitors through signage placed in appropriate locations and in park publications that alternative formats are available.

Creating parkwide accessibility requires staff awareness, understanding, and appropriate action. The assessment process served as a field training tool that increases staff knowledge and commitment toward embracing accessibility as a core park value. Continued training in physical and programmatic access requirements for all park staff, particularly those in maintenance and interpretation, is strongly advised.

Because of fiscal constraints and limited park resources, staff will need to determine which park area improvements will benefit the greatest numbers of park visitors with disabilities. Suggested implementation time frames and relative costs need to be factored into all accessibility investment decisions.

Devils Postpile National Monument strives to be inclusive and welcoming. The self-evaluation process identified a number of strengths. The park's strong commitment to accessibility is reflected in how facilities are being retrofitted and how the construction and maintenance program continues to upgrade services and amenities, particularly at the Day Use Area and Devils Postpile Campground.

The park website provides detailed information on the accessible programs, services, and activities in the park, including restrooms, picnic areas, Ranger Station, Devils Postpile Campground, and hiking trails throughout the park unit. The website will continue to be updated as the park makes improvements in the areas noted within this Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan and through other ongoing projects in the park.

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INTRODUCTION

Since 1916, the National Park Service (NPS) has preserved, unimpaired, the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system, while also providing for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of current and future generations.

Many of our national parks were founded because of their stunning views, extreme and unique geography, challenging and sensitive natural environments, and historic and fragile. This park, Devils Postpile National Monument, and other parks exist because of their history and resources. The NPS mission balances protection of resources (both natural and cultural) with visitation. Facilities, services, activities, and programs were designed and built within parks to accommodate our visitors and help them better understand each park purpose and significance.

Many facilities were constructed prior to the passage of laws and policies that reflect the commitment of the National Park Service to provide access to the widest cross section of the public, and to ensure compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC 12207). The accessibility of commercial services within national parks is also governed by all applicable federal laws. After 100 years of operation, the National Park Service continues to work toward a more inclusive environment. The more than 400 park units that comprise the national park system today include not only the large western parks, for which the agency is well known, but also nationally significant urban parks, historic sites, monuments, parkways, battlefields, and a diversity of other park types across the country.

For a century, the National Park Service has been a leader in connecting people to both our natural and cultural heritage. Visitors today have different needs and expectations, and the agency must adapt to meet these changing demands. Modern scientific research and visitor trend analysis provide new insight into accessibility opportunities and challenges in the national park system. There are approximately 60 million people with disabilities in the United States today, and the number is expected to rise to 71 million in upcoming years as more baby boomers reach retirement age (people 65 and older). This information helps the National Park Service understand changing visitation patterns, the nexus between resource stewardship and accessibility, and the impacts of managing visitors, resources, and infrastructure against the threat of decreased funding. Adequate planning can identify solutions to challenges and provide services with the knowledge and understanding that serves as a trajectory full of opportunity for current and future visitors. The National Park Service is committed to making NPS facilities, programs, services, and employment opportunities accessible to all people, including those with disabilities.

DEVILS POSTPILE NATIONAL MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Devils Postpile National Monument is characterized in many ways by its namesake, the Devils Postpile Top of Devils Postpile formation. Over time, the intriguing columns of cooled basaltic lava have captivated a wide variety of individuals, scientists, and groups. Early observers noted the symmetry of the columns and by the early 20th century, scientists began regarding the Postpile formation as one of the best examples of jointing in the world. To this day, Devils Postpile National Monument remains a place of geologic study and inquiry.

Although the Postpile formation itself brings visitors to the area, the surrounding resources and landscape captivate many visitors as well. The monument is flanked on the east by 11,053-foot Mammoth Mountain and on the west by the jagged peaks of the Ritter Range, reaching over 13,000 feet of elevation. The Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin (UMFSJ) River winds through the monument, supporting riparian habitat and providing tremendous opportunities to experience the natural beauty of the area.

The dominant geomorphic process underway today is the hydrological force of the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River and its tributaries (Mutch et al., 2008). The river flows through the monument from north to south near the eastern boundary. In the northern portion of the monument, it meanders through meadows, and then begins to descend more rapidly in the southern portion through scattered pools, quickly flowing rapids, cascades, and waterfalls. The headwaters of the UMFSJ River are in the area of the Ritter Range and Thousand Island Lake, located 8.7 miles upstream, north and west of Devils Postpile. Three primary creeks drain into the river in and near the monument: King Creek, Boundary Creek, and Reds Creek. Reds Creek flows from Sotcher Lake and Reds Meadow. The river tumbles 101 feet over a sheer cliff of dacite rock, creating the scenic Rainbow Falls, the second named feature in the monument's enabling legislation.

The UMFSJ River is free flowing from its headwaters through the monument and is supplied by relatively unpolluted surface and groundwater. This naturally functioning river sustains mineral springs, wetlands, waterfalls, aquatic communities, riparian areas, and associated habitats, as well as terrestrial communities. The greater San Joaquin River and its tributaries provide an ecological link to areas upstream and downstream of the monument. The main river corridor provides a natural migration corridor for wildlife.

The monument also features portions of the nationally designated John Muir and Pacific Crest Trails, providing hiking and long-distance backpacking opportunities to thousands of people each year.

These features, along with the monument's geographic position, located just west of the hydrologic divide of the Great Basin and Pacific Ocean and near the boundary of the Northern/Southern and Eastern/Western Sierra, support a diverse assemblage of flora and fauna. Three hundred and eighty native plant species, 128 bird species, 149 invertebrate taxa, and 33-37 mammal species (including 13 species of bats) are

known to occur in the monument for at least part of the year. [Note: a range is provided for mammals since there is variability among sources (NPS 2013).] While little is known about some animal families such as amphibians and reptiles, much more is known about others, including birds and macro-invertebrates.

The monument also protects several historic and prehistoric archeological and cultural sites. These consist of trade and travel routes, ancient living and activity areas, evidence of herding, and other uses and remains of early federal land management activities. The monument encompasses part of the ancestral homelands of several American Indian tribes and groups from both the east and west sides of the Sierra Nevada.

In August 1992, the Rainbow Fire burned 82% of the monument. Much of the burn was of moderate to high intensity and dramatically impacted forest structure and composition. Conifer species are slowly recolonizing burned areas in the southern portion of the monument, while the unburned portions of the monument still contain large stands of mature mixed conifer forest.

In November and December 2011, the most extensive wind event on record in California's Sierra Nevada caused extensive damage to trees in Devils Postpile National Monument and surrounding areas. The wind event occurred because of an extreme pressure gradient from north to south over Nevada and the Sierra Nevada that caused high intensity winds to blow in an atypical direction for more than 12 hours. Numerous trees blown down by the winds were salvaged from the surrounding Inyo National Forest along the Reds Meadow Road. Salvage logging did not occur in the monument, but the National Park Service used many of the downed trees to provide firewood for the campground and as bumper logs to define visitor use areas within the monument. The extensive damage is likely to have lasting impacts on forest composition, structure, and function.

DEVILS POSTPILE NATIONAL MONUMENT PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

In 2016, Devils Postpile National Monument completed a foundation document. Foundation documents provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions by identifying the park purpose, significance, and fundamental resources and values. The Devils Postpile National Monument foundation plan identifies special mandates and administrative commitments and provides an assessment and prioritization of park planning and data needs. Understanding these elements helps set the stage for appropriately integrating accessibility into the overall park priorities and plans. The following foundation elements were identified for Devils Postpile National Monument.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Devils Postpile National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established by Executive Order on July 6, 1911. (See appendix A for the Presidential Proclamation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park:

Devils Postpile National Monument preserves and protects the glacially exposed columns of the Devils Postpile, the scenic Rainbow Falls, and the wilderness landscape of the upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River in the Sierra Nevada for scientific value, public interest, and inspiration.

Park Significance

- Devils Postpile is one of the world's finest examples of columnar jointing, displaying volcanic rock columns polished by glaciers and revealing a mosaic of polygons on its dome-shaped top.
- Devils Postpile National Monument is nested in one of the largest designated wilderness areas in the lower 48 states that includes three national forests and three national parks in the Sierra Nevada.
- For a small area, Devils Postpile National Monument supports and maintains unusually rich ecological diversity reflective of its location at the intersection of three biogeographic regions. The physical setting and context create exceptional opportunities for scientific study and shared learning.
- Devils Postpile National Monument provides a traditional national park experience in a rustic setting that promotes learning and intimate (time-honored) visitor experiences that include enjoying the sights and sounds of nature.
- The establishment of Devils Postpile National Monument provides compelling insight into the history and evolution of national parks and national forests, beginning in the early years of the public lands conservation and preservation movement.

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN

The creation of a transition plan is mandated by regulations under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as they apply to the US Department of the Interior, which states that "No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States . . . shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal assistance." It specifically requires parks to document architectural barriers, solutions, and time frames for making improvements to increase accessibility.

This Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan has been prepared to provide Devils Postpile National Monument a tool for addressing overall needs associated with making the park accessible when viewed in its entirety. The plan is based on an understanding of key park experiences and establishes a methodical process that identifies, prioritizes, and outlines improvements to park accessibility. The plan proposes strategies for implementation over time and in a manner consistent with park requirements and protocols.

All key park experiences and all park areas were identified to ensure that the plan would consider all park programs. Park areas were then evaluated against measurable criteria to determine which would be assessed for purposes of the plan. Each park area assessed was evaluated to identify barriers that prevented participation in park programs, and the best manner in which access could be improved. In some situations it is not reasonably practicable to create physical or universal design solutions.

The public, including people with disabilities and organizations representing people with disabilities, are invited to provide comments on the draft Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan process and findings.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

One of the goals of the plan is to increase accessibility awareness and understanding among staff and volunteers of Devils Postpile National Monument. The park superintendent is responsible for implementing and integrating the plan. The park-designated accessibility coordinator ensures adequate communication to park employees and works with the superintendent to follow up on the implementation and relevancy of the plan by documenting improvements and keeping the plan updated.

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN PROCESS

SELF-EVALUATION

The following graphic illustrates the primary steps in the self-evaluation process. Each step is further described in the following text.



Step 1: Identify Key Park Experiences and Park Areas

Key park experiences are those park experiences that are iconic and important for visitors to understand the purpose and significance of the park unit. They are “musts” for park visitors. Park legislation serves as the foundation for key park experiences, which are identified through park purpose, significance, interpretive themes, and those programs or activities highlighted in park communications. Key park experiences were identified at Devils Postpile National Monument to ensure that planned improvements were prioritized to best increase overall access to the experiences available at Devils Postpile National Monument.

- 1) View distinct geologic features, including one of the world's finest examples of columnar jointing, and understand volcanism, glaciation, and mountain building forces.
- 2) Study and learn about the unusually rich ecological diversity reflective of multiple biogeographic regions, including numerous native plant communities and riparian systems that provide habitat and migratory corridors for many species.

- 3) Understand and appreciate the water systems of the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River, including a free-flowing river, mineral springs, wetlands, riparian areas, and other water-dependent features and communities.
- 4) Enjoy time-honored park experiences including natural soundscapes, dark night skies, clean air, clear water, unspoiled natural vistas, and a sense of place and history in a rustic setting with a low level of development.
- 5) Gain insight into the history and evolution of national parks and national forests, and the activities of many groups of people, including American Indians, miners, sheepherders, conservationists, scientists, park managers, rangers, local residents, and tourists.
- 6) Learn about the past, present, and future environmental conditions within the monument and the connected ecological processes and changes.
- 7) Appreciate an introductory wilderness experience within the monument, supported by stock use as appropriate, and explore the qualities and character of the vast Sierra wilderness landscape.
- 8) Enjoy recreational opportunities, including picnicking, camping, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, wildlife watching, and nature observation.

After key park experiences were identified, all park areas were listed. Next, a matrix was developed to determine which key experiences occurred in each park area. A park area is a place defined by the park for visitor or administrative use. All park areas within Devils Postpile National Monument were evaluated per criteria in step 2, to determine which, if not all, areas would be assessed.

Step 2: Identify Park Areas to be Assessed

The criteria below were used to determine which park areas would receive assessments:

- 1) Level of visitation
- 2) Diversity of services, activities, and programs offered in the area
- 3) Geographic favorability (as a whole, the park areas selected reflect a broad distribution throughout the park)
- 4) Other unique characteristics of the site

The areas selected for assessment provide the best and greatest opportunities for the public to access all key park experiences. These park areas received comprehensive assessments as outlined in steps 3 and 4. Areas not assessed at this time are to be assessed and improved as part of future facility alterations or as a component of a future planned construction project.

Step 3: Identify Services, Activities, and Programs in Each Park Area

Step 3 is the identification of all services, activities, and programs within each park area. This process ensured that during step 4 all visitor amenities within a park area,

including both physical and programmatic elements, are reviewed for accessibility. The comprehensive lists of services, activities, and programs were the basis for conducting the nine assessments and documenting all elements as they pertain to improving access to park experiences.

Step 4: Conduct Accessibility Assessment

During step 4, an interdisciplinary assessment team identified physical and programmatic barriers and reviewed possible solutions within each park area.

Existing conditions and barriers to services, activities, and programs were discussed on-site by the assessment team. The assessment team then developed a reasonable range of recommended actions for consideration, including solutions that would provide universal access. Barrier-specific solutions, as well as alternative ways to improve access overall, were addressed and included both physical changes and/or the addition of alternate format methods. In some cases, programmatic alternatives needed to be examined because it was not always possible to eliminate physical barriers due to historic designations, environmental concerns, topography, or sensitive cultural and natural resources. Therefore, a full range of programmatic alternatives was considered that would provide access to the key experience for as many visitors as possible. All field results, including collected data, findings, preliminary options, and conceptual site plans, are organized by park area and formalized with recommendations in the transition plan.

TRANSITION PLAN

The following graphic illustrates the primary steps taken in developing the Devils Postpile National Monument transition plan. Public involvement will occur at the draft stage of the transition plan, however it is recommended that at the beginning of the SETP process parks initiate public outreach efforts with organizations representing people with disabilities. The draft plan will be released for a 30-day period to solicit input from the public, including people with disabilities and organizations that represent people with disabilities, to provide comments and thoughts on whether the document represents a reasonable review of the park's barriers and a feasible and appropriate strategy for overcoming the barriers. After the comment period has closed, the park will analyze all comments to determine if any changes to the plan are necessary. Those changes will be made before the implementation strategy is finalized. Once finalized, a notification will be sent to the public to announce the plan's availability.

TRANSITION PLAN



Step 5: Draft and Finalize Transition Plan

The final step of the process is drafting and finalizing the transition plan and implementation strategy. Developing an implementation strategy can be complex because of a large range of coordination efforts associated with scheduling accessibility improvements. All improvement efforts need to consider park activities and operational requirements. The final plan recommends accessibility improvements, identifies improvement time frames, and identifies responsible parties for such actions.

Implementation time frames are based on the park's ability to complete the improvements within normal scheduling of park operations and planned projects. Time frames are categorized as follows:

- 1) **Immediate (0–1 year):** Improvements that are easy, quick, and inexpensive to fix internally. It does not require supplemental NPS project funding.

immediate

- 2) **Short-term (1–3 years):** If the improvement does not require supplemental NPS project funding, park staff will initiate the elimination of the barrier internally; or, if a project is currently scheduled for funding, the improvement will be incorporated into the project and the barrier eliminated.

short-term

- 3) **Mid-term (3–7 years):** The park will develop a proposal and submit it for those projects requiring supplemental NPS project funding in the next annual servicewide budget call. For those projects requiring supplemental NPS project funding, the park will submit a request in the next budget call. Improvements will be scheduled dependent upon the year funding is received. If the improvement does not require supplemental NPS project funding, park staff will continue the elimination of the barrier internally.

mid-term

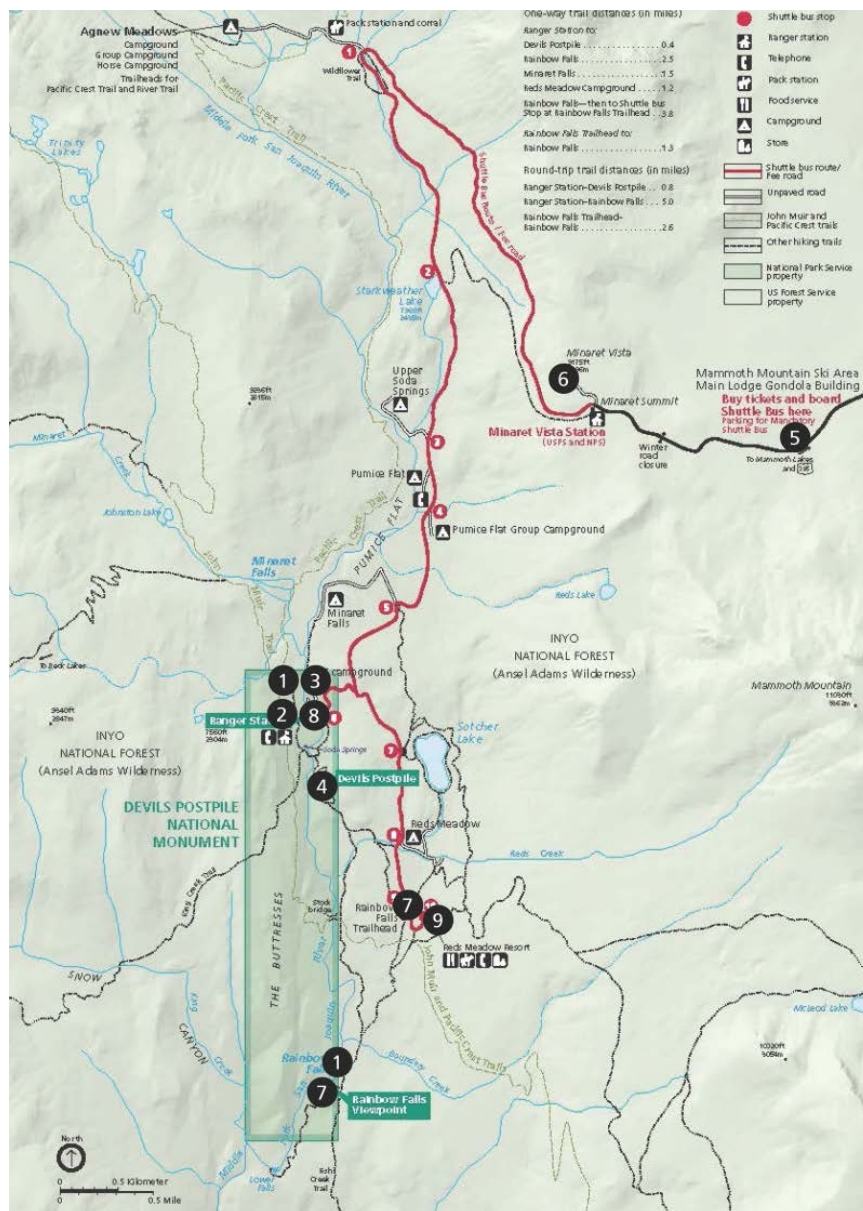
- 4) **Long-term (>7 years):** The park will eliminate the barrier when other work is taking place as part of facility alterations or as a component of a future planned construction project.



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR DEVILS POSTPILE NATIONAL MONUMENT

PARK AREAS ASSESSED

All key park experiences at Devils Postpile National Monument are represented within the park areas assessed. Park areas not included in the park area list will be upgraded to current code requirements when facility alteration and/or new construction is planned. Each park area identified for assessment is addressed during the implementation strategy exercise. All park areas assessed are listed in alphabetical order and identified in the associated map below.



1. Access points to the Middle Fork San Joaquin River
2. Day Use Area
3. Devils Postpile Campground
4. Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area
5. Eastern Sierra Transit System at the Mammoth Mountain Shuttle Staging Area and Bus Stop 1
6. Minaret Vista
7. Rainbow Falls Viewpoint and Trail
8. Ranger Station
9. Reds Meadow Pack Station

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR PARK AREAS ASSESSED

The Architectural Barrier Act (ABA) of 1968 requires that any building or facility designed, constructed, altered, or leased with federal funds be accessible and usable by any individuals with disabilities. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) and the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) were adopted for federal facilities in 1984 and 2006, respectively. Subsequently in 2011, standards for recreational facilities were incorporated into ABAAS as chapter 10.

Dependent upon the date of a building's construction or alteration, different design standards apply. In conducting the transition plan facility assessments, the 2011 ABAAS standards were used as the on-site assessments. Although a barrier may be identified by the current assessment for improvement, facilities constructed pre-1984, or between 1984 and 2011, are only required to be in compliance with the standard in place at the time of construction and/or alteration. Therefore, they may not be in violation of ABAAS. However, any renovation or upgrade of that building will be required to meet the most current standard at the time of work.

Recommended improvements for park policies, practices, communication and training are included. Park policies are adopted by the park and are those defined courses of action for reaching a desired outcome. Park practices are those habitual and/or customary performances or operations park staff employs for reaching a desired outcome. Communication and training strategies help park staff keep informed on how to best deliver services, activities, and programs to visitors with disabilities in the most appropriate and accessible formats.

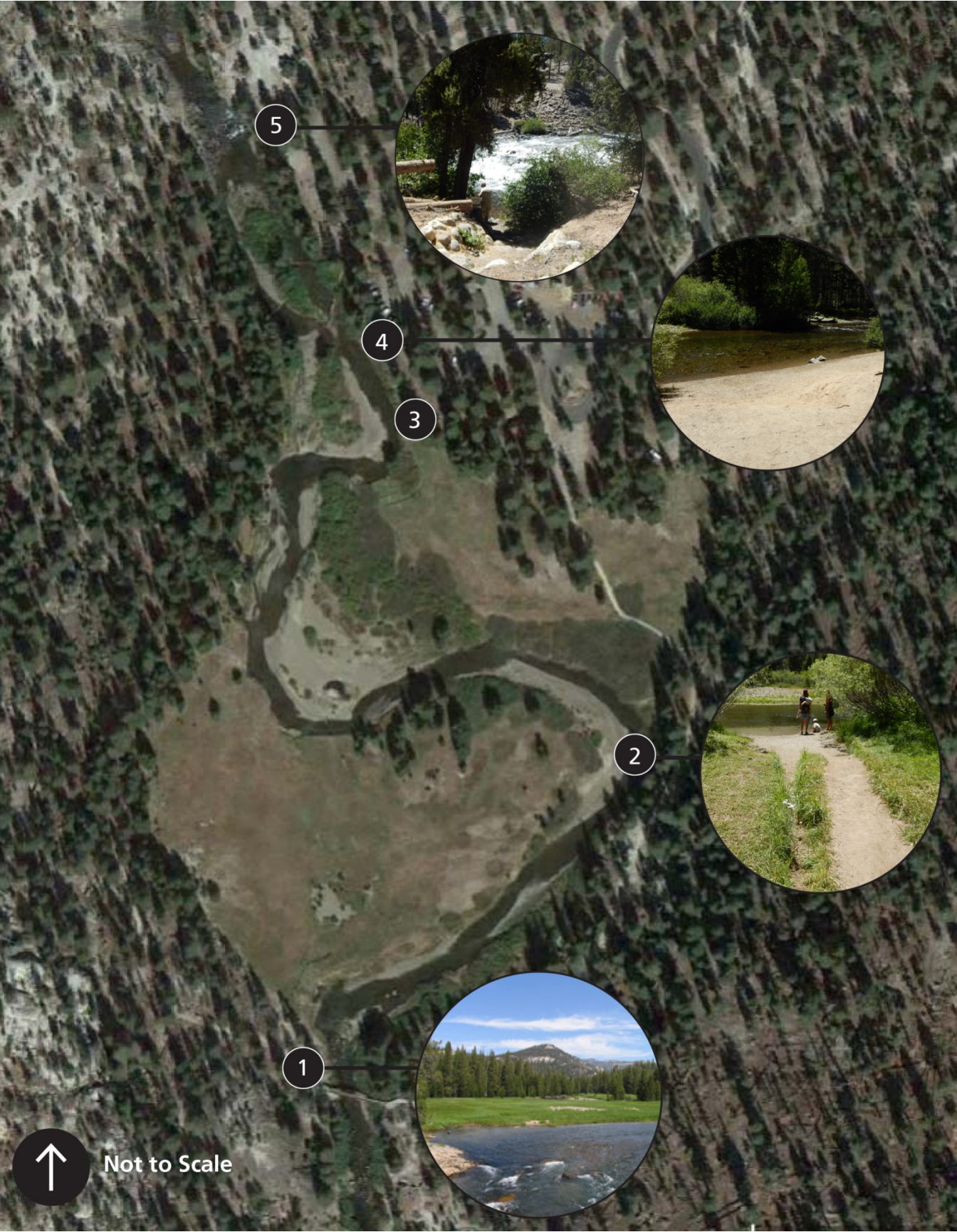
This document does not include strategies for transitioning employee work spaces to be accessible. In the event an employee with a disability is hired by Devils Postpile National Monument, the supervisor and employee will discuss the employee's needs. The supervisor will then determine what accommodations are reasonable within the given work environment and determine a plan of action to meet those needs.

For each park area, site plans illustrate existing conditions and recommended improvements. During the implementation phase, reassessment of the project site

conditions and consultation with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards is necessary to ensure that specific design and programmatic solutions are addressed correctly. Assistance is available at the Denver Service Center and through the Pacific West Region Accessibility Coordinator.

ACCESS POINTS TO THE UPPER MIDDLE FORK SAN JOAQUIN RIVER

Overview Map and Site Features



Implementation Strategy

Five key park experiences provided at the river access points to the San Joaquin River include: studying and learning about rich ecological diversity; understanding and appreciating water systems of the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River; enjoying natural soundscapes, dark night skies, clean air, clear water, unspoiled natural vistas, and a sense of place and history in a rustic setting; learning about past, present, and future environmental conditions; and enjoying recreational opportunities. The activities and programs provided at the river access points include hiking to various points along the river to picnic, view, and fish. There are currently only routes and trails to specific points along the river, with some locations featuring picnic tables to support those activities; however, park staff is looking to provide more opportunities for visitors to engage with the San Joaquin River. All river access points are along natural earth. Unimproved trails range from somewhat flat to gently sloping, with overall less than 12% running slopes. Additional information on each river access point and their existing conditions are noted below.

River access point 1: This trail leads to “Soda Springs Bridge,” a wooden bridge crossing that offers views of the San Joaquin River and Soda Springs Meadow. Transitioning from the earth trail to the wooden bridge is up a concrete step. A partial view of the river and meadow is available from the trail before going over the bridge.

River access point 2: River access is over a stone edge, and via a short rutted spur trail that floods annually.

River access point 3: Located in the picnic area, this site is moderately sloped, and accesses a gentle bend in the river.

River access point 4: River shore access is within the picnic area via a moderately sloped route.

River access point 5: This area provides a close-up view of the wilder parts of the river, but access to the views is steep at entry.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 River Access Point 1 (Hiking Trail and Viewing)

- 1) Maintain trail surface to be firm and stable to bridge crossing.
- 2) Level trail surface to bridge crossing to be even, so that there is no step to use bridge. Ensure there is a 5' by 5' landing at 2% maximum running and cross slopes on the wilderness side of the bridge crossing for turnaround and viewing of the river.
- 3) Remove gaps in bridge crossing greater than 1/2".

mid-term

2 River Access Point 2 (Outdoor Recreation Access Route and Viewing)

- 1) Remove a minimum 36" wide section of rock border along Devils Postpile Trail to access the San Joaquin River.
- 2) Ensure there is a minimum 36" wide trail to the viewing point. Cross slopes shall be maximum 2% and running slopes to meet ABAAS 1016.7.1. Surface shall be firm and stable with a landing (5' by 5' minimum) at 2% maximum running and cross slopes at the viewing area of the river.

mid-term

3 River Access Point 3 (Outdoor Recreation Access Route and Picnic)

- 1) This area provides an experience very similar to that of river access point 4. Provide access point at location 4.

4 River Access Point 4 (Outdoor Recreation Access Route and Picnic)

Refer to the Day Use Area outdoor recreation access route and picnic sites for implementation strategy.

5 River Access Point 5 (Outdoor Recreation Access Route and Picnic)

- 1) Ensure there is a minimum 36" wide route to viewing point. Cross slopes shall be maximum 2% and running slopes to meet ABAAS 1016.7.1. Surface shall be firm and stable with a landing (5' by 5' minimum) at 2% maximum running and cross slopes at viewing area of river.

long-term

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Access Points to the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River Implementation Strategy Table

Implementation strategy tables describe barriers to accessibility, recommended solutions, time frames for action, and additional information for NPS staff to implement over time. It is the responsibility of the park to document implementation notes and to complete forms in Appendix E: "Actions Taken by the Park," as improvements are made. Refer to Appendix F: "Guidance for Preparing PMIS Packages for Accessibility Improvements" for additional information on PMIS descriptions, justifications, and potential funding sources.

Access Points to the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River Implementation Strategy Table														
Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
River Access Point 3 (Outdoor Recreation Access Route and Picnic)		Route to the viewing area is not firm and stable.	1) This area provides an experience very similar to that of river access point 4. Provide access point at location 4.	ABAAS 1016	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	N A	NA	NA	NA	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. ____ when actions are taken.
River Access Point 1 (Hiking Trail and Viewing)		There are obstacles along the trail exceeding 2" maximum height (from hiking trail to	1) Maintain trail surface to be firm and stable to bridge crossing. 2) Level trail surface to bridge crossing to be even, so that there is no step to	ABAAS 1017	NA	NA	Y	N	CE	N	In-house	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection, Chief Ranger/ Chief of Main-	Mid-term	This segment of hiking trail is a part of the John Muir Trail. It crosses a bridge into designated wilderness to a

Access Points to the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		bridge crossing into wilderness). There are gaps in the bridge crossing greater than 1/2" and there is no firm and stable landing across the bridge to view the river and turnaround.	use bridge. Ensure there is a 5' by 5' landing at 2% maximum running and cross slopes on the wilderness side of the bridge crossing for turnaround and viewing of the river. 3) Remove gaps in bridge crossing greater than 1/2".									tenance and Facilities		viewing point of the San Joaquin River. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
River Access Point 2 (Outdoor Recreation Access Route and Viewing)		From Devils Postpile Trail to river access point two rocks lining the trail block access to the river. Sections of	1) Remove a minimum 36" wide section of rock border along Devils Postpile Trail to access the San Joaquin River. 2) Ensure there is a minimum 36" wide	ABAAS 1015 and 1016	NA	NA	Y	N	CE	N	In-house	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection, Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Access Points to the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		the river access point are narrower than 36".	trail to the viewing point. Cross slopes shall be maximum 2% and running slopes to meet ABAAS 1016.7.1. Surface shall be firm and stable with a landing (5' by 5' minimum) at 2% maximum running and cross slopes at the viewing area of the river.									Facilities, and Natural Resource manager		
River Access Point 4 (Outdoor Recreation Access Route and Picnic)		Route to the viewing area and picnic sites is not firm and stable. There are no accessible picnic sites at this viewing area.	Refer to the Day Use Area outdoor recreation access route and picnic sites for implementation strategy.	ABAAS F245, 1011, and 1016	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Access Points to the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
River Access Point 5 (Outdoor Recreation Access Route to Viewing)		Route to river area is not firm and stable and does not meet running and cross slope requirements	1) Ensure there is a minimum 36" wide route to viewing point. Cross slopes shall be maximum 2% and running slopes to meet ABAAS 1016.7.1. Surface shall be firm and stable with a landing (5' by 5' minimum) at 2% maximum running and cross slopes at viewing area of river.	ABAAS 1015 and 1016	NA	UMP FY2017 and 2018	Y	228770 (UMP)2 14915 (implementation)	CE	Y	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities, Natural Resource Manager	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. ____ when actions are taken.

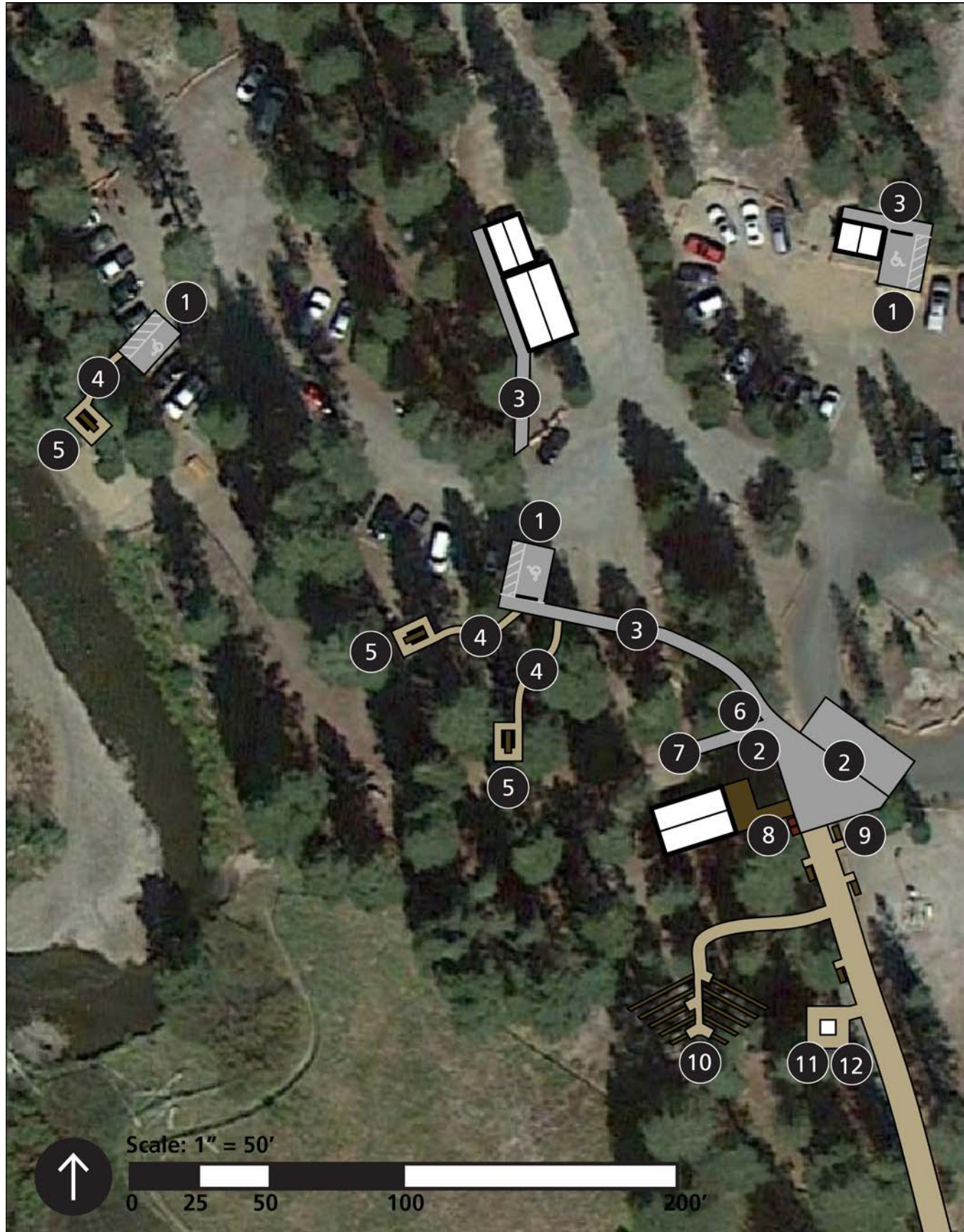
± See appendix B for definitions of terms.

* Categorical Exclusion (CE); Environmental Assessment (EA); Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

∞Describes which other services, activities, and programs could be combined in this solution.

DAY USE AREA

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

All eight key park experiences are represented in the Day Use Area. The activities and programs provided at the day use area include educational programs, picnicking, viewing, riding the shuttle, and information gathering. Services that support these activities and programs include car parking, a shuttle stop, routes, benches, outdoor gathering area, interpretive waysides, and picnic sites. A development concept plan (DCP) is proposed for this area that will look at how site features are organized and connect. At that time, those designs should accommodate accessibility improvements through to construction. This is a rustic day use area, with no formally designated routes. The site is natural compacted earth, with some gravel base, and is generally flat to gently sloped, with pumice/sandy surfaces. Site facilities are all located along somewhat flat areas. Surfaces along these routes range from firm and stable to loose and sandy. Seating areas include space for companion seating. Wayfinding signage is easily read with high contrast white lettering on brown signboards. The historic ranger station visitor center is accessed via a short but steep ramp onto an exterior deck.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Car Parking

- 1) Sign and mark one “van accessible” parking stall and one standard accessible parking stall. Continue to provide a third accessible stall that meets “van accessible” standards near the vault toilet. Each stall shall be maximum 2% running and cross slopes and 5' marked access aisle. Van accessible stall shall be 11' wide and vehicle stall 8' wide. Provide access aisle on passenger side of van stalls and driver side of vehicle stall.
- 2) Provide “van accessible” signage with bottom of sign at 60" minimum at van accessible stalls and accessible signage at the standard accessible stalls.



long-term

2 Shuttle Stop

- 1) Designate a shuttle stop with signage for passenger loading.
- 2) At stop provide a firm and stable surface for loading and unloading and connect stop to an accessible route.
- 3) Install bus identification signage at 50" from the ground to the bottom sign (not including bus schedules and maps).
- 4) Provide a detectable warning at edge of stop.



long-term

3 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Provide a firm and stable surface from proposed car parking and shuttle stop to beginning of ramp to ranger station, interpretive kiosks, water fountain,

- outdoor gathering area, trash/recycling, and restroom. Ensure slopes of route are maximum 2% cross slope and maximum 5% running slope.
- 2) Provide a wheel stop at the front of the "van accessible" stall near the restroom to ensure a minimum 36" wide accessible route.

mid-term

4 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Provide a delineated firm and stable surface route to accessible picnic sites. Ensure that cross slopes are a maximum 2% and that running slopes meets ABAAS 1016.7.1.

long-term

5 Picnic Sites

- 1) Currently, there are 10 picnic tables. Provide the appropriate number of accessible picnic sites (20% of the total, 3 sites total) that have a firm and stable 36" clear space around picnic table. All slopes at sites shall be a maximum of 2% cross and running slopes.
- 2) Anchor accessible site tables to ground to ensure the site remains firm and stable at appropriate grade.

long-term

6 Water Fountain and Spigot

- 1) Ensure drinking fountain provides 27" knee clearance underneath unit so that spout is 36" maximum above ground. Spout shall be located a minimum of 15" from vertical support.
- 2) Water flow shall be located at 4" minimum and 5" maximum from front edge of unit and require less than 5 pounds of pressure to operate with a closed fist.
- 3) Ground surface shall be firm and stable.

short-term

7 Public Telephone

- 1) If the public telephone remains in use, lower telephone so that that coin return is within reach range (48" maximum height).
- 2) Widen booth to provide a clear space of 30" by 48" for approach on a firm, stable and level surface. For a parallel approach, the distance between the edge of the telephone enclosure and the telephone unit is 10" maximum.

- 3) Ensure operable parts can be operated with a closed fist.
- 4) If public telephone is no longer needed, remove it from public use.

mid-term

8 Trash and Recycling

- 1) Provide a firm and stable surface with maximum 2% running and cross slope in front of trash and recycling receptacles.
- 2) Replace receptacle with one that is operable with a closed fist and less than 5 pounds of pressure. Ensure operable part is between 15" and 48" reach range.

mid-term

9 Benches

- 1) Provide and maintain a firm and stable surface in front of benches and provide companion seating space next to benches.

mid-term

10 Outdoor Gathering Area

- 1) There are currently about 72 seats; provide 4 companion seating spaces within outdoor gathering area integrated at a variety of locations (front, middle and back). Accommodate by cutting out a section of bench for a 36" wide by 48" long space. If seating space is located toward the center along an aisle, space shall be 60" long minimum.
- 2) Provide a firm and stable surface at companion seating spaces at maximum 2% running and cross slopes.
- 3) Identify with signage accessible seating spaces in outdoor gathering area.

long-term

11 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) When replacing waysides, ensure fonts are minimum 24 point font (except for maps, which can be 16 point font) and with a minimum of 70% contrast.
- 2) Provide a firm and stable surface in front of waysides at maximum 2% running and cross slopes.

long-term

12 Flyers and Other Information

- 1) Ensure font sizes on flyers and information panels are 24 point minimum.

2) Remove panel and replace with a non-glare surface.



mid-term

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Day Use Area Implementation Strategy Table

Implementation strategy tables describe barriers to accessibility, recommended solutions, time frames for action, and additional information for NPS staff to implement over time. It is the responsibility of the park to document implementation notes and to complete forms in Appendix E: “Actions Taken by the Park,” as improvements are made. Refer to Appendix F: “Guidance for Preparing PMIS Packages for Accessibility Improvements” for additional information on PMIS descriptions, justifications, and potential funding sources.

Day Use Area Implementation Strategy Table														
Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Water Fountain and Spigot		The drinking fountain was being installed when accessibility assessment was being conducted.	1) Ensure drinking fountain provides 27" knee clearance underneath unit so that spout is 36" maximum above ground. Spout shall be located a minimum of 15" from vertical support. 2) Water flow shall be located at 4" minimum and 5" maximum from front edge of unit and require less than 5 pounds of pressure to operate with a closed fist. 3) Ground surface shall be firm and stable.	ABAAS 602	All Day Use Area	Unit Management Plan (UMP) and Development Concept Plan (DCP) 2017-2018	Y	NA	N	N	In-house	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection and Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Short-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Day Use Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces		Surface is not firm and stable from shuttle stop to beginning of ramp to ranger station, interpretive kiosks, water fountain, out-door gathering area, and trash/recycling, and from car parking to the same services and to the restroom. There are cross slopes that exceed 2% and running slopes that exceed 5%. Insufficient space is delineated for an accessible route to	1) Provide a firm and stable surface from proposed car parking and shuttle stop to beginning of ramp to ranger station, interpretive kiosks, water fountain, out-door gathering area, trash/recycling, and restroom. Ensure slopes of route are maximum 2% cross slope and maximum 5% running slope. 2) Provide a wheel stop at the front of the "van accessible" stall near the restroom to ensure a minimum 36" wide accessible route.	ABAAS 302, 402-403	All Day Use Area	Unit Management Plan (UMP) and Development Concept Plan (DCP) 2017-2018	Y	228770 (UMP) 214915 (Implementation)	Y	N	In-house	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection and Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid - Term	Suggest paving (e.g., concrete or asphalt) all accessible routes throughout the park and day use area. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Day Use Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		restroom.												
Benches		Surface for companion seating is not firm and stable.	1) Provide and maintain a firm and stable surface in front of benches and provide companion seating space next to benches.	ABAAS 1011	All Day Use Area	NA	Y	226439	N	N	In-house	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection and Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no._____ when actions are taken.
Flyers and Other Information		Text is too small and is difficult to read. There is glare on the panel over the location where flyers are posted.	1) Ensure font sizes on flyers and information panels are 24 point minimum. 2) Remove panel and replace with a non-glare surface.	HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guide-lines	All Day Use Area	Unit Management Plan (UMP) and Development Concept Plan (DCP) 2017-2018	N	N	N	N	In-house	Visitor Information Specialist Supervisor and Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no._____ when actions are taken.
Public Telephone		Coin return of public telephone is out of reach range and there is	1) If the public telephone remains in use, lower telephone so that that coin return is within reach range	ABAAS 308	All Day Use Area	NA	Y	NA	N	Y	In-house	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection, Chief Ranger/	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification

Day Use Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		insufficient clear space for a parallel or forward approach. Parts are not operable with a closed fist.	(48" maximum height). 2) Widen booth to provide a clear space of 30" by 48" for approach on a firm, stable and level surface. For a parallel approach, the distance between the edge of the telephone enclosure and the telephone unit is 10" maximum. 3) Ensure operable parts can be operated with a closed fist. 4) If public telephone is no longer needed, remove it from public use.									Chief of Maintenance and Facilities		no.____ when actions are taken.
Trash and Recycling		Landing in front of trash and recycling receptacle is not firm and stable and is not operable with a closed fist and less than 5	1) Provide a firm and stable surface with maximum 2% running and cross slope in front of trash and recycling receptacles. 2) Replace receptacle with one that is	ABAAS 1011	All Day Use Area	NA	Y	N	N	N	In House	Chief of Facilities, Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Day Use Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		pounds of pressure.	operable with a closed fist and less than 5 pounds of pressure. Ensure operable part is between 15" and 48" reach range.											
Car Parking		Currently there are 45 spaces, including 3 accessible spaces, which meet quantity scoping requirement. Stalls are not firm and stable and "van accessible" stalls are not signed. No accessible stalls are marked on the ground.	1) Sign and mark one "van accessible" parking stall and one standard accessible parking stall. Continue to provide a third accessible stall that meets "van accessible" standards near the vault toilet. Each stall shall be maximum 2% running and cross slopes and 5' marked access aisle. Van accessible stall shall be 11' wide and vehicle stall 8' wide. Provide access aisle on passenger side of van stalls and driver side of	ABAAS F208 and 502	All Day Use Area	Unit Management Plan (UMP) and Development Concept Plan (DCP) 2017-2018	Y	228770 (UMP) 214915 (Implementation)	Y	Y	In-house and contracted out	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection, Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Long-term	Suggest paving (e.g. concrete or asphalt) of all accessible stalls throughout the park and day use area. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no._____ when actions are taken.

Day Use Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
			vehicle stall. 2) Provide “van accessible” signage with bottom of sign at 60" minimum at van accessible stalls and accessible signage at the standard accessible stalls.											
Shuttle Stop		There is no designated shuttle stop with a connected accessible route to the ranger station and other services. Bus route identification signage is too low and there are no detectable warnings at stop.	1) Designate a shuttle stop with signage for passenger loading. 2) At stop provide a firm and stable surface for loading and unloading and connect stop to an accessible route. 3) Install bus identification signage at 50" from the ground to the bottom sign (not including bus schedules and maps). 4) Provide a detectable warning at edge of stop.	ABAAS F209 and 810	All Day Use Area	Unit Management Plan (UMP) and Development Concept Plan (DCP) 2017-2018	Y	228770 (UMP) 214915 (Implementation)	Y	N	In-house	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection and Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Day Use Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Interpretive Waysides		Some fonts are too small and do not have a minimum of 70% contrast. Landings in front of waysides exceed 2% running and cross slopes and are not firm and stable.	1) When replacing waysides, ensure fonts are minimum 24 point font (except for maps, which can be 16 point font) and with a minimum of 70% contrast. 2) Provide a firm and stable surface in front of waysides at maximum 2% running and cross slopes.	HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines	All Day Use Area	Unit Management Plan (UMP) and Development Concept Plan (DCP) 2017-2018	Y	228770 (UMP)	N	Y	In-house and contracted out	Visitor Information Specialist Supervisor and Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Outdoor Recreation Access Route		The outdoor recreation access route to accessible routes is not firm and stable and exceeds maximum allowable slopes.	1) Provide a delineated firm and stable surface route to accessible picnic sites. Ensure that cross slopes are a maximum 2% and that running slopes meets ABAAS 1016.7.1.	ABAAS 1016	All Day Use Area	Unit Management Plan (UMP) and Development Concept Plan (DCP) 2017-2018	Y	228770 (UMP) 214915 (implementation)	N	N	In-house	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection and Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Picnic Sites		The number of designated accessible picnic sites does not	1) Currently, there are 10 picnic tables. Provide the appropriate number of accessible picnic	ABAAS F245 and 1011	All Day Use Area	Unit Management Plan (UMP) and	Y	228770 (UMP) 214915 (imple-	N	N	In House	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection and Chief Ranger/	Long-term	Provide accessible sites in a variety of locations, including both

Day Use Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		meet quantity scoping requirements. The space around picnic tables is not adequate or firm and stable.	sites (20% of the total, 3 sites total) that have a firm and stable 36" clear space around picnic table. All slopes at sites shall be a maximum of 2% cross and running slopes. 2) Anchor accessible site tables to ground to ensure the site remains firm and stable at appropriate grade.			Development Concept Plan (DCP) 2017-2018		mentation)				Chief of Maintenance and Facilities		near parking lot and river, so that a variety of options are available and sites are not all located near parking lot. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Outdoor Gathering Area		Outdoor gathering area does not provide an adequate number of accessible companion seating spaces that are integrated into the space. Surfaces are not firm and	1) There are currently about 72 seats; provide 4 companion seating spaces within outdoor gathering area integrated at a variety of locations (front, middle and back). Accommodate by cutting out a section of bench for a 36" wide by 48" long space. If	ABAAS F221 and 802	All Day Use Area	NA	Y	228770 (UMP) 214915 (implementation)	N	N	In house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Day Use Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		stable and exceed maximum allowable running and cross slopes. Accessible seating locations are designated with signage.	seating space is located toward the center along an aisle, space shall be 60" long minimum. 2) Provide a firm and stable surface at companion seating spaces at maximum 2% running and cross slopes. 3) Identify with signage accessible seating spaces in outdoor gathering area.											
± See appendix B for definitions of terms. * Categorical Exclusion (CE); Environmental Assessment (EA); Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). ∞Describes which other services, activities, and programs could be combined in this solution.														

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DEVILS POSTPILE CAMPGROUND

Site Features



Implementation Strategy

Two key park experiences provided at Devils Postpile Campground include enjoying natural soundscapes, dark night skies, clean air, clear water, unspoiled natural vistas, and a sense of place and history in a rustic setting; and enjoying recreational opportunities. The activities and programs provided at the campground include tent camping. The services that provide for tent camping include a fee station, car parking, picnic tables, fire pits, food storage lockers, restrooms, dish cleaning stations, and routes. There are two campground loops. Campground Loop A includes a campsite with an accessible firepit and a generator. The site is generally flat, with a natural earth surface that has some firm and stable areas. The restroom access is via a flat parking area and a sloping route. The bathroom can accommodate a wheelchair. Campground Loop B has no accessible campsite, but offers a quieter camping experience, as it has no generator. The campground redesign project is underway and accessible camping in both loops is programmed.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Fee Station

- 1) Provide accessible parking stall next to fee station that is firm and stable with maximum 2% running and cross slopes. Stall for van shall be 16' wide minimum.
- 2) Provide accessible route with running slopes at maximum 5% and cross slopes at 2%. Ensure there is a 5' by 5' landing in front of station at 2% running and cross slopes.

mid-term

2 Campsites

- 1) In planning and design of campground, provide an appropriate number of accessible campsites per camping type according to ABAAS F244. The following recommendations apply to each accessible campsite.
- 2) Provide one van accessible stall at each campsite with maximum 2% running and cross slope and is 16' wide. Provide firm and stable surface.
- 3) Provide firm and stable surface at each campsite.
- 4) Provide accessible picnic table with 36" clear space on all sides.
- 5) Provide 48" clear space on all sides of fire pit. Ensure each fire pit has a 9" minimum fire building surface and a cooking surface between 15" and 34".
- 6) At each campsite provide a tent pad or a 17" high platform with a firm and stable 48" minimum clear space on all sides of either platform or pad.
- 7) If RV campsites are provided, ensure parking space is 20' wide by 30' long minimum at 2% maximum running and cross slopes.

long-term

3

Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Provide an outdoor recreation access route with a firm and stable surface from designated accessible campsites to restrooms. Ensure access route is at least 36" wide minimum with maximum 2% cross slope and running slopes, and meets ABAAS 1016.7.1.
- 2) Provide an accessible van parking stall near the restrooms with an accessible route that meets ABAAS accessible route (chapter 4) and car parking (chapter 5) requirements.

mid-term

4 Restroom

- 1) Baby changing station shall be at 28" minimum and 34" maximum above finish floor to top lip of station. Handle to open changing station shall be no more than 48" above finish floor.

short-term

5 Food Cleaning Station

- 1) Replace existing food cleaning station with one that meets ABAAS 308-309 for clear space and operable parts.
- 2) Provide accessible route to door that meets ABAAS 402 and 404. If running slopes exceed 5% provide a ramp that meets ABAAS 405.

long-term

6 Drinking Fountain

- 1) Move the lower drinking fountain to provide 27" knee clearance under the unit so that the spout is 36" maximum above the ground.

short-term

7 Trash and Recycling

- 1) Provide accessible trash and recycling receptacles near restrooms as an alternative to the dumpster. Ensure that receptacles have a firm and stable surface in front of them at 2% running and cross slopes and that the latch is operable with a closed fist and less than 5 pounds of pressure.

mid-term

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Devils Postpile Campground Implementation Strategy Table

Implementation strategy tables describe barriers to accessibility, recommended solutions, time frames for action, and additional information for NPS staff to implement over time. It is the responsibility of the park to document implementation notes and to complete forms in Appendix E: “Actions Taken by the Park,” as improvements are made. Refer to Appendix F: “Guidance for Preparing PMIS Packages for Accessibility Improvements” for additional information on PMIS descriptions, justifications, and potential funding sources.

Devils Postpile Campground Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Drinking Fountain		Drinking fountain is too low.	1) Move the lower drinking fountain to provide 27" knee clearance under the unit so that the spout is 36" maximum above the ground.	ABAAS 602	Restroom, Food Cleaning Station, Drinking Fountain, Trash and Recycling	NA	N	NA	N	N	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Short-term	Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Restroom		The baby changing station is outside of reach range to open.	1) Baby changing station shall be at 28" minimum and 34" maximum above finish floor to top lip of station. Handle to open changing station shall be no more than 48" above finish floor.	ABAAS 308	Restroom, Food Cleaning Station, Drinking Fountain, Trash and Recycling	NA	Y	N	N	N	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Short-term	Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Trash and Recycling		Dumpster is not accessible due to reach range and no firm and	1) Provide accessible trash and recycling receptacles near restrooms as an alternative to the	ABAAS 1011	Restroom, Food Cleaning Station, Drinking Fountain,	NA	Y	NA	N	N	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification

Devils Postpile Campground Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		stable route connects to it.	dumpster. Ensure that receptacles have a firm and stable surface in front of them at 2% running and cross slopes and that the latch is operable with a closed fist and less than 5 pounds of pressure.		Trash and Recycling									no.____ when actions are taken.
Outdoor Recreation Access Route		There is no firm and stable outdoor recreation access route from designated accessible campsites to restrooms.	1) Provide an outdoor recreation access route with a firm and stable surface from designated accessible campsites to restrooms. Ensure access route is at least 36" wide minimum with maximum 2% cross slope and running slopes, and meets ABAAS 1016.7.1. 2) Provide an accessible van parking stall near the restrooms with an accessible	ABAAS F208, 301-304, 307, 401-410, 501-502, 504-505, and 1016	Campsites and Outdoor Recreation Access Routes	Development Concept Plan (DCP)	Y	228770(UMP), 214915 (Implementation)	CE	Y	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Devils Postpile Campground Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
			route that meets ABAAS accessible route (chapter 4) and car parking (chapter 5) requirements.											
Fee Station		There is no firm and stable surface in front of fee station and slopes exceed 2% at landing.	1) Provide accessible parking stall next to fee station that is firm and stable with maximum 2% running and cross slopes. Stall for van shall be 16' wide minimum. 2) Provide accessible route with running slopes at maximum 5% and cross slopes at 2%. Ensure there is a 5' by 5' landing in front of station at 2% running and cross slopes.	ABAAS 402 and 403	NA	N	Y	N	N	N	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Campsites		Number of accessible campsites in Devils Postpile Campground does not	1) In planning and design of campground, provide an appropriate number of accessible	ABAAS F244, 1011–1014	Campsites and Outdoor Recreation Access Routes	Unit Management Plan (UMP) and Develo	Y	22877 0(UMP), 21491 5 (im-ple-men-	CE	Y	In-house and contracted out	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities, and	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when

Devils Postpile Campground Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		meet quantity scoping requirements.	campsites per camping type according to ABAAS F244. The following recommendations apply to each accessible campsite. 2) Provide one van accessible stall at each campsite that has maximum 2% running and cross slope and is 16' wide. Provide firm and stable surface. 3) Provide firm and stable surface at each campsite. 4) Provide accessible picnic table with 36" clear space on all sides. 5) Provide 48" clear space on all sides of fire pit. Ensure each fire pit has a 9" minimum fire building surface and a cooking surface between 15" and 34". 6) At			p-ment Conce pt Plan (DCP) 2017-2018		tation)				Natural Resource Manager		actions are taken.

Devils Postpile Campground Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
			each campsite provide a tent pad or a 17" high platform with a firm. Provide a firm and stable 48" minimum clear space on all sides of either platform or pad. 7) If RV campsites are provided, ensure parking space is 20' wide by 30' long minimum at 2% running and cross slopes.											
Food Cleaning Station		Doorway into food cleaning station is too narrow, and food cleaning station is too small. There is a step to enter the station and the doorknob requires pinching and twisting to operate.	1) Replace existing food cleaning station with one that meets ABAAS 308-309 for clear space and operable parts. 2) Provide accessible route to door that meets ABAAS 402 and 404. If running slopes exceed 5% provide a ramp that meets ABAAS 405.	ABAAS 308-309, 402, 404-405,	Restroom, Food Cleaning Station, Drinking Fountain, Trash and Recycling	NA	Y	23032 7A (Re-place comfort stations)	CE	Y	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

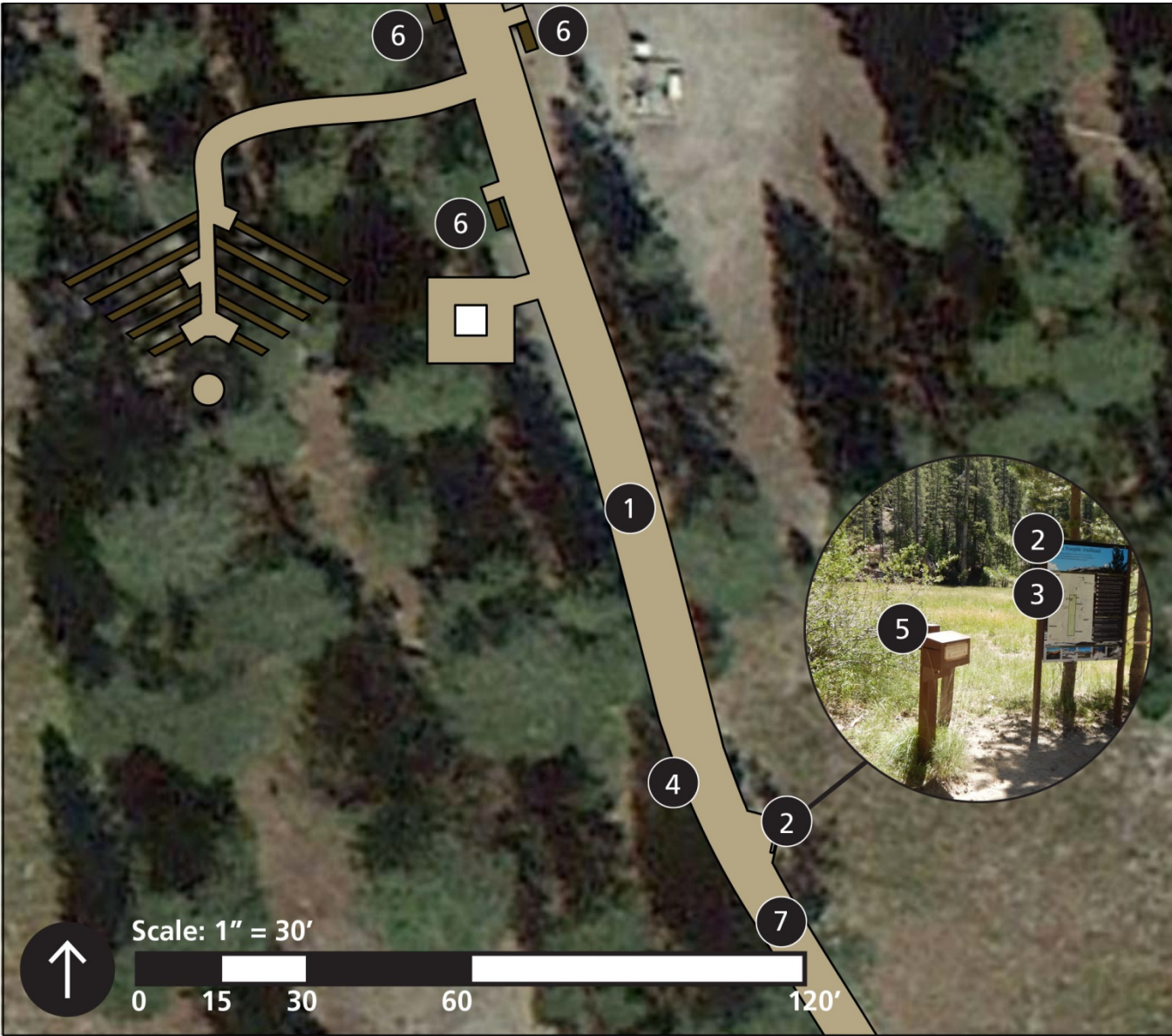
Devils Postpile Campground Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
± See appendix B for definitions of terms. * Categorical Exclusion (CE); Environmental Assessment (EA); Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). ∞Describes which other services, activities, and programs could be combined in this solution.														

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DEVILS POSTPILE TRAILHEAD, TRAIL, AND VIEWING AREA

Site Plan and Features



Implementation Strategy

All eight key park experiences are represented at Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area. The activities and programs provided on the trail and at the viewing area include hiking, viewing, guided and self-guided tours. The services provided at the trailhead, trail, and viewing area include a trailhead sign, benches, interpretive waysides, routes, and a hiking trail. The trailhead and trail surface is natural earth and ranges from being firm and stable to a loose, sandy pumice. It is generally flat, but not consistently within accessible grades. The angler box is within reach range and can be opened with a closed fist. Wayside information is clear, concise and displays good contrast. Sign describing trail and bus information is provided at an accessible height.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Provide firm and stable surface along route from proposed parking to trailhead.

mid-term

2 Trailhead Signage

- 1) Provide trailhead information sign giving trail conditions (length of trail or trail segment, surface type, typical and maximum tread width, typical and maximum running slope, and typical and maximum cross slope).
- 2) Remove italicized fonts on sign.

mid-term

3 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) When waysides are replaced, ensure they have a minimum 24 point font and 70% contrast.
- 2) Compact surface in front of waysides and ensure maximum 2% running and cross slopes. For waysides straddling fences, place wayside inside of fence with firm and stable surface in front.

long-term

4 Pet Station

- 1) When station is replaced, ensure it has minimum 24 point font and is 40"-60" high.
- 2) Compact surface in front of station.

short-term

5 Angler Survey Box

- 1) Compact surface in front of box.

short-term

6 Benches

- 1) Provide companion seating space (36" by 48") next to each bench along trail.
- 2) Consider providing at least one armrest on each bench.

short-term (6.1)

mid-term (6.2)

7 Hiking Trail

- 1) Trail surface shall be firm and stable throughout. Remove trail obstacles greater than 2" high to provide minimum 36" width along trail. Ensure running slopes meet ABAAS section 1017.7.
- 2) Consider revising "ramp" sign to read "alternate route" to increase wayfinding clarity.

immediate (7.2)

mid-term (7.1)

8 Viewing Area

- 1) Relocate "Fire and Ice" wayside along the trail with a firm and stable surfaced landing at 2% running and cross slopes.
- 2) Level surface to edge of pads from previously located trash and recycling receptacles or consider removing concrete pads.
- 3) Consider providing benches with companion seating spaces and backrests, and at least one armrest.
- 4) Consider providing tactile model of postpile at this location.
- 5) Provide audio description tour of postpile.

mid-term (8.1, 8.3)

short-term (8.2)

long-term (8.4–5)

9 Cabin Remains

- 1) Due to topography and stairs, cabin remains cannot be made accessible (ABAAS 1019).
- 2) Provide interpretation of remains and wayside information at ranger station.

short-term

10 Picnic Area

- 1) Due to topography, stairs, and constrained site area, the picnic area cannot be made accessible (ABAAS 1019).
- 2) Provide an alternative picnic site along the river at another location, possibly at river access point 4 in the day use area near the San Joaquin River. See “Access Points Along the San Joaquin River” for more information.

long-term

Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area Implementation Strategy Table

Implementation strategy tables describe barriers to accessibility, recommended solutions, time frames for action, and additional information for NPS staff to implement over time. It is the responsibility of the park to document implementation notes and to complete forms in Appendix E: “Actions Taken by the Park,” as improvements are made. Refer to Appendix F: “Guidance for Preparing PMIS Packages for Accessibility Improvements” for additional information on PMIS descriptions, justifications, and potential funding sources.

Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Pet Station	1	Fonts are less than 24 point and sign is higher than optimum viewing zone. Landing in front of station is not firm and stable.	1) When station is replaced, ensure it has minimum 24 point font and is 40"-60" high. 2) Compact surface in front of station.	HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines and ABAAS 305	All in Day Use Area	NA	Y	No	CE	Y	In-house	Visitor Information Specialist Supervisor, Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities, and Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection	Short-term	Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Angler Survey Box	1	Landing in front of box is not firm and stable.	1) Compact surface in front of box.	ABAAS 305	All in Day Use Area	NA	Y	2360 50	CE	N	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities and Chief of Visitor and Resource	Short-term	Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
												Protection		
Cabin Remains	1	The route to the cabin remains has stairs to access it.	1) Due to topography and stairs, cabin remains cannot be made accessible (ABAAS 1019). 2) Provide interpretation of remains and wayside information at ranger station.	HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines and ABAAS 1015	NA	NA	N	N	N	Y	In-house	Visitor Information Specialist Supervisor	Short-term	Potential to develop joint brochure for all historic register listings. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. _____ when actions are taken.
Benches	1	There are no companion seating spaces next to benches. No armrests are provided.	1) Provide companion seating space (36" by 48") next to each bench along trail. 2) Consider providing at least one armrest on each bench.	ABAAS 1011 and Best Practice (2)	All benches	NA	Y	2360 50	CE	Y	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities and Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection	1) Short-term, 2) Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. _____ when actions are taken.

Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Hiking Trail	1	Some sections of trail surface are not firm and stable. Obstacles along trail exceed 2" maximum height. Some sections of trail are less than 36" in tread width between obstacles. Several sections exceed running slopes for specific lengths.	1) Trail surface shall be firm and stable throughout. Remove trail obstacles greater than 2" high to provide minimum 36" width along trail. Ensure running slopes meet ABAAS section 1017.7. 2) Consider revising "ramp" sign to read as "alternate route" to increase wayfinding clarity.	ABAAS 1017	Hiking Trail and Viewing Area	NA	Y	2264 02	CE	Y	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities and Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection	1) Mid-term, 2) Immediate	Greater than 12% slopes in 3 locations, including at the beginning of trail for 55', toward the end for 60', and along the designated "ramp." Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Viewing Area	1	The location of the "Fire and Ice" wayside is on rocks and not accessible and there is a change in level to get to the	1) Relocate "Fire and Ice" wayside along the trail with a firm and stable surfaced landing at 2% maximum running and cross slopes. 2) Level surface to edge of pads from previously located	ABAAS 305 and 1015	Hiking Trail and Viewing Area	NA	Y	2361 28	CE	Y	In-house	Visitor Information Specialist Supervisor, Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities,	1,3) Mid-term, 2) Short-term, 4-5) Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		viewing area.	trash and recycling receptacles or consider removing concrete pads. 3) Consider providing benches with companion seating spaces and backrests, and at least one armrest. 4) Consider providing tactile model of postpile at this location. 5) Provide audio description tour of postpile.									and Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection		
Outdoor Recreation Access Route (ORAR)	1	Ground surface along sections of route from proposed accessible parking to trailhead is not firm and stable.	1) Provide firm and stable surface along route from proposed parking to trailhead.	ABAAS 1016	All in Day Use Area	Unit Management Plan (UMP) FY2017 and 2018	Y	2287 70 (UM P) 2149 15 (Implementation)	CE	Y	In-house and contracted out	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities, and Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. ____ when actions are taken.

Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band #	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Trailhead Signage	1	No information on conditions of Devils Postpile Trail is provided. There are italicized fonts on sign.	1) Provide trailhead information sign giving trail conditions (length of trail or trail segment, surface type, typical and maximum tread width, typical and maximum running slope, and typical and maximum cross slope). 2) Remove italicized fonts on sign.	ABAAS 1017.10 and HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines	All in Day Use Area	Unit Management Plan (UMP) FY2017 and 2018	Y	2287 70 (UM P) 2149 15 (Implementation)	CE	Y	In-house and contracted out	Visitor Information Specialist Supervisor	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Interpretive Waysides	1	Some fonts are less than 24 point and have less than 70% contrast between text and background. Some landings in front of waysides are not firm and stable with 2% running and cross slopes.	1) When waysides are replaced, ensure they have a minimum 24 point font and 70% contrast. 2) Compact surface in front of waysides and ensure maximum 2% running and cross slopes. For waysides straddling fences, place wayside inside of fence with firm and stable surface in front.	HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines and ABAAS 305	NA	NA	Y	No	CE	Y	In-house and contracted out	Visitor Information Specialist Supervisor, Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities, and Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Devils Postpile Trailhead, Trail, and Viewing Area Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Picnic Area	1	Route to picnic sites has stairs to access it.	1) Due to topography, stairs, and constrained site area, the picnic area cannot be made accessible (ABAAS 1019). 2) Provide an alternative picnic site along the river at another location, possibly at river access point 4 in the day use area near the San Joaquin River. See "Access Points Along the San Joaquin River" for more information.	ABAAS 1011	NA	Unit Management Plan (UMP) FY2017 and 2018	Y	228770 (UMP) 214915 (Implementation)	CE	Y	In-house	Chief Ranger/Chief of Maintenance and Facilities, and Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. _____ when actions are taken.

± See appendix B for definitions of terms.

* Categorical Exclusion (CE); Environmental Assessment (EA); Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

∞ Describes which other services, activities, and programs could be combined in this solution.

EASTERN SIERRA TRANSIT SYSTEM AT THE MAMMOTH MOUNTAIN SHUTTLE STAGING AREA AND BUS STOP 1

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

No key park experiences are represented at the Eastern Sierra Transit System at the Mammoth Mountain Shuttle staging area and bus stop 1; however, it is a vital mode of transportation to access the key park experiences. The services provided at the Mammoth Mountain Shuttle staging area and bus stop 1 include car parking, a couple of shuttle stops, routes, ticket kiosk, and interpretive waysides.

Designated accessible parking is provided, but requires upgrades to meet fully accessible conditions. The area between the parking area and the shuttle stop is somewhat flat, but slopes exceed accessible grades. There are two ticket booths, one at the parking area and another accessed via a non-accessible route. The routes from the parking area to the lower ticket booth and shuttle stop waiting area are gently sloping but exceed accessible route requirements. The shuttle bus has kneel-down and ramp entry to accommodate wheelchairs.

This area is outside the park's jurisdiction. Devils Postpile National Monument will follow up with partners on recommendations, as action and improvements are the responsibility of Mammoth Mountain Ski Area, Eastern Sierra Transit System, and the Town of Mammoth Lakes.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Car Parking

- 1) Coordinate with Mammoth Village to provide signed and marked accessible parking stalls that meet F208 quantity scoping requirements. Provide free accessible parking in the pay lot, as car parking spaces are available free in separate parking areas. All stalls shall have maximum 2% running and cross slopes and 5' marked access aisles. Van accessible stalls shall be 11' wide with an access aisle on the passenger side and signed with "van accessible" signage, and standard stalls shall be 8' wide with an access aisle on the driver's side.
- 2) Provide "van accessible" signage with bottom of sign at 60" minimum from ground for van accessible stalls and accessible signage for standard accessible stalls.



long-term

2 Shuttle Stop

- 1) Coordinate with shuttle service and Mammoth Village to develop standard operating procedure for shuttle to pick up and drop off passengers in the same location as the ticket kiosk to accommodate people who require accessible routes and parking.
- 2) Provide a curb cut that meets ABAAS 406 at the drop-off and pick-up location.



long-term

3 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Coordinate with Mammoth Village to regrade decomposed granite pathway to a maximum 5% running slope and 2% cross slope. Ensure there is a landing at the top of the route at 2% running and cross slopes, where path direction changes. Remove changes in vertical level greater than 1/4" along route from car parking to shuttle stop and ticket window.
- 2) Remove loose large rocks around interpretive waysides.

3) Place crosswalk and curb cuts to access accessible route from proposed car parking.

long-term

4 **Ticket Kiosk**

1) Coordinate with Mammoth Village to replace ticket kiosk with one that has service counter at 36" maximum height and that is 36" minimum wide. Ensure 27" minimum knee clearance.

long-term

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Eastern Sierra Transit System at the Mammoth Mountain Shuttle Staging Area and Bus Stop 1 Implementation Strategy Table

Implementation strategy tables describe barriers to accessibility, recommended solutions, time frames for action, and additional information for NPS staff to implement over time. It is the responsibility of the park to document implementation notes and to complete forms in Appendix E: “Actions Taken by the Park,” as improvements are made. Refer to Appendix F: “Guidance for Preparing PMIS Packages for Accessibility Improvements” for additional information on PMIS descriptions, justifications, and potential funding sources.

Eastern Sierra Transit System at the Mammoth Mountain Shuttle Staging Area and Bus Stop 1 Implementation Strategy Table														
Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Car Parking		Number of accessible car parking stalls does not meet quantity scoping requirements. There are no “van accessible” stalls signed and signs are too short.	1) Coordinate with Mammoth Village to provide signed and marked accessible parking stalls that meet F208 quantity scoping requirements. Provide free accessible parking in the pay lot, as car parking spaces are available free in separate parking areas. All stalls shall have maximum 2% running and cross slopes and 5' marked access aisles. Van accessible stalls shall be 11' wide with an access	ABAAS F208, 406, and 501-502	NA	Town of Mammoth Lakes Multi-Modal Vision Plan and Mammoth Mountain Ski Area Land Exchange and Development Concept Plan	N	N	NA	N	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area, Eastern Sierra Transit System, and Town of Mammoth Lakes	Long-term	<div>The monument has no responsibility for these issues and can only advise.</div> <div>Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification no.____ when actions are taken.</div>

Eastern Sierra Transit System at the Mammoth Mountain Shuttle Staging Area and Bus Stop 1 Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
			aisle on the passenger side and signed with "van accessible" signage, and standard stalls shall be 8' wide with an access aisle on the driver's side. 2) Provide "van accessible" signage with bottom of sign at 60" minimum from ground for van accessible stalls and accessible signage for standard accessible stalls.											
Shuttle Stop		Pick-up and drop-off locations of shuttle are different; hence, some locations are less accessible than others. There is no curb cut at the drop-off/pick-up	1) Coordinate with shuttle service and Mammoth Village to develop standard operating procedure for shuttle to pick up and drop off passengers in the same location as the ticket kiosk to accommodate people who	ABAAS 406	NA	Town of Mammoth Lakes Multi-Modal Vision Plan and Mammoth Mountain Ski Area Land Exchange and Development	N	N	NA	Y	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area, Eastern Sierra Transit System, and Town of Mammoth Lakes	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area, Eastern Sierra Transit System, and Town of Mammoth Lakes	Long-term	The monument has no responsibility for these issues and can only advise. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. ____ when

Eastern Sierra Transit System at the Mammoth Mountain Shuttle Staging Area and Bus Stop 1 Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		location.	require accessible routes and parking. 2) Provide a curb cut that meets ABAAS 406 at the drop-off and pick-up location.			Concept Plan								actions are taken.
Ticket Kiosk		Outdoor ticket kiosk counter near the shuttle stop is too high.	1) Coordinate with Mammoth Village to replace ticket kiosk with one that has service counter at 36" maximum height and that is 36" minimum wide. Ensure 27" minimum knee clearance.	ABAAS 904	NA	Town of Mammoth Lakes Multi-Modal Vision Plan and Mammoth Mountain Ski Area Land Exchange and Development Concept Plan	N	N	NA	N	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area and Town of Mammoth Lakes	Long-term	The monument has no responsibility for these issues and can only advise. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces		Changes in level from car parking to ticket window and shuttle stop are greater than 1/4". A variety of surfaces are inappropriate	1) Coordinate with Mammoth Village to regrade decomposed granite pathway to a maximum 5% running slope and 2% cross slope. Ensure there is a landing at the top of the route at 2%	ABAAS 301 and 402	NA	Town of Mammoth Lakes Multi-Modal Vision Plan and Mammoth Mountain Ski Area Land Exchange	N	N	NA	Y	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area	Mammoth Mountain Ski Area	Long-term	The monument has no responsibility for these issues and can only advise. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park"

Eastern Sierra Transit System at the Mammoth Mountain Shuttle Staging Area and Bus Stop 1 Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		e (e.g., loose rock, large rock borders) and cross slopes exceed 2%. Running slopes along decomposed granite route are greater than 5%. Because of the super elevation of the drive there is no landing where the decomposed granite meets the cobblestone drive. There are no curb cuts along the accessible route at road crossings.	running and cross slopes, where path direction changes. Remove changes in vertical level greater than 1/4"along route from car parking to shuttle stop and ticket window. 2) Remove loose large rocks around interpretive waysides. 3) Place crosswalk and curb cuts to access accessible route from proposed car parking.			and Development Concept Plan								form identification no._____ when actions are taken.
± See appendix B for definitions of terms. * Categorical Exclusion (CE); Environmental Assessment (EA); Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). ∞Describes which other services, activities, and programs could be combined in this solution.														

MINARET VISTA

Site Plan and Features



Implementation Strategy

Five key park experiences provided at Minaret Vista include viewing distinct geologic features; enjoying natural soundscapes, dark night skies, clean air, clear water, unspoiled natural vistas, and a sense of place and history in a rustic setting; gaining insight into the history and evolution of national parks and national forests; learning about past, present, and future environmental conditions; appreciating an introductory wilderness experience; and enjoying recreational opportunities. The activities and programs provided here include viewing, picnicking, and hiking. The services provided at Minaret Vista include car parking, routes, restroom, picnic tables, interpretive waysides, and viewing scopes. Minaret Vista provides an accessible restroom. The accessible routes require minor modifications. The asphalt trail to vista point is narrow, steep and in disrepair. Most overlook features, including the overlook flagstone surface, the waysides, plaques, sculptural features and viewing scopes are aged and require replacement. A flat picnic area within the parking lot island is accessed via an informal natural earth trail and offers views of the minarets. More picnic tables with views of the minarets are uphill from the parking lot. Another more remote picnic area faces away from the minarets and toward Mammoth Valley. It is located to the east of the parking lot and restrooms, features long unimproved natural earth, and gently slopes, with varying degrees of grade changes.

This area is outside the park's jurisdiction. Devils Postpile National Monument will follow up with the United States Forest Service (USFS) on recommendations, as action and improvements are their responsibility.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Car Parking

- 1) Coordinate with USFS to regrade accessible parking spaces to a maximum 2% running and cross slopes.
- 2) Provide "van accessible" signage with bottom of sign at 60" minimum at van accessible stalls and accessible signage at standard accessible stalls.

long-term

2 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Coordinate with USFS to sweep surface of accessible route to maintain it free of rock debris.

mid-term

3 Trash and Recycling

- 1) Coordinate with USFS to relocate trash and recycling receptacle near the restroom and have a landing at 2% running and cross slopes.

- 2) Replace receptacle to have a maximum reach range of 48" and operable with a closed fist and less than 5 pounds of pressure.

long-term

4 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Coordinate with USFS to ensure route to picnic sites, trailhead, and viewing area is firm and stable.
- 2) Route to viewing area, picnic sites, and trailhead shall be 36" wide minimum with maximum 2% cross slopes and running slopes and meet ABAAS 1016.7.1.

long-term

5 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Coordinate with USFS to replace interpretive waysides so that they have a minimum 24 point font size and 70% contrast. Ensure no italics are used and that images are clear and easy to read.
- 2) Replace legend on two-dimensional tactile model of mountain range to have a minimum of 70% contrast.
- 3) Ensure landing surface in front of wall waysides and tactile models is even, firm, and stable.

long-term

6 Picnic Sites

- 1) Coordinate with USFS to provide the appropriate number of accessible picnic sites (20% of total) with a firm and stable 36" wide clear space around picnic table. All cross and running slopes at sites shall be a maximum of 2%.
- 2) Provide accessible picnic tables with an integrated wheelchair seating spot in middle or end of table. Ensure tabletop is 28"–34" above the ground with 27" knee clearance.

long-term

7 Trailhead

- 1) Coordinate with USFS to provide trailhead information signage on trail conditions (length of trail or trail segment, surface type, typical and maximum tread width, typical and maximum running slope, and typical and maximum cross slope).

long-term

8 Viewing Area

- 1) Coordinate with USFS to replace surface at viewing area with even, firm, and stable surface.

long-term

9 Viewing Scope

- 1) Coordinate with USFS to replace viewing scopes to meet ABAAS 1011 with operable parts that do not require pinching and twisting to operate. Ensure surface at viewing scope is even, firm, and stable and that eyepiece of scope is 43"–51" above the ground and has a landing at 2% maximum running and cross slopes.

long-term

Minaret Vista Implementation Strategy Table

Implementation strategy tables describe barriers to accessibility, recommended solutions, time frames for action, and additional information for NPS staff to implement over time. It is the responsibility of the park to document implementation notes and to complete forms in Appendix E: “Actions Taken by the Park,” as improvements are made. Refer to Appendix F: “Guidance for Preparing PMIS Packages for Accessibility Improvements” for additional information on PMIS descriptions, justifications, and potential funding sources.

Minaret Vista Implementation Strategy Table														
Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces		Surface to the restroom is not firm and stable because of amount of rock debris present.	1) Coordinate with USFS to sweep surface of accessible route to maintain it free of rock debris.	ABAAS 302	NA	NA	N	N	NA	N	USFS	USFS	Mid-term	NPS can only recommend actions, as this is within USFS jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Car Parking		Cross slopes exceed 2% and signage at correct height is not provided.	1) Coordinate with United States Forest Service (USFS) to regrade accessible parking spaces to a maximum 2% running and cross slopes. 2) Provide “van accessible” signage with	ABAAS 502	NA	NA	N	N	NA	N	USFS	USFS	Long-term	NPS can only recommend actions, as this is within USFS jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form

Minaret Vista Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
			bottom of sign at 60" minimum at van accessible stalls and accessible signage at standard accessible stalls.											identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Trash and Recycling		Operable part of the trash and recycling receptacle is out of reach range and receptacle is located in an inaccessible part of the parking lot where slopes exceed 2%.	1) Coordinate with USFS to relocate trash and recycling receptacle near the restroom and have a landing at 2% maximum running and cross slopes. 2) Replace receptacle to have a maximum reach range of 48" and operable with a closed fist and less than 5 pounds of pressure.	ABAAS 1011	NA	NA	N	N	NA	N	USFS	USFS	Long-term	NPS can only recommend actions, as this is within USFS jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Interpretive Waysides		Font sizes on waysides exceed 24 point font. Underlining, italics, and images make it difficult to	1) Coordinate with USFS to replace interpretive waysides so they have a minimum 24 point font size and 70% contrast. Ensure no italics are used and that	HFC Programmatic Accessible Guidelines and ABAAS 1011	NA	NA	N	N	NA	Y	USFS	USFS	Long-term	NPS can only recommend actions, as this is within USFS jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken

Minaret Vista Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		read waysides. Contrast is not 70%. The legend of the two-dimensional tactile model of the mountain range is difficult to read. Surface in front of wayside is not accessible due to uneven rock surface at landing.	images are clear and easy to read. 2) Replace legend on two-dimensional tactile model of mountain range to have a minimum of 70% contrast. 3) Ensure landing surface in front of wall waysides and tactile models is even, firm, and stable.											by the Park" form identification no._____ when actions are taken.
Outdoor Recreation Access Route		Surfaces to proposed accessible picnic sites and trailhead are not firm and stable. Routes to viewing area exceed maximum allowable running	1) Coordinate with USFS to ensure route to picnic sites, trailhead, and viewing area are firm and stable. 2) Route to viewing area, picnic sites, and trailhead shall be 36" wide minimum with maximum 2% cross slopes and	ABAAS 1016	NA	NA	N	N	NA	N	USFS	USFS	Long-term	NPS can only recommend actions, as this is within USFS jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no._____ when

Minaret Vista Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		slopes.	running slopes and meet ABAAS 1016.7.1.											actions are taken.
Picnic Sites		Number of accessible picnic sites does not meet quantity scoping requirements. Surface around and at picnic sites is not firm and stable. Picnic tables are too short and there is not a minimum of 36" around all sides of the table.	1) Coordinate with USFS to provide the appropriate number of accessible picnic sites (20% of total) with a firm and stable 36" wide clear space around picnic table. All cross and running slopes at sites shall be a maximum of 2%. 2) Provide accessible picnic tables with an integrated wheelchair seating spot in middle or end of table. Ensure tabletop is 28"–34" above the ground with 27" knee clearance.	ABAAS F245 and 1011	NA	NA	N	N	NA	N	USFS	USFS	Long-term	NPS can only recommend actions, as this is within USFS jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. _____ when actions are taken.

Minaret Vista Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Trailhead		No trailhead information signage on the conditions of the trail is provided.	1) Coordinate with USFS to provide trailhead information signage on trail conditions (length of trail or trail segment, surface type, typical and maximum tread width, typical and maximum running slope, and typical and maximum cross slope).	ABAAS 1017	NA	NA	N	N	NA	N	USFS	USFS	Long-term	NPS can only recommend actions, as this is within USFS jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Viewing Area		Surface of the viewing area is uneven due to rocks.	1) Coordinate with USFS to replace surface at viewing area with even, firm, and stable surface.	ABAAS 1015	NA	NA	N	N	NA	N	USFS	USFS	Long-term	16 ----- Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Viewing Scope		Viewing scopes are located on top of rock wall at edge of viewing area out of reach range	1) Coordinate with USFS to replace viewing scopes to meet ABAAS 1011 with operable parts that do not require pinching and	ABAAS 1011	NA	NA	N	N	NA	N	USFS	USFS	Long-term	The park may want to replace scopes completely to have a minimum of one accessible scope with

Minaret Vista Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		and optimum view zone. Operable parts require pinching and twisting and the surface is uneven for viewing.	twisting to operate. Ensure surface at viewing scope is even, firm, and stable and that eye piece of scope is 43"– 51" above the ground and has a landing at 2% maximum running and cross slopes.											automatic focus capabilities. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. _____ when actions are taken.

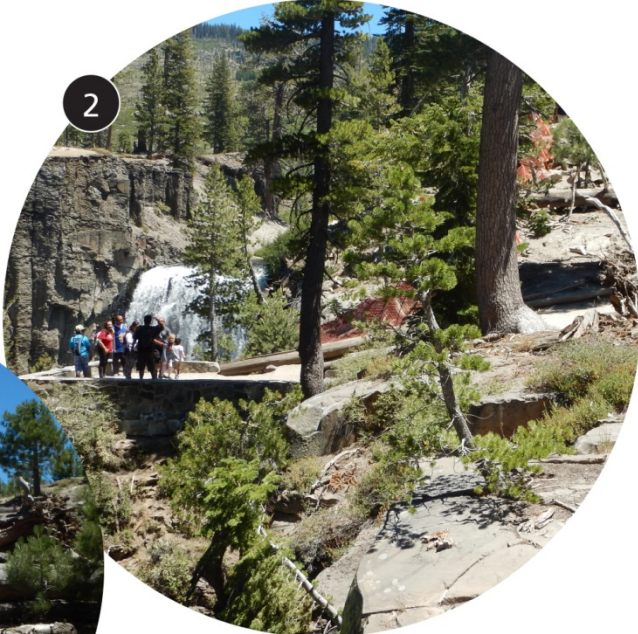
± See appendix B for definitions of terms.

* Categorical Exclusion (CE); Environmental Assessment (EA); Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

∞Describes which other services, activities, and programs could be combined in this solution.

RAINBOW FALLS VIEWPOINT AND TRAIL

Site Plan and Features



Implementation Strategy

Seven key park experiences provided at Rainbow Falls viewpoint and trail include viewing distinct geologic features; studying and learning about unusually rich ecological diversity; understanding and appreciating the water systems of the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River; enjoying natural soundscapes, dark night skies, clean air, clear water, unspoiled natural vistas, and a sense of place and history in a rustic setting; gaining insight into the history and evolution of national parks and national forests; learning about past, present, and future environmental conditions; appreciating an introductory wilderness experience; and enjoying recreational opportunities. The activities and programs provided here include viewing and hiking. The services provided at Rainbow Falls viewpoint and trail include car parking, shuttle stop, routes, restroom, trailhead signage, interpretive waysides, hiking trail, and viewing areas. All facilities at the trailhead, including parking, bathrooms and waysides are United States Forest Service (USFS) owned and operated. There is no accessible parking or designated accessible routes. The restroom is accessible, but the route to the restroom is not. The general site surroundings and trail are moderate to steep, with sandy soil. The trail includes stair steps and regularly exposed rocks and tree roots. Overlook points are flat areas surrounded with rock walls, and waysides are sited along the trail, within easy viewing distance.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Car Parking, Shuttle Stop, Accessible Route, Restrooms, Trash Receptacles, and Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Coordinate with USFS to conduct an accessibility assessment of trailhead to ensure car parking, shuttle stop, accessible route, restroom, trash receptacles, outdoor recreation access route, and trailhead signage meet accessibility requirements.

long-term

2 Trailhead Signage, Hiking Trail, and Viewing Area

- 1) Coordinate with USFS to provide trailhead information sign on trail conditions (length of trail or trail segment, surface type, typical and maximum tread width, typical and maximum running slope, and typical and maximum cross slope).
- 2) Due to topography and rocky conditions in sections, hiking trail and viewing area cannot be made accessible (ABAAS 1019).

long-term

3 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) When replacing interpretive waysides, increase font size to a minimum of 24 point.

long-term

4 Wayfinding Signage

- 1) Correct wayfinding sign that states Rainbow Falls is 5 miles to indicate the distance is 0.5 miles.

short-term

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Rainbow Falls Viewpoint and Trail Implementation Strategy Table

Implementation strategy tables describe barriers to accessibility, recommended solutions, time frames for action, and additional information for NPS staff to implement over time. It is the responsibility of the park to document implementation notes and to complete forms in Appendix E: “Actions Taken by the Park,” as improvements are made. Refer to Appendix F: “Guidance for Preparing PMIS Packages for Accessibility Improvements” for additional information on PMIS descriptions, justifications, and potential funding sources.

Rainbow Falls Viewpoint and Trail Implementation Strategy Table														
Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Wayfinding Signage		One wayfinding sign is not clear as to distance to Rainbow Falls.	1) Correct wayfinding sign that states Rainbow Falls is 5 miles to indicate the distance is 0.5 miles.	HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines	NA	NA	Y	N	N	N	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities and Visitor Information Specialist Supervisor	Short-term	NPS can only make recommendations for USFS trailhead and trail that is within USFS jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification no._____ when actions are taken.
Car Parking, Shuttle Stop, Accessible Route, Restroom, Trash		Services do not meet ABAAS; however, they are on USFS land.	1) Coordinate with USFS to conduct an accessibility assessment of trailhead to ensure car parking, shuttle stop, accessible route.	ABAAS F204, F206, F208, F209, F212-13, 301-304, 307, 401-410, 406, 501-505, 603-606, 609, 810, 1011.	NA	NA	N	N	N	N	USFS	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection, Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance	Long-term	NPS can only make recommendations for USFS trailhead and trail that is within USFS jurisdiction.

Rainbow Falls Viewpoint and Trail Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Receptacle s, Outdoor Recreation Access Route			restroom, trash receptacles, outdoor recreation access route, and trailhead signage meet accessibility requirements.	1016								nance and Facilities for all except trailhead, and USFS for trailhead		Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Trailhead Signage, Hiking Trail, and Viewing Area		There is no information provided on the conditions for the Rainbow Falls Trail. Running and cross slopes of hiking trail exceed ABAAS requirements, surface is not firm and stable, and obstructions exceed 2" in sections.	1) Coordinate with USFS to provide trailhead information sign on trail conditions (length of trail or trail segment, surface type, typical and maximum tread width, typical and maximum running slope, and typical and maximum cross slope). 2) Due to topography and rocky conditions in sections, hiking trail and viewing area cannot be made accessible (ABAAS 1019).	ABAAS 1017.10, 1019, and HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines	NA	NA	N	N	N	N	USFS	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection, Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Long-term	NPS can only make recommendations for USFS trailhead and trail that is within USFS jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

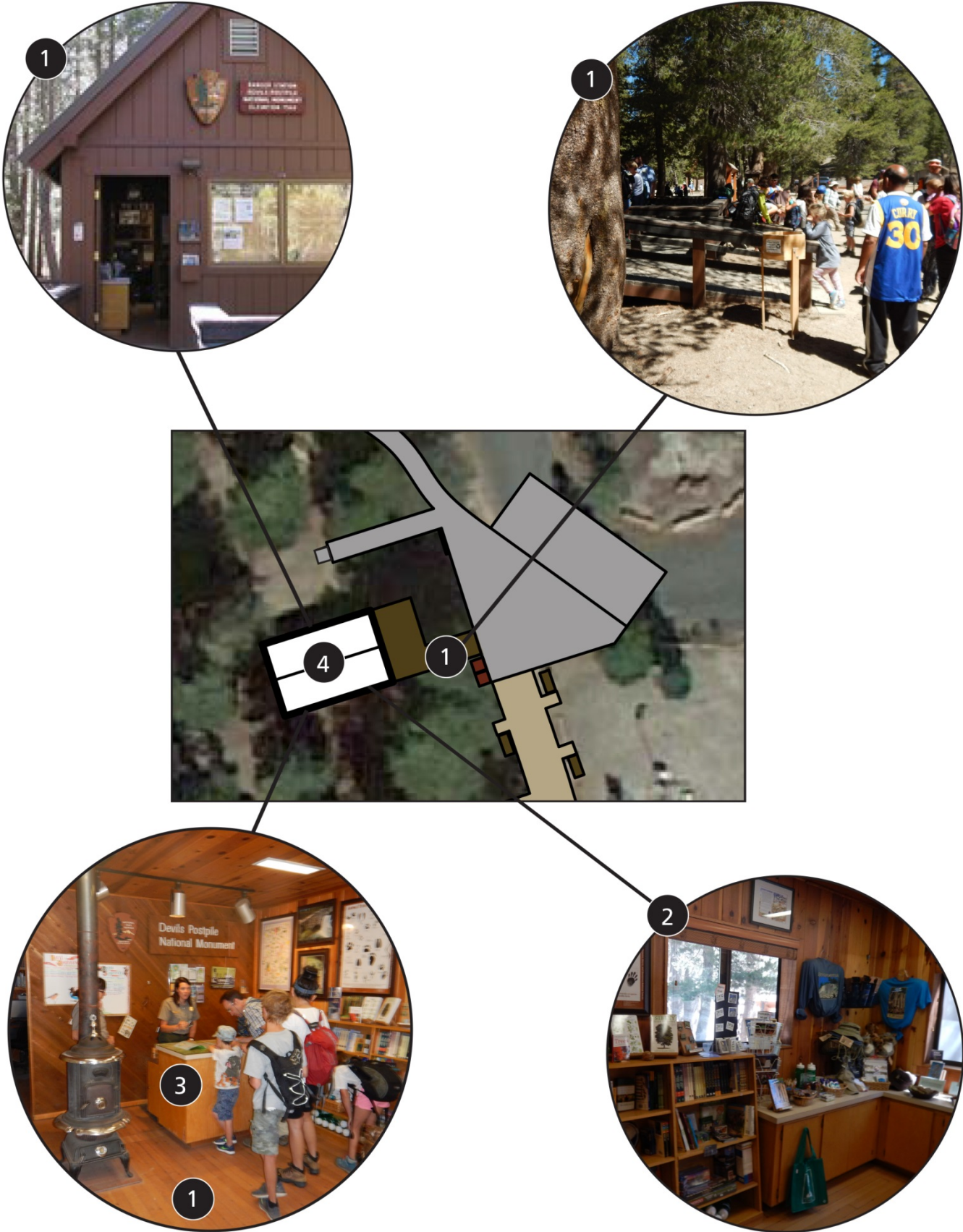
Rainbow Falls Viewpoint and Trail Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Interpretive Waysides		Some fonts on interpretive waysides are less than 24 point.	1) When replacing interpretive waysides, increase font size to a minimum of 24 point.	HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines	NA	NA	Y	N	N	Y	In-house	Visitor Information Specialist Supervisor, and Chief Ranger/Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Long-term	NPS can only make recommendations for USFS trailhead and trail that is within USFS jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no._____ when actions are taken.
± See appendix B for definitions of terms. * Categorical Exclusion (CE); Environmental Assessment (EA); Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). ∞Describes which other services, activities, and programs could be combined in this solution.														

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RANGER STATION

Site Plan and Features



Implementation Strategy

Seven key park experiences are represented at the Ranger Station which include viewing distinct geologic features; studying and learning about rich ecological diversity; understanding and appreciating water systems of the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River; enjoying natural soundscapes, dark night skies, clean air, clear water, unspoiled natural vistas, and a sense of place and history in a rustic setting; learning about past, present, and future environmental conditions; gaining insight into history and evolution of national parks; and appreciating an introductory wilderness experience. The activities and programs provided at the ranger station include educational programs, information gathering, and purchasing of items. Services that support these activities and programs include routes, interpretive exhibits, and an information desk. The historic ranger station visitor center is accessed via a short but steep ramp onto the exterior deck. "Porch Programs" conducted on the small deck are tight but offer sufficient space for wheelchair use. Wheelchairs are able to pass through the entry, and though small, the interior allows for wheelchair circulation. Some bookstore items, information counter, and exhibits are within reach range.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Provide a ramp that has a maximum 8.33% running slope. Level and compact landing at bottom of ramp so that it is firm and stable and has 2% or less running and cross slopes.
- 2) Provide handrails on top of wood board between 34" and 38". Ensure handrail is smooth and rounded for gripping.
- 3) Relocate stove to corner of ranger station. Though structure is historic, the stove is not.

mid-term

2 Bookstore

- 1) Provide a variety of items for sale within reach range (48" maximum).

short-term

3 Information Desk

- 1) When desk is replaced ensure there is a forward approach with knee clearance. Desk surface shall be at a maximum height of 36" with a minimum of 27" knee clearance.

long-term

4 Interpretive Exhibits

- 1) Relocate pothole stone to exhibit counter with a reach range of 15"–48".
- 2) Provide tactile exhibit of postpile in the ranger station.
- 3) Provide alternative formats of exhibit information (e.g., large print transcript and audio tour).
- 4) When replacing exhibits, ensure font size is a minimum of 24 point throughout.

 long-term

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Ranger Station Implementation Strategy Table

Implementation strategy tables describe barriers to accessibility, recommended solutions, time frames for action, and additional information for NPS staff to implement over time. It is the responsibility of the park to document implementation notes and to complete forms in Appendix E: “Actions Taken by the Park,” as improvements are made. Refer to Appendix F: “Guidance for Preparing PMIS Packages for Accessibility Improvements” for additional information on PMIS descriptions, justifications, and potential funding sources.

Ranger Station Implementation Strategy Table														
Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Bookstore		A variety of items for sale are not within reach range.	1) Provide a variety of items for sale within reach range (48" maximum).	ABAAS 308	All Day Use Area	Day Use Area	N	N	N	N	In-house	Visitor Information Specialist Supervisor	Short-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces		Running slope of ramp to ranger station is greater than 8.33%. Landing at bottom of ramp is not firm and stable and at the appropriate running and cross slopes.	1) Provide a ramp that has a maximum 8.33% running slope. Level and compact landing at bottom of ramp so that it is firm and stable and has 2% or less running and cross slopes. 2) Provide handrails on top of wood board between 34" and 38". Ensure handrail is smooth	ABAAS 406 and 505	All Day Use Area	Day Use Area	Y	N	CE	Y	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities, and Cultural Resource Specialist	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Ranger Station Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		Handrails are not smooth for gripping and are too low. There is no clear floor space around the stove.	and rounded for gripping. 3) Relocate stove to corner of ranger station. Though structure is historic, the stove is not.											
Information Desk		There is not a forward approach with knee clearance to information desk.	1) When desk is replaced ensure there is a forward approach with knee clearance. Desk surface shall be at a maximum height of 36" with a minimum of 27" knee clearance.	ABAAS 904	All Day Use Area	Day Use Area	Y	N	N	Y	In-house	Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities, Visitor Information Specialist Supervisor, and Cultural Resource Specialist	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Interpretive Exhibits		Pothole stone is on the floor outside of reach range. There is no tactile exhibit of the postpile in the ranger	1) Relocate pothole stone to exhibit counter with a reach range of 15"–48". 2) Provide tactile exhibit of postpile in the ranger station. 3) Provide alternative formats	HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines and ABAAS 308	All Day Use Area	Day Use Area	Y	N	N	Y	In-house	Visitor Information Specialist Supervisor and Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Ranger Station Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
		station. Some font sizes are less than 24 point, and there are no alternative formats of exhibits.	of exhibit information (e.g., large print transcript and audio tour). 4) When replacing exhibits, ensure font size is a minimum of 24 point throughout.									Facilities		
± See appendix B for definitions of terms. * Categorical Exclusion (CE); Environmental Assessment (EA); Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). ∞Describes which other services, activities, and programs could be combined in this solution.														

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REDS MEADOW PACK STATION

Site Plan and Features



Implementation Strategy

Two key park experiences are represented at Reds Meadow Pack Station, which include appreciating an introductory wilderness experience and enjoying recreational opportunities. The activities and programs provided at Reds Meadow Pack Station include horseback riding, nature observation, wildlife watching, and camping within wilderness areas. Services that support these activities and programs include car parking, routes, horseback riding gear, and an instruction area.

This area is privately owned and operated, so recommended or planned upgrades are not the responsibility of the National Park Service (NPS). The Park Service will collaborate with USFS and concessionaire to submit recommendations for Reds Meadow Pack Station improvements.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Car Parking

- 1) Coordinate with Reds Meadow Pack Station to provide one signed and marked “van accessible” parking stall. Stall shall be firm and stable with maximum 2% running and cross slopes, 5' marked access aisle, and 11' wide “van accessible” stall. Provide access aisle on passenger side of van.
- 2) Provide “van accessible” signage with bottom of sign at 60" minimum.

mid-term

2 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Coordinate with Reds Meadow Pack Station to provide a firm and stable surface from proposed accessible parking stall to instruction area and loading area.

long-term

3 Loading Ramp

- 1) Coordinate with Reds Meadow Pack Station to provide an accessible ramp to transfer onto horse. (See example imagery on site plan and features page.)

long-term

4 Benches

- 1) Coordinate with Reds Meadow Pack Station to provide one or two benches with a firm and stable companion seating space next to bench (36" wide by 48" long) at maximum 2% running and cross slopes.
- 2) Ensure bench is at 17"–19" maximum height above the ground.
- 3) Consider providing a backrest and at least one armrest on benches.

long-term

Reds Meadow Pack Station Implementation Strategy Table

Implementation strategy tables describe barriers to accessibility, recommended solutions, time frames for action, and additional information for NPS staff to implement over time. It is the responsibility of the park to document implementation notes and to complete forms in Appendix E: “Actions Taken by the Park,” as improvements are made. Refer to Appendix F: “Guidance for Preparing PMIS Packages for Accessibility Improvements” for additional information on PMIS descriptions, justifications, and potential funding sources.

Reds Meadow Pack Station Implementation Strategy Table														
Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #) ±	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Car Parking		No accessible marked and signed parking stalls. No firm and stable surface.	1) Coordinate with Reds Meadow Pack Station and USFS to provide one signed and marked “van accessible” parking stall. Stall shall be firm and stable with maximum 2% running and cross slopes, 5' marked access aisle, and 11' wide “van accessible” stall. Provide access aisle on passenger side of van. 2) Provide “van accessible” signage with bottom of sign at 60" minimum.	ABAAS F208 and 502	NA	NA	N	N	NA	N	USFS and Reds Meadow Pack Station	USFS and Reds Meadow Pack Station	Mid-term	The monument has no jurisdiction for these issues and can only advise in areas outside of monument. Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Reds Meadow Pack Station Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces		The surface is not firm and stable.	1) Coordinate with Reds Meadow Pack Station and USFS to provide a firm and stable surface from proposed accessible parking stall to instruction area and loading area.	ABAAS 302, 402-403	NA	NA	N	N	NA	N	USFS and Reds Meadow Pack Station	USFS and Reds Meadow Pack Station	Long-term	The monument has no jurisdiction for these issues and can only advise in areas outside of monument. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Loading Ramp		No ramp provided for persons with wheelchairs to transfer onto a horse.	1) Coordinate with Reds Meadow Pack Station and USFS to provide an accessible ramp to transfer onto horse. (See example imagery on site plan and features page.)	Best Practice	NA	NA	N	N	NA	N	USFS and Reds Meadow Pack Station	USFS and Reds Meadow Pack Station	Long-term	The monument has no jurisdiction for these issues and can only advise in areas outside of monument. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are

Reds Meadow Pack Station Implementation Strategy Table

Service, Activity, or Program	PAMP Optimizer Band ±	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Applicable Codes	Proximity to Other Recommended Solutions ∞	Identify Associated Planning Efforts	FMSS Work Order Needed (Y/N) ±	PMIS (Facility or Non-facility and #)	Compliance Needed (CE/EA/EIS/Section 106)*	Is Design Required?	How Work Will Be Accomplished	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes
														taken.
Benches		No benches are provided for resting while instruction being given.	1) Coordinate with Reds Meadow Pack Station and USFS to provide one or two benches with a firm and stable companion seating space next to bench (36" wide by 48" long) at maximum 2% running and cross slopes. 2) Ensure bench is at 17"–19" maximum height above the ground. 3) Consider providing a backrest and at least one armrest on benches.	ABAAS 1011 and Best Practice (3)	NA	NA	N	N	NA	N	USFS and Reds Meadow Pack Station	USFS and Reds Meadow Pack Station	Long-term	The monument has no jurisdiction for these issues and can only advise in areas outside of monument. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. _____ when actions are taken.

± See appendix B for definitions of terms.

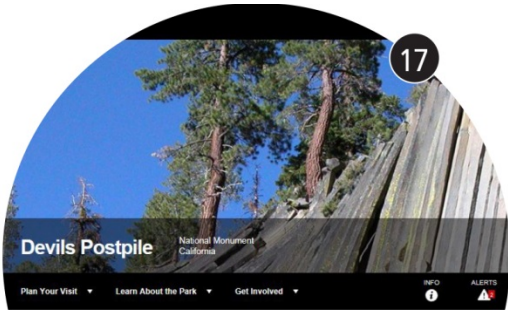
* Categorical Exclusion (CE); Environmental Assessment (EA); Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

∞Describes which other services, activities, and programs could be combined in this solution.

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DEVILS POSTPILE NATIONAL MONUMENT POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING

Park Features



A Geologic Wonder

Established in 1911 by presidential proclamation, Devils Postpile National Monument protects and preserves the 101-foot high Rainbow Falls, and pristine mountain scenery. The formation is a rare example of one of the world's finest examples of columnar basalt. Its columns tower 60 feet high.



The National Park Service Celebrates 100 Years!

How will you celebrate the Centennial year of the National Park Service in 2016? Five years after celebrating the 10th anniversary of the designation of the Postpile National Monument, celebrate another milestone: the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. As the National Park Service enters its second century, we are the next generation to create and share special places that tell us as Americans.

In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Act, establishing the National Park Service as a protection for our nation's natural resources.

This idea of a national park continues to change. For some, a "park" is more than just a place; it may be a feeling of community, challenge, or inspiration. Perhaps it is a chance for reflection in a museum or beside a river. Perhaps it's the opportunity to change the world for a better future—one step, or helping hand, at a time.

The next 100 years of the National Park Service will come with its own set of challenges and opportunities. It will be one of the greatest challenges of our time.

places and stories. Visitors can engage with stories related to civil rights, such as desegregation at Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in Arkansas. Women's Rights National Historic Park in New York commemorates the first women's rights convention. National Park Service sites across the nation honor important historic events and people, as well as protect and share the natural world.

In order to be relevant in the second century, the National Park Service will need to reach new audiences, tell stories that represent our nation's diverse history and culture, a workforce that reflects the American population. With visitation increasing to record numbers, park managers face the challenge to protect these special places and stories and provide great experiences for all visitors to enjoy their national parks.

The challenges facing parks across the nation, including Devils Postpile National Monument, reveal the importance of collaboration between the National Park Service and other agencies.

2016
National Park Service
CENTENNIAL

Deanna M. Dalm
Superintendent, Devils
Postpile National Monument

John P.
Superintendent, Devils
Postpile National Monument



Implementation Strategy

Park policies and practices are specific to the park unit and provide guidance for reaching desired outcomes. Park policies are defined courses of action adopted by the park, while park practices are those habitual and/or customary performances of operations that the park employs.

Posting and Publications

1 Publications

- 1) Provide Braille publications and tactile wayfinding maps.
- 2) Provide audio described publications.
- 3) Provide large-print format publications. Use a minimum readable typeface at 18-point font. Align flush left and rag right. Avoid hyphens. Use black or white type color and avoid red text. Avoid italicized and underlined text. Provide graphics with at least 70% contrast.
- 4) Add accessibility information in all publications, as they relate to services, activities, and programs.

mid-term (1.1–2, 4)

short-term (1.3)

2 Publicly Shared Documents

- 1) Revise publicly shared documents to delete discriminatory language, including the park newspaper.

immediate

Staff Training and Park Protocols

3 Accessibility Awareness Training

- 1) Provide ongoing accessibility awareness training for all staff, including permanent and nonpermanent employees.

mid-term

4 Accessible Facilities and Maintenance Training

- 1) Provide ongoing training for maintenance staff on planning, maintaining and constructing accessible facilities, including, but not limited to, restrooms, walks and trails, door pressure requirements, assistive devices, accessible routes, and universal design principles.

mid-term

5

Accessibility for Project Managers Training

- 1) Provide ongoing training for project managers to address project accessibility requirements, (e.g., entering accessibility projects in Project Management Information System (PMIS), understanding universal design principles, and overseeing quality control of projects and designs).

mid-term

6 Accessible Interpretive Training

- 1) Provide ongoing training for the interpretation and education division.
- 2) Training may include, but is not limited to, how to evaluate programs for accessibility compliance; which websites offer more information; information about service animals; information about Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs); how and when to offer live audio description programming; accessibility specifications for interpretive tactile models and maps; what assistive technologies are available; universal design principles; visitor services and communication about accessibility. It is also important to provide regular and ongoing visitor information and interpretive staff training in use of, distribution, and procedures for wheelchairs and assistive technology—assistive listening devices, T-coil hearing loops, neck loops, and text telephone machines.

mid-term

7 Communication with Law Enforcement

- 1) Provide a standard operation procedure that outlines methods for law enforcement to communicate with a person with a disability.

mid-term

8 Emergency Preparedness

- 1) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for assisting people with disabilities in the case of an emergency.

mid-term

9 Movable Seating

- 1) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures for movable cubicles and conference rooms, so there is adequate clear space and accessible routes to all elements in a room or building. Post a map in an area with accessible layout and instructions for use of the space.
- 2) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures for movable seating arrangements and moving things to create an accessible route and

maintain integrated accessible seating. Post a map in an area with accessible layout and instructions for use of the space.

mid-term

10 Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs)

- 1) Provide guidance outlining use of OPDMDs within the park.

mid-term

11 Service Animals

- 1) Provide guidance or policy regarding service animals within the park.

short-term

Audio and Visual Programs

12 Assistive Listening Devices (ALDs)

- 1) Provide signage and information where programs are offered stating device availability. Verbally inform visitors and program participants that auxiliary aids are available. Add information to all publications and communications stating that assistive listening devices are available and provide information on how they can be attained.

immediate

13 Live Audio Description

- 1) Provide live audio descriptions on guided interpretive tours when needed.

long-term

Visitor Information

14 Communication

- 1) Provide park e-mail address and telephone number on the park's website and in publications for questions: DEPO_visitor_information@nps.gov.
- 2) Develop an accessibility guide for Devils Postpile National Monument that outlines accessible services, activities, and programs.

long-term

15 Outreach

- 1) Conduct outreach via social media (Pinterest, Facebook, Snapchat, Twitter, etc.) to describe accessible programs, services, and activities available at the park.
- 2) Conduct outreach via traditional media and other advertising methods to describe accessible programs, services, and activities available at the park.
- 3) Contact groups with disabilities to inform them about the accessible programs, services, and activities that have become available at the park as programs are upgraded.
- 4) Outreach to and engage groups with disabilities to determine appropriate ways and times to involve them in park accessibility improvement projects.

long-term

16 Signage

- 1) Provide signage at visitor center that states availability of accessible alternative formats.

short-term

17 Website

- 1) Provide information on the park's website that describes available accessible programs, services, and activities, including, but not limited to, audio description, assistive listening devices, Braille/tactile features, accessible tours, open captioning, trails, etc.
- 2) Provide a manual switch on all websites to enable changing font size. Provide flush left and rag right alignment. Avoid hyphens. Use black or white type color. Avoid the use of red or green text. Avoid italicized and underlined text. Avoid use of all caps or italics. Provide graphics with at least 70% contrast. Provide Word documents as an alternative to PDFs.

short-term (20.1)

immediate (20.2)

Tours, Programs, and Special Events

18 Tours (Guided and Self-Guided), Educational Programs, and Special Events

- 1) Upon request, provide alternative formats such as trail information in large print; audio descriptions for tours; educational programs; or special events. Provide alternative formats on park website and in publications at visitor center.
- 2) Provide information on the physical conditions of the tour, education program, or special event (e.g., number of steps, slopes, other barriers that exist, etc.) on-site, in a publication and/or on a website.

- 3) Provide designated stopping points or resting areas for the tour, education program, or special event, with 2% maximum cross and running slopes, firm and stable surfaces, and a minimum 30" by 48" clear space.

short-term

19 Sign Language Interpreters

- 1) Develop the process for requesting sign language interpreters. Provide sign language interpreters within five days of visitor request.
- 2) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures for contacting and scheduling sign language interpreters.

mid-term

20 Special Events

- 1) Provide a system for people to call in and request a sign language interpreter within five days of service. Provide assistive listening devices and a T-coil or neck loop system. Post signage indicating devices and systems are available for special events. Provide large print for all handouts or waivers provided.
- 2) Provide information on how people can contact the park for accommodations for special events. Release event announcements in a variety of accessible formats (e.g., large-print flyers, electronic accessible PDFs, etc.)
- 3) Develop and distribute a standard operating procedure on how to post accessibility information and how to request accommodations on event announcements.

mid-term (22.1)

short-term (22.2–3)

Partnerships and Permittees

21 Park Partners and Permittees Services, Activities, and Programs

- 1) Prepare a standard operating procedure for park partners and permittees about providing accessible programs, services, and activities within the park unit.
- 2) Develop and distribute a standard operating procedure for presentations provided by outside groups regarding accessibility and assistive listening devices.
- 3) Communicate with park partners to ensure that an accessibility assessment and a plan for implementing accessibility solutions is completed. The Architectural Barriers for Accessibility Standards does not apply to park partner lands; however, the Americans with Disabilities Act does. State requirements take precedence in these cases.

 mid-term (23.1–2)

 short-term (23.3)

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Implementation Strategy Table

This part of the plan provides accessibility guidance on barriers, recommended solutions, and time frames for action. It also provides additional information for NPS staff to use in implementing solutions related to park policies, practices, communication, outreach, and internal training opportunities at Devils Postpile National Monument. For each of these topics, the tables below include identification of barriers and necessary actions to improve internal park practices and policies, while providing accessibility services and programs to the greater population of visitors. Many of these barriers and solutions relate to services, activities, and programs that are not required by law to be accessible; these are best practices to help park staff meet accessibility laws and requirements. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means. Many of these practices follow guidance provided by the Washington Support Office and Harpers Ferry Center within the National Park Service.

- Park policies are adopted by the park and are those defined courses of action for reaching a desired outcome.
- Park practices are those habitual and/or customary performances or operations for reaching a desired outcome that the park employs.

Park Policies, Practices, Communication, and Training Implementation Strategy					
Service, Activity, or Program	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes (e.g., date completed, funding request submitted, etc.)
Postings and Publications					
Publications	1–3) There are no alternative formats for printed publications, brochures, and maps available to people with vision disabilities.	1) Provide Braille publications and tactile wayfinding maps. 2) Provide audio described publications. 3) Provide large-print format	Visitor Information Specialist	1–2, 4) Mid-term 3) Short-	This includes the Junior Ranger booklet and any publications, brochures, and flyers commonly used at the park. Work with disability

Park Policies, Practices, Communication, and Training Implementation Strategy					
Service, Activity, or Program	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes (e.g., date completed, funding request submitted, etc.)
	4) Publications do not provide information on accessible services, activities, and programs.	publications. Use a minimum readable typeface at 18-point font. Align flush left and rag right. Avoid hyphens. Use black or white type color and avoid red text. Avoid italicized and underlined text. Provide graphics with at least 70% contrast. 4) Add accessibility information in all publications, as it relates to services, activities, and programs.		term	partners and/or organizations to determine appropriate content for alternative format publications. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. _____ when actions are taken.
Publicly Shared Documents	1) There are publicly shared documents that have discriminatory language, including the park newspaper.	1) Revise publicly shared documents to delete discriminatory language, including the park newspaper.	Visitor Information Specialist	Immediate	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. _____ when actions are taken.
Staff Training and Park Protocols					
Accessibility Awareness Training	1) There is no accessibility awareness training provided to staff at Devils Postpile National Monument.	1) Provide ongoing accessibility awareness training for all staff, including permanent and nonpermanent employees.	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection, and Chief Ranger/Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid-term	Refer to the training list provided on the Pacific West Region Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan SharePoint site at http://teams.dsc.nps.gov/p/PW/RAcc/SitePages/Home.aspx Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. _____ when

Park Policies, Practices, Communication, and Training Implementation Strategy					
Service, Activity, or Program	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes (e.g., date completed, funding request submitted, etc.)
					actions are taken.
Accessible Facilities and Maintenance Training	1) There is no training provided for maintenance staff on planning, constructing and maintaining accessible programs, services, and activities at the park.	1) Provide ongoing training for maintenance staff on planning, maintaining and constructing accessible facilities, including, but not limited to, restrooms, walks and trails, door pressure requirements, assistive devices, accessible routes, and universal design principles.	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection, and Chief Ranger/Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid-term	Refer to the training list provided on the Pacific West Region Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan SharePoint site at http://teams.dsc.nps.gov/p/PWRAcc/SitePages/Home.aspx Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. ____ when actions are taken.
Accessibility for Project Managers Training	1) There is no training provided for project managers to address project accessibility requirements (e.g., entering accessibility projects in Project Management Information System (PMIS), understanding universal design principles, overseeing quality control of projects and designs).	1) Provide ongoing training for project managers to address project accessibility requirements, (e.g., entering accessibility projects in Project Management Information System (PMIS), understanding universal design principles, overseeing quality control of projects and designs).	Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection, and Chief Ranger/Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid-term	Refer to the training list provided on the Pacific West Region Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan SharePoint site at http://teams.dsc.nps.gov/p/PWRAcc/SitePages/Home.aspx Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. ____ when actions are taken.

Park Policies, Practices, Communication, and Training Implementation Strategy					
Service, Activity, or Program	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes (e.g., date completed, funding request submitted, etc.)
Accessible Interpretive Training	1) There is no accessibility-related training provided for the Interpretation and Education Division.	1) Provide ongoing training for the Interpretation and Education Division. Training may include, but is not limited to, evaluating programs for accessibility compliance; which websites offer more information; information about service animals; information about other power-driven mobility devices(OPDMD); how and when to offer live audio description programming; accessibility specification for interpretive tactile models and maps; what assistive technologies are available; universal design principles; visitor services and communication about accessibility. It is also important to provide regular and ongoing visitor information and interpretive staff training in use of, distribution, and procedures for wheelchairs and assistive technology—assistive listening devices, T-coil hearing loops, neck loops, and text telephone machines.	Visitor Information Specialist	Mid-term	Refer to the training list provided on the Pacific West Region Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan SharePoint site at http://teams.dsc.nps.gov/p/PWRAcc/SitePages/Home.aspx Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification no. ____ when actions are taken.
Communication with Law Enforcement	1) There is no guidance on procedures for law enforcement to communicate with a person with a disability.	1) Provide a standard operation procedure that outlines methods for law enforcement to communicate with a person with a disability.	Chief Ranger/Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification no. ____ when actions are taken.

Park Policies, Practices, Communication, and Training Implementation Strategy					
Service, Activity, or Program	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes (e.g., date completed, funding request submitted, etc.)
Emergency Preparedness	1) The park does not have a protocol in place for assisting people with disabilities in the case of an emergency.	1) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for assisting people with disabilities in the case of an emergency.	Chief Ranger/Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid-term	Park could start by going to www.nvoad.org or by contacting local Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) to determine if there is a protocol already in place within the local community. Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. ____ when actions are taken.
Movable Seating	1) There is no guidance or requirement for setting up movable office spaces and conference rooms. 2) There is no guidance for maintenance staff on setting up accessible movable seating or furnishings to create an accessible route and meeting space for public meetings, lectures, or education programs.	1) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures for movable cubicles and conference rooms, so there is adequate clear space and accessible routes to all elements in a room or building. Post a map in an area with accessible layout and instructions for use of the space. 2) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures for movable seating arrangements and moving things to create an accessible route and maintain integrated accessible seating. Post a map in area with accessible layout and instructions for use of the space.	1) Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection, and Chief Ranger/ Chief of Maintenance and Facilities 2) Visitor Information Specialist	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. ____ when actions are taken.

Park Policies, Practices, Communication, and Training Implementation Strategy					
Service, Activity, or Program	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes (e.g., date completed, funding request submitted, etc.)
Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs)	1) There are no rules for use of OPDMDs in the park.	1) Provide guidance outlining use of OPDMDs within the park.	Chief Ranger/Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Mid-term	<p>This includes wheelchairs, Segways and other devices. All wilderness areas allow for use of powered wheelchairs when it is required due to a disability.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. ____ when actions are taken.</p>
Service Animals	1) There is no specific guidance or policy regarding service animals (e.g., where they are or are not allowed, etc.).	1) Provide guidance or policy regarding service animals within the park.	Chief Ranger/Chief of Maintenance and Facilities	Short-term	<p>The Washington Support Office has released a policy memorandum that outlines requirements for service animals in national parks; however, parks are required to come up with specific guidelines for their unit. Training of park staff or fine-tuning of specific park policy may be required.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no. ____ when actions are taken.</p>

Park Policies, Practices, Communication, and Training Implementation Strategy					
Service, Activity, or Program	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes (e.g., date completed, funding request submitted, etc.)
Audio and Visual Programs					
Assistive Listening Devices (ALDs)	1) The availability of ALDs is not adequately communicated to visitors.	1) Provide signage and information where programs are offered, stating device availability. Verbally inform visitors and program participants that auxiliary aids are available. Add information to all publications and communications stating that ALDs are available and provide information on how they can be attained.	Visitor Information Specialist	Immediate	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Live Audio Description	1) There is no live audio description provided on guided interpretive tours.	1) Provide live audio descriptions on guided interpretive tours when needed.	Visitor Information Specialist	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Visitor Information					
Communication	1) There is currently no park accessibility contact identified at Devils Postpile National Monument. 2) There is currently no park accessibility guide.	1) Provide park e-mail address and telephone number on the park website and in publications; for questions: DEPO_visitor_information@nps.gov . 2) Develop an accessibility guide for Devils Postpile National Monument that outlines accessible services, activities, and programs	Visitor Information Specialist	Long-term	Refer to Yosemite Accessibility Guide at http://www.nps.gov/yose/planyourvisit/upload/access.pdf Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Park Policies, Practices, Communication, and Training Implementation Strategy					
Service, Activity, or Program	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes (e.g., date completed, funding request submitted, etc.)
Outreach	<p>1-3) Groups with disabilities are not provided adequate information on what accessible services, activities, and programs may be available to them.</p> <p>4) Groups with disabilities are not involved in park improvement projects as they occur (case-by-case basis).</p>	<p>1) Conduct outreach via social media (Pinterest, Facebook, Snapchat, Twitter, etc.) to describe accessible programs, services, and activities available at the park.</p> <p>2) Conduct outreach via traditional media and other advertising methods to describe accessible programs, services, and activities available at the park.</p> <p>3) Contact groups with disabilities to inform them about the accessible programs, services, and activities that have become available at the park as programs are upgraded.</p> <p>4) Outreach to and engage groups with disabilities to determine appropriate ways and times to involve them in park accessibility improvement projects.</p>	Visitor Information Specialist	Long-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Signage	<p>1) There is no signage or information available on the park website that addresses availability of alternative formats at the visitor center.</p>	<p>1) Provide signage at visitor center that states availability of accessible alternative formats.</p>	Visitor Information Specialist	Short-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Park Policies, Practices, Communication, and Training Implementation Strategy					
Service, Activity, or Program	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes (e.g., date completed, funding request submitted, etc.)
Website	<p>1) Website does not provide information on all services, activities, and programs available to people with disabilities.</p> <p>2) Font sizes on websites cannot be enlarged manually and have low contrast (e.g., first letter of paragraph in red), are in all caps, include italics, and website has special effects making the text difficult to read for persons with vision disabilities. Some images are distorted or low resolution. Files are not readable with the use of screen readers.</p>	<p>1) Provide information on the park website that describes available accessible programs, services, and activities, including, but not limited to, audio description, assistive listening devices, Braille/tactile features, accessible tours, open captioning, trails, etc.</p> <p>2) Provide a manual switch on all websites to enable changing font size. Provide flush left and rag right alignment. Avoid hyphens. Use black or white type color. Avoid the use of red or green text. Avoid italicized and underlined text. Avoid use of all caps or italics. Provide graphics with at least 70% contrast. Provide Word documents as an alternative to PDFs.</p>	Visitor Information Specialist	<p>1) Short-term</p> <p>2) Immediate</p>	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Tours, Programs, and Special Events					
Tours (Guided and Self-Guided), Educational Programs, and Special Events	<p>1) There are no alternative formats for people with disabilities provided at tour locations.</p> <p>2) Physical conditions of the tour, educational program, or special event are not described in a publication or on a website.</p>	<p>1) Provide, upon request, alternative formats such as trail information in large print; audio descriptions for tours, educational programs; or special events. Provide alternative formats on park websites and in publications at visitor centers.</p> <p>2) Provide information on the physical</p>	Visitor Information Specialist	Short-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Park Policies, Practices, Communication, and Training Implementation Strategy					
Service, Activity, or Program	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes (e.g., date completed, funding request submitted, etc.)
		conditions of the tour, education program, or special event (e.g., number of steps, slopes, other barriers that exist, etc.) on-site, in a publication, and/or on a website.			
Sign Language Interpreters	1) There is no information informing visitors that sign language interpreters can be requested. There is no method for people with hearing disabilities to contact and schedule sign language interpreters.	1) Develop the process for requesting sign language interpreters. Provide sign language interpreters within five days of visitor request. 2) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures for contacting and scheduling sign language interpreters.	Visitor Information Specialist	Mid-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.
Special Events	1) Event announcements do not provide information on how to request accommodations. 2) Announcements are not provided in alternative formats. 3) There is no guidance on how to provide access information on all event announcements. Information is not currently provided on announcements.	1) Provide a system for people to call in and request a sign language interpreter within five days of service. Provide assistive listening devices and a T-coil or neck loop system. Post signage indicating devices and systems are available for special events. Provide large print for all handouts or waivers that are provided. 2) Provide information on how people can contact the park for accommodations for special events. Release event announcements in a variety of accessible formats (e.g., large-print flyers, electronic accessible PDFs, etc.)	Visitor Information Specialist	1) Mid-term 2–3) Short-term	Refer to Appendix E, "Actions Taken by the Park" form identification no.____ when actions are taken.

Park Policies, Practices, Communication, and Training Implementation Strategy					
Service, Activity, or Program	Barrier	Recommended Solution	Responsible Person	Time frame	Implementation Notes (e.g., date completed, funding request submitted, etc.)
		3) Develop and distribute standard operating procedure for how to post accessibility information and request accommodations on event announcements.			
Concessions and Partnerships					
Park Partner, Lessee, and Concessioner Services, Activities, and Programs	1) There is no guidance provided to park partners on providing accessible services, activities, and programs. 2) There is no guidance provided to groups outside of the National Park Service on making accessible presentations to visitors. 3) There are some accessible programs, services, and activities on partner lands.	1) Prepare a standard operating procedure for lessees and park partners about providing accessible programs, services, and activities within the park unit. 2) Develop and distribute a standard operating procedure for presentations provided by outside groups regarding accessibility and assistive listening devices. 3) Communicate with park partners to ensure that an accessibility assessment and a plan for implementing accessibility solutions will be completed. Architectural Barriers Act for Accessibility Standards does not apply to park partner lands, however, the Americans with Disabilities Act does. State requirements take precedence in these cases	Chief Ranger/Chief of Maintenance and Facilities, and Visitor Services and Interpretation Supervisor	1–2) Mid-term 3) Short-term	Refer to Appendix E, “Actions Taken by the Park” form identification no. _____ when actions are taken.

CONCLUSION

Devils Postpile National Monument is committed to providing all visitors the opportunity to connect with and learn about the park's unique natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Accessibility improvements identified in the Devils Postpile National Monument Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan will make it easier for individuals with cognitive, hearing, vision, and mobility disabilities to discover, understand, and enjoy the range of experiences available at the park. Implementation of the plan will ensure that Devils Postpile National Monument will continue to work toward accommodating all park visitors while sustaining its legacy to preserve and protect the glacially exposed columns of the Devils Postpile, the scenic Rainbow Falls, and the wilderness landscape of the Upper Middle Fork San Joaquin River in the Sierra Nevada.

The Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan for Devils Postpile National Monument is a living document intended to be used as a guiding reference for the park as it implements accessibility upgrades and documents accessibility accomplishments. As barriers to accessibility are removed and/or improved, the changes will be updated in this plan. The park will conduct periodic reviews to evaluate and update conditions to reflect accomplishments and to document new programs or other changes that occur over time. Revisions to the plan may include conducting additional assessments for areas not originally conducted as a part of this plan.

The primary goal of the transition plan is to define key park experiences and document modifications needed to provide independent program participation for the widest range of disabilities possible. As the park works towards its accessibility goals and makes the implementation strategy a reality, both physical and programmatic accessibility will improve across the breadth of key park experiences at Devils Postpile National Monument.

For visitors with mobility disabilities, access will be improved from the moment they enter the park. Facilities, as well as numerous programs, services, and activities the park offers will be more universally accessible. Experiences such as hiking along scenic trails, viewing various landscapes from overlooks and vistas, camping in the wilderness, picnicking with friends and family, and learning about the human history and environment of the park, will be enhanced.

Park programs will be created and delivered for all visitors, including visitors with mild to severe disabilities impacting their mobility, vision, hearing, and/or cognitive abilities. Ranger led walks/talks, visitor center exhibits, films, trail waysides, and all materials that interpret park resources to the public will be provided in formats that allow visitors with disabilities to participate fully. Some of those formats include, but are not limited to: large-print transcripts for printer materials, audio description for exhibits and films, assistive listening devices and sign language interpreters for ranger-led tours and programs.

Over time, the results of this collective effort will make Devils Postpile National Monument a truly welcoming and accommodating place for all visitors and will provide equal opportunity to access the many places, resources, stories, and experiences the park has to offer.

APPENDIX A: ACCESSIBILITY LAWS, STANDARDS, GUIDELINES, AND NPS POLICIES APPLICABLE TO DEVILS POSTPILE NATIONAL MONUMENT

As a national park, Devils Postpile National Monument is required to comply with specific federal laws that mandate that discriminatory barriers be removed to provide equal opportunities to persons with disabilities. The following laws, design guidelines, and Director's Orders specifically pertain to Devils Postpile National Monument.

LAWS AND STANDARDS

A law is a principle and regulation established in a community by some authority and applicable to its people, whether in the form of legislation or of custom and policies recognized and enforced by judicial decision. A standard is something considered by an authority or by general consent as a basis of comparison; an approved model. It is a specific low-level mandatory control that helps enforce and support a law.

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968

<http://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/guide-to-the-aba-standards>

The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 requires physical access to facilities designed, built, altered, or leased with federal funds. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) are the design guidelines used as the basis for enforcement of the law. The UFAS regulations were adopted in 1984. Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) were revised and adopted in November 2005. Four federal agencies are responsible for the standards: the Department of Defense, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the General Services Administration, and the US Postal Service. The United States Access Board was created to enforce the Architectural Barriers Act, which it does through the investigation of complaints. Anyone concerned about the accessibility of a facility that may have received federal funds can easily file a complaint with the United States Access Board.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/43/17.550>

To the extent that section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 applies to departments and agencies of the federal government, the parks operated by the National Park Service are subject to the provisions of that statute. As will be discussed in the following text, both section 504 and the Architectural Barriers Act require the application of stringent access standards to new construction and the alteration of existing facilities. The Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978 (PL 95-602) extends the scope of section 504 of the

Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (PL 93-112) to include Executive Branch agencies of the federal government. As amended, section 504 states:

Section 504: No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States, as defined in Section 7 (6), shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance or under any program or activity conducted by any Executive agency or by the United States Postal Service. The head of each such agency shall promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the amendments to this section made by the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Act of 1978. Copies of any proposed regulation shall be submitted to appropriate authorizing committees of Congress, and such regulation may take effect no earlier than the thirtieth day after the date on which such regulation is so submitted to such committees.

As noted above, section 504 and the Architectural Barriers Act govern new construction and alterations. However, as a civil rights law, section 504 goes further. Unlike the construction-driven ABA mandates, section 504 also requires covered entities to consider the accessibility of programs, services, and activities.

Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

<http://www.section508.gov/>

In 1998, Congress amended the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to require federal agencies to make their electronic and information technology (EIT) accessible to people with disabilities. Inaccessible technology interferes with an ability to obtain and use information quickly and easily. Section 508 was enacted to eliminate barriers in information technology, open new opportunities for people with disabilities, and encourage development of technologies that will help achieve these goals. The law applies to all federal agencies when they develop, procure, maintain, or use electronic and information technology. Under section 508 (29 USC §794 d), agencies must give disabled employees and members of the public access to information that is comparable to access available to others. It is recommended that you review the laws and regulations discussed in the following sections to further your understanding about section 508 and how you can support implementation.

Accessibility Standards for Outdoor Developed Areas

<http://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/recreation-facilities/outdoor-developed-areas/final-guidelines-for-outdoor-developed-areas>

Achieving accessibility in outdoor environments has long been a source of inquiry because of challenges and constraints posed by terrain, the degree of development, construction practices and materials, and other factors. The new provisions address

access to trails, picnic and camping areas, viewing areas, beach access routes, and other components of outdoor developed areas on federal sites when newly built or altered. They also provide exceptions for situations where terrain and other factors make compliance impracticable. In 2013, this final rule amended the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines by adding scoping and technical requirements for camping facilities, picnic facilities, viewing areas, trails, and beach access routes constructed or altered by or on behalf of federal agencies. The final rule ensures that these facilities are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. The final rule applies to the following federal agencies and their components that administer outdoor areas developed for recreational purposes: Department of Agriculture (Forest Service); Department of Defense (Army Corps of Engineers); and Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service). The final rule also applies to nonfederal entities that construct or alter recreation facilities on federal land on behalf of the federal agencies pursuant to a concession contract, partnership agreement, or similar arrangement.

Accessibility Standards for Shared Use Paths

<http://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/streets-sidewalks/shared-use-paths>

Shared use paths provide a means of off-road transportation and recreation for various users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, skaters, and others, including people with disabilities. In its rulemaking on public rights-of-way and on trails and other outdoor developed areas, comments from the public urged the board to address access to shared use paths because they are distinct from sidewalks and trails. Shared-use paths, unlike most sidewalks, are physically separated from streets by an open space or barrier. They also differ from trails because they are designed not just for recreation purposes but for transportation as well.

In response, the board is supplementing its rulemaking on public rights-of-way to also cover shared-use paths. The proposed rights-of-way guidelines, which address access to sidewalks, streets, and other pedestrian facilities, provide requirements for pedestrian access routes, including specifications for route width, grade, cross slope, surfaces, and other features. The board proposes to apply these and other relevant requirements to shared-use paths as well. This supplementary rulemaking also would add provisions tailored to shared-use paths into the rights-of-way guidelines.

Draft Accessibility Standards for Public Rights-of-Way

<http://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/streets-sidewalks/public-rights-of-way>

Sidewalks, street crossings, and other elements in the public right-of-way can pose challenges to accessibility. The United States Access Board's ADA and ABA

Accessibility Guidelines focus mainly on facilities on sites. While they address certain features common to public sidewalks, such as curb ramps, further guidance is necessary to address conditions and constraints unique to public rights-of-way.

The board is developing new guidelines for public rights-of-way that will address various issues, including access for blind pedestrians at street crossings, wheelchair access to on-street parking, and various constraints posed by space limitations, roadway design practices, slope, and terrain. The new guidelines will cover pedestrian access to sidewalks and streets, including crosswalks, curb ramps, street furnishings, pedestrian signals, parking, and other components of public rights-of-way. The board's aim in developing these guidelines is to ensure that access for persons with disabilities is provided wherever a pedestrian way is newly built or altered, and that the same degree of convenience, connection, and safety afforded the public generally is available to pedestrians with disabilities. Once these guidelines are adopted by the Department of Justice, they will become enforceable standards under ADA Title II.

Effective Communication

<http://www.ada.gov/effective-comm.htm>

People who have vision, hearing, or speech disabilities ("communication disabilities") use different ways to communicate. For example, people who are blind may give and receive information audibly rather than in writing and people who are deaf may give and receive information through writing or sign language rather than through speech. The ADA requires that Title II entities (state and local governments) and Title III entities (businesses and nonprofit organizations that serve the public) communicate effectively with people who have communication disabilities. The goal is to ensure that communication with people with disabilities is equally effective as communication with people without disabilities.

- The purpose of the effective communication rules is to ensure that the person with a vision, hearing, or speech disability can communicate with, receive information from, and convey information to, the covered entity.
- Covered entities must provide auxiliary aids and services when needed to communicate effectively with people who have communication disabilities.
- The key to communicating effectively is to consider the nature, length, complexity, and context of the communication and the person's normal method(s) of communication.

The rules apply to communicating with the person who is receiving the covered entity's goods or services, as well as with that person's parent, spouse, or companion in appropriate circumstances.

Reasonable Accommodations

<http://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/disability-employment/reasonable-accommodations/>

Federal agencies are required by law to provide reasonable accommodation to qualified employees with disabilities. The federal government may provide reasonable accommodation based on appropriate requests (unless so doing will result in undue hardship to the agencies). For more information, see the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's [Enforcement Guidance: Reasonable Accommodation and Undue Hardship under the Americans with Disabilities Act \(external link\)](#).

Reasonable accommodations can apply to the duties of the job and/or where and how job tasks are performed. The accommodation should make it easier for the employee to successfully perform the duties of the position. Examples of reasonable accommodations include providing interpreters, readers, or other personal assistance; modifying job duties; restructuring work sites; providing flexible work schedules or work sites (i.e., telework); and providing accessible technology or other workplace adaptive equipment. [Telework \(external link\)](#) provides employees additional flexibility by allowing them to work at a geographically convenient alternative worksite, such as home or a telecenter, on an average of at least one day per week.

Requests are considered on a case-by-case basis. To request reasonable accommodations:

- Look at the vacancy announcement.
- Work directly with person arranging the interviews.
- Contact the agency [Selective Placement Program Coordinator](#).
- Contact the hiring manager and engage in an interactive process to clarify what the person needs and identify reasonable accommodations.
- Make an oral or written request; no special language is needed.

Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices

<http://www.ada.gov/regs2010/ADAreqs2010.htm>

The definition and regulation to permit the use of mobility devices has been amended. The rule adopts a two-tiered approach to mobility devices, drawing distinctions between wheelchairs and other power-driven mobility devices such as the Segway Human Transporter. Wheelchairs (and other devices designed for use by people with mobility impairments) must be permitted in all areas open to pedestrian use. Other power-driven mobility devices must be permitted for use unless the covered entity can demonstrate that such use would fundamentally alter its programs, services, or activities, create a direct threat, or create a safety hazard. The rule also lists factors to consider in making this determination.

Service Animals

<http://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/service-animals.htm>

The following is excerpted from the Department of Justice and Americans with Disabilities Act Revised Regulations (effective 3/15/2011).

34.104 Definitions: Service animal means any dog [or miniature horse as outlined in the following text] that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not service animals for the purposes of this definition. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the handler's disability. Examples of work or tasks include, but are not limited to, assisting individuals who are blind or have low vision with navigation and other tasks, alerting individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing to the presence of people or sounds, providing nonviolent protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, assisting an individual during a seizure, alerting individuals to the presence of allergens, retrieving items such as medicine or the telephone, providing physical support and assistance with balance and stability to individuals with mobility disabilities, and helping persons with psychiatric and neurological disabilities by preventing or interrupting impulsive or destructive behaviors. The crime deterrent effects of an animal's presence and the provision of emotional support, well-being, comfort, or companionship do not constitute work or tasks for the purposes of this definition.

- a. General. Generally, a public entity shall modify its policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a service animal by an individual with a disability.
- b. Exceptions. A public entity may ask an individual with a disability to remove a service animal from the premises if-
 - (1) The animal is out of control and the animal's handler does not take effective action to control it; or
 - (2) The animal is not housebroken.
- c. If an animal is properly excluded. If a public entity properly excludes a service animal under § 35.136(b), it shall give the individual with a disability the opportunity to participate in the service, program, or activity without having the service animal on the premises.
- d. Animal under handler's control. A service animal shall be under the control of its handler. A service animal shall have a harness, leash, or other tether, unless either the handler is unable because of a disability to use a harness, leash, or other tether, or the use of a harness, leash, or other tether would interfere with the service animal's safe, effective performance of work or tasks, in which case the service animal must be otherwise under the handler's control (e.g., voice control, signals, or other effective means).
- e. Care or supervision. A public entity is not responsible for the care or supervision of a service animal.

- f. Inquiries. A public entity shall not ask about the nature or extent of a person's disability, but may make two inquiries to determine whether an animal qualifies as a service animal. A public entity may ask if the animal is required because of a disability and what work or task the animal has been trained to perform. A public entity shall not require documentation, such as proof that the animal has been certified, trained, or licensed as a service animal. Generally, a public entity may not make these inquiries about a service animal when it is readily apparent that an animal is trained to do work or perform tasks for an individual with a disability (e.g., the dog is observed guiding an individual who is blind or has low vision, pulling a person's wheelchair, or providing assistance with stability or balance to an individual with an observable mobility disability).
- g. Access to areas of a public entity. Individuals with disabilities shall be permitted to be accompanied by their service animals in all areas of a public entity's facilities where members of the public, participants in services, programs or activities, or invitees, as relevant, are allowed to go.
- h. Surcharges. A public entity shall not ask or require an individual with a disability to pay a surcharge, even if people accompanied by pets are required to pay fees, or to comply with other requirements generally not applicable to people without pets. If a public entity normally charges individuals for the damage they cause, an individual with a disability may be charged for damage caused by his or her service animal.
- i. Miniature horses.
 - (1) Reasonable modifications. A public entity shall make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a miniature horse by an individual with a disability if the miniature horse has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability.
 - (2) Assessment factors. In determining whether reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures can be made to allow a miniature horse into a specific facility, a public entity shall consider-
 - i. The type, size, and weight of the miniature horse and whether the facility can accommodate these features;
 - ii. Whether the handler has sufficient control of the miniature horse;
 - iii. Whether the miniature horse is housebroken; and
 - iv. Whether the miniature horse's presence in a specific facility compromises legitimate safety requirements that are necessary for safe operation.

(C) Other requirements. Paragraphs 35.136 (c) through (h) of this section, which apply to service animals, shall also apply to miniature horses.

Section 17.549 Program Accessibility: Discrimination Prohibited

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/43/17.549>

Except as otherwise provided in §17.550, no qualified handicapped person shall, because the agency's facilities are inaccessible to or unusable by handicapped persons, be denied the benefits of, be excluded from participation in, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity conducted by the agency.

The reference to §17.550 in the below quotes is intended to address exclusions available to covered entities in connection with existing facilities.

Section 17.550 Program Accessibility: Existing Facilities

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/43/17.550>

(a) General. The agency shall operate each program or activity so that the program or activity, when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. This paragraph does not:

- (1) Necessarily require the agency to make each of its existing facilities or every part of a facility accessible to and usable by people with disabilities;
- (2) In the case of historic preservation programs, require the agency to take any action that would result in a substantial impairment of significant historic features of an historic property; or
- (3) Require the agency to take any action that it can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of a program or activity or in undue financial and administrative burdens. In those circumstances where agency personnel believe that the proposed action would fundamentally alter the program or activity or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, the agency has the burden of proving that compliance with §17.550(a) would result in such an alteration or burdens. The decision that compliance would result in such alteration or burdens must be made by the agency head or his or her designee after considering all agency resources available for use in the funding and operation of the conducted program or activity, and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action would result in such an alteration or such burdens, the agency shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that handicapped persons receive the benefits and services of the program or activity.

(b) Methods.

- (1) **General.** The agency may comply with the requirements of this section through such means as redesign of equipment, reassignment of services to accessible locations, assignment of aides to beneficiaries, home visits, delivery of services

at alternate accessible sites, alteration of existing facilities and construction of new facilities, use of accessible rolling stock, or any other methods that result in making its programs or activities readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. The agency is not required to make structural changes in existing facilities where other methods are effective in achieving compliance with this section. The agency, in making alterations to existing buildings, shall meet accessibility requirements to the extent compelled by the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 4151–4157) and any regulations implementing it. In choosing among available methods for meeting the requirements of this section, the agency shall give priority to those methods that offer programs and activities to qualified handicapped persons in the most integrated setting appropriate.

(2) **Historic preservation programs.** In meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section in historic preservation programs, the agency shall give priority to methods that provide physical access to handicapped persons. In cases where a physical alteration to an historic property is not required because of paragraph (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section, alternative, methods of achieving program accessibility include:

- (i) Using audio-visual materials and devices to depict those portions of an historic property that cannot otherwise be made accessible;
- (ii) Assigning persons to guide people with disabilities into or through portions of historic properties that cannot otherwise be made accessible; or
- (iii) Adopting other innovative methods.

(3) **Recreation programs.** In meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) in recreation programs, the agency shall provide that the program or activity, when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. When it is not reasonable to alter natural and physical features, accessibility may be achieved by alternative methods as noted in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

Section 17.551 Program Accessibility: New Construction and Alterations

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/43/17.551>

Each building or part of a building that is constructed or altered by, on behalf of, or for the use of the agency shall be designed, constructed, or altered so as to be readily accessible to and usable by handicapped persons. The definitions, requirements, and standards of the Architectural Barriers Act (42 USC 4151–4157) as established in 41 CFR 101 – 19.600 to 101 – 19.607 apply to buildings covered by this section.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIRECTOR'S ORDERS AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

A policy is a definite course of action adopted and pursued by a government, ruler, or political party. It is an action or procedure conforming to or considered with reference to prudence or expediency.

Director's Order 16A

<http://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/DOrder16a.html>

Director's Order 16A establishes the framework for meeting reasonable accommodation requirements in all areas of employment, including: application, hiring, retention, promotion, recognition, and special hiring authority. Within this framework, NPS Human Resources and Equal Opportunity Program officials will take the lead in providing specific guidance and services to applicants, employees, and supervisors and other managers with respect to the provision of reasonable accommodation.

Director's Order 42

<http://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/DOrder42.html>

Director's Order 42 addresses accessibility for visitors with disabilities in National Park Service programs and services. It is the goal of the National Park Service to ensure that all people, including persons with disabilities, have the highest level of access that is reasonable to NPS programs, facilities, and services. The order gives detailed guidance based on the minimum requirements set forth in laws, rules, and regulations with the goal to provide the highest level of access that is reasonable, exceeding the minimum level of access required by law. The order sets forth six implementation strategies:

1. to increase employee awareness and technical understanding of accessibility requirements
2. to ensure all new and renovated buildings and facilities, and all new services and programs (including those offered by concessioners and interpreters) will be "universally designed" and implemented in conformance with applicable regulations and standards
3. to ensure existing programs, facilities and services will be evaluated to determine the degree to which they are currently accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities
4. to ensure that barriers that limit access be identified and incorporated into the NPS Assets Management Program
5. to develop action plans identifying how identified barriers will be removed (where feasible)
6. to ensure action will be taken on a day-to-day basis to eliminate identified barriers, using existing operational funds or other funding sources or partnerships

National Park Service Management Policies: Section 1.9.3 – Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities

<http://www.nps.gov/policy/mp/policies.html>

All practicable efforts will be made to make NPS facilities, programs, services, employment, and meaningful work opportunities accessible and usable by all people, including those with disabilities. This policy reflects the commitment to provide access to the widest cross section of the public and ensure compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, and Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Specific guidance for implementing these laws is found in the Secretary of the Interior's regulations regarding enforcement and nondiscrimination on the basis of disability in Department of the Interior programs (43 CFR par 17, subpart E), and the General Service Administration's regulations adopting accessibility standards for the Architectural Barriers Act (41 CFR part 102-76, subpart C).

A primary principle of accessibility is that, to the highest degree practicable, people with disabilities should be able to participate in the same programs, activities, and employment opportunities available to everyone else. In choosing among methods of providing accessibility, higher priority will be given to methods that offer programs and activities in the most integrated setting appropriate. Special, separate, or alternative facilities, programs, or services will be provided only when existing ones cannot reasonable be made accessible. The determination of what is practicable will be made only after careful consultations with persons with disabilities or their representatives. Any decisions that would result in less than equal opportunity is subject the filing of an official disability right complain under the departmental regulations cited above.

GUIDELINES

A guideline is an indication of a future course of action. It consists of recommended, nonmandatory controls that help support standards or serve as a reference when no applicable standard is in place.

Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media

<http://www.nps.gov/hfc/accessibility/>

The "Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media" is for media specialists, superintendents, and other NPS employees and contractors who develop and approve interpretive media. Publications, exhibits, audiovisual programs and tours, wayside exhibits, signage, and web-based media provide park visitors with information and context so that their experience of visiting national parks can be both safe and meaningful. Park visitors who have physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities have legally established civil rights to receive the

same information and context that NPS interpretive media products have always provided to their fellow citizens.

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accessibility assessment: A process in which physical and programmatic barriers to accessibility are identified at a park unit.

Accessibility assessment team: This group is a subgroup of the Interdisciplinary Design Team (see definition below) and includes an accessibility specialist and/or technician, coordinators, a regional representative, the primary facilitator for the process, architect, engineer and/or landscape architect, and typically the chiefs of interpretation, resources management, and facilities management.

Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan: A tool that establishes a methodical process for identifying and improving parkwide access and proposes strategies for implementing the plan over time, in a manner consistent with park requirements and protocols.

Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS): Standards issued under the Architectural Barriers Act apply to facilities designed, built, altered, or leased with certain federal funds. Passed in 1968, the Architectural Barriers Act is one of the first laws to address access to the built environment. The law applies to federal buildings, including post offices, social security offices, federal courthouses and prisons, and national parks.

Barrier: Architectural and programmatic obstacles to accessibility that make it difficult, and sometimes impossible, for people with disabilities to maneuver, understand, or experience.

Best practice: A method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means, and that is used as a benchmark for meeting accessibility requirements.

Consultation: A formal or informal process for discussing an action or process for implementing a solution, such as section 106 (cultural resource compliance), or design for an Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan.

Facility Management Software System (FMSS) work order: The process for documenting work needs and collecting information to aid the work scheduling and assignment process within the Facility Management Software System. Information collected should include labor, equipment and material costs, hours, types, and quantities.

Guideline: A guideline is an indication of a future course of action. It consists of recommended, nonmandatory controls that help support standards or serve as a reference when no applicable standard is in place.

Interdisciplinary design team: This team is composed of all the people involved in the workshop at the park unit, potentially including planning, design, and construction professionals; and interpretive, resource (natural and cultural), visitor safety, maintenance and accessibility specialists.

Key park experience: For the purpose of the Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan, key park experiences are those experiences that are iconic and essential for visitors to understand the purpose and significance of a given park unit. They are those experiences that are “musts” for all park visitors. Key park experiences can be identified through a consideration of park purpose, significance, interpretive themes, and those programs or activities highlighted in park communications.

Law: A law is a principle and regulation established in a community by some authority and applicable to its people, whether in the form of legislation or of custom and policies recognized and enforced by judicial decision.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Requirements: NEPA defines a process that federal agencies must follow when proposing to take actions that have environmental impacts. NEPA requires federal agencies to fully consider the impacts of proposals that would affect the human environment prior to deciding to take an action. NEPA also requires federal agencies to involve the interested and affected public in the decision-making process.

Park area: A park area is the geographic location that is home to a single or multiple key park experience(s).

Park Asset Management Plan-Optimizer Banding (PAMP-OB): Provides a 5-year asset management strategy for park units, allowing for annual updates that coincide with the budget and planning processes already occurring in park units. As this approach includes life cycle total cost of ownership, analysis, processing, and calculations, it also helps park units and the service as a whole to manage the gap between what should be spent on facilities and what is actually being spent.

Park policy: A policy is a definite course of action adopted and pursued by a government, ruler, or political party. It is an action or procedure conforming to or considered with reference to prudence or expediency.

Park practice: Those habitual and/or customary performances or operations for reaching a desired outcome that the park employs.

People-first language: A type of disability etiquette that aims to avoid perceived and subconscious dehumanization when discussing people with disabilities. It emphasizes the person rather than the disability, noting that the disability is not the primary defining characteristic of the individual but one of several aspects of the whole person.

Project Management Information System (PMIS) Facility: A separate and individual building, structure, or other constructed real property improvement.

Project Management Information System (PMIS) Nonfacility: A project that includes anything not covered by the definition for PMIS facility

Project Management Information System (PMIS) # (number): A unique Project ID Number that is automatically generated when adding a new project into the Project Management Information System

Project planning team: This group is a subgroup of the interdisciplinary design team and includes DSC planners and PWR staff. This team collects baseline data, facilitates calls, develops the participant guide, plans for and facilitates the workshop, and produces the draft and final documents.

Readily achievable: Easily accomplished and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense.

Recommended solution: The action to eliminate the identified barrier.

Responsible person: The person/position responsible for seeing that the elimination of a barrier is completed.

Service, activity, and program: A service, activity, or program that is undertaken by a department and affords benefits, information, opportunities, and activities to one or more members of the public.

Standard: A standard is something considered by an authority or by general consent as a basis of comparison; an approved model. It is a specific low-level mandatory control that helps enforce and support a law.

Time frame: Time frames for implementation of a recommended solution are primarily based on park's ability of the park to complete the improvements within normal scheduling of park operations and planned projects. They describe when staff will eliminate the barrier. Recommended solutions are divided into four time frames including: immediate, short-term, mid-term, and long-term.

APPENDIX C: CONTRIBUTORS

DEVILS POSTPILE NATIONAL MONUMENT

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APPENDIX D: PARK AREAS NOT ASSESSED

The following park areas are those not assessed for this Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan. The selection process determined that key park experiences provided in these park areas were available in an equivalent way within the areas that were assessed. If any of the park areas not assessed are improved by new construction or alterations in the future, the area will be assessed and improved to comply with the current Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards.

Rationales are provided below for park areas not assessed for this plan:

Park Area	Rationale
Inyo National Forest Campgrounds	Inyo National Forest Campgrounds is concessionaire-run and located on National Forest Service lands.
Mammoth Lakes Welcome Center	Mammoth Lakes Welcome Center is a partner site run by the National Forest Service. There is no National Park Service staff located there; it is not associated with the park officially.
Minaret Falls	Minaret Falls is accessed outside of the park boundary. To access the falls from Devils Postpile National Monument, the visitor would need to go through wilderness and National Forest Service lands. Accessibility guidance for trails within wilderness areas applies in this scenario.
Minaret Lake	Minaret Lake is accessed via an 8-mile trail within the wilderness. Accessibility guidance for trails within wilderness areas applies in this scenario.
Mule House Café at Reds Meadow Resort	Mule House Café is a partner site within the Reds Meadow Valley and is not run by the National Park Service. Visitors go here to find lodging, food, and access the pack station.
Soda Springs	Soda Springs is consistently underwater most of the season with no access via trails. It is located within a wilderness area and has very sensitive resources. Accessibility guidance for trails within wilderness areas applies in this scenario.
Stock Bridge	The Stock Bridge is not a major destination within the park; it is the location where hikers cross the San Joaquin River on the Pacific Coast Trail and John Muir Trail. It is located within a wilderness area and the topography is very challenging with loose pumice stone surface material. Accessibility guidance for trails within wilderness areas applies in this scenario.

APPENDIX E: ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE PARK

Identification no. _____

Record this identification number in the implementation table where this action is identified. Use this template to track and document accessibility actions and accomplishments throughout the park.

Action Taken by Devils Postpile National Monument

Location: [Park Area]

Barrier:

Action taken:

Date work was completed:

Cost:

Photograph(s), sketches, or notes documenting completed work:

Submitted by:

Date:

APPENDIX F: GUIDANCE FOR PREPARING PMIS PACKAGES FOR ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENTS

Project description: Clearly identify what improvements will be addressed as part of the package. Also identify the park location and facility for planned work. Reference work orders for all applicable types of planned work, e.g., deteriorated conditions to be improved (deferred maintenance), health and safety improvements, and code compliance issues such as accessibility improvements. Provide measurements of areas to be improved, e.g., square footage, lineal footage, etc.

Project justification: Reference the recently completed “Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan” for your park and the implementation strategy dates. Identify the number of visitors affected and other beneficial aspects of the project. You can cite legal and management policies as noted below:

- The Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) of 1968 requires that any building or facility designed, constructed, altered, or leased with federal funds be accessible and usable by any individuals with disabilities. In addition, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires covered entities to consider the accessibility of programs, services, and activities. In 2006, the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) were adopted for federal facilities. Subsequently in 2011, standards for Recreational Facilities were added to ABAAS as Chapter 10.
- The National Park Service recommitted to making our parks and programs truly accessible to all in the “*A Call to Action*”. The recently released “*ALL IN! Accessibility in the National Park Service 2015-2020*” included three goals for improved visitor access. This project addresses: Goal 1: Create a welcoming environment by increasing the ability of the National Park Service to serve visitors and staff with disabilities; Goal 2: Ensure that new facilities and programs are inclusive and accessible to people with disabilities; and Goal 3: Upgrade existing facilities, programs, and services to be accessible to people with disabilities.

Potential eligible fund sources: Accessibility projects are potentially eligible for a number of NPS fund sources and can be competitive in regard to the capital investment strategy. The following is a list of possible fund sources:

1. Repair/rehabilitation program—identify all work orders that pertain for deferred maintenance, code compliance, health and safety, etc.
2. Flex park base—accessibility is a NPS emphasis area for years 2015-2020.
3. Recreation fee 80% park—excellent fund source for accessibility as the project provides for visitor improvements. This should be a top choice for Fee80 parks.
4. Recreation fee 20% park—excellent fund source for accessibility as the project provides for visitor improvements.
5. Concession/permitted facilities—consider these fund sources when the facility is included in a Concession contract or permit.

6. Regular cyclic maintenance—excellent fund source for replacement of picnic tables, grills, trash containers, etc.
7. Exhibit cyclic maintenance—excellent fund source for replacing non-compliant waysides, exhibits, etc.
8. FLHP—include accessibility improvements with parking lot, parking spaces, accessible routes, curb cuts, sidewalks, signage, etc. as part of road improvement projects where appropriate.
9. Line item construction (LIC) —if you have a project in the LIC program, ensure inclusion of all appropriate accessibility improvements.

PMIS packages: Conduct a search in PMIS for projects previously funded for accessibility.

APPENDIX G: TRAIL ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL

References: Architectural Barrier Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS)

- Chapter 2 Scoping Requirements: Section F247 Trails, Section F216.13 Trailhead Signs
- Chapter 10 Recreation Facilities, Section 1017 Trails, Section 1019 Condition for Exceptions

Background standards: The ABAAS trail accessibility requirements are included in “Chapter 2 Scoping Requirements” and “Chapter 10 Recreation Facilities.” Refer to ABAAS for the complete standards prior to planning any trail work or conducting assessments; the following bullets highlight some pertinent sections of the standards in regard to conducting assessments:

- F216.13 Trailhead Signs. Where new trail information signs are provided at trailheads on newly constructed or altered trails designed for use by hikers or pedestrians, the signs shall comply with 1017.10.
- F247.1 General. Where a trail is designed for use by hikers or pedestrians and directly connects to a trailhead or another trail that substantially meets the requirements in 1017, the trail shall comply with 1017. A trail system may include a series of connecting trails. Only trails that directly connect to a trailhead or another trail that substantially meets the requirements in 1017 are required to comply with 1017.
- F247.1 Advisory Trails. Trails that have a designed use for hikers or pedestrians are required to comply with 1017. Trails that have a designed use for other than hikers or pedestrians are not required to comply with 1017.
- F247.2 Existing Trails. Where the original design, function, or purpose of an existing trail is changed and the altered portion of the trail directly connects to a trailhead or another trail that substantially meets the requirements in 1017, the altered portion of the trail shall comply with 1017.
- F247.4 Advisory Trail Facilities. Facilities are required to comply with F247.4 regardless of whether the trail complies with 1017. (Note: this includes camping facilities, picnic facilities, and viewing areas that must comply with appropriate standards.)
- F247.5 Outdoor Constructed Features. Where outdoor constructed features are provided on trails, other than within facilities specified in F247.4, at least 20 percent, but not less than one, of each type of outdoor constructed feature at each location shall comply with 1011.
- 1017.1 General. Trails shall comply with 1017.
 - Exception 1. When an entity determines that a condition in 1019 (see below) does not permit full compliance with a specific provision in 1017 on a portion of a trail, the portion of the trail shall comply with the provision to the extent practicable.
 - Exception 2. After applying Exception 1, when an entity determines that it is impracticable for the entire trail to comply with 1017, the trail shall not be required to comply with 1017.

- 1017.1 Advisory General Exception 2. An entity must apply Exception 1 before using Exception 2. The entity should consider the portions of the trail that can and cannot fully comply with the specific provisions in 1017 and the extent of compliance where full compliance cannot be achieved when determining whether it would be impracticable for the entire trail to comply with 1017. The determination is made on a case-by-case basis. Federal agencies must document the basis for their determination when using Exceptions 1 or 2, and must notify the Access Board when using Exception 2.
- 1019.1 General (Conditions for Exceptions). Exceptions to specific provisions in 1017 shall be permitted when an entity determines that any of the following conditions does not permit full compliance with the provision:
 - 1) Compliance is not practicable due to terrain.
 - 2) Compliance cannot be accomplished with the prevailing construction practices.
 - 3) Compliance would fundamentally alter the function or purpose of the facility or the setting.
 - 4) Compliance is limited or precluded by any of the following laws, or by decisions or opinions issued or agreements executed pursuant to any of the following laws:
 - Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 1531 et seq.);
 - National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 et seq.);
 - National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 470 et seq.);
 - Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 1131 et seq.); or
 - Other federal, state, or local law the purpose of which is to preserve threatened or endangered species; the environment; or archaeological, cultural, historical, or other significant natural features.
- 1019.1 Clarification. Entities should consider all design options before using the exceptions. On trails, the exceptions apply only on the portion of the route where the condition applies. The trail is required to fully comply with the provisions in 1017, as applicable, at all other portions of the route where the conditions do not apply. There are additional exceptions that apply to an entire trail in 1017.1.

Identifying trails for assessments: Parks vary considerably in what key experiences are provided to visitors. A small historical park may have minimal or no trails but will have various walks and outdoor recreation access routes providing universal access. Some parks may have a few identified trails that they provide for universal access. While at other parks, the primary key experience for visitors may be the recreational trail system.

There are various sources of information to inform a decision on which trails to assess as part of the SETP process. The following sources can be researched and actions taken when identifying what trails are appropriate for assessment:

Sources:

- Trails that the park has identified in visitor information as being wheelchair accessible to visitors with disabilities.
- There are five classifications of trails defined within FMSS including:
 - Class 1 primitive/undeveloped
 - Class 2 simple/minor development
 - Class 3 developed/improved
 - Class 4 highly developed
 - Class 5 fully developed.

Note: Class 4 and class 5 trails by definition have potential for universal access.

- FMSS trail listings in which parks have identified those trails that are ABA compliant and/or ABA designated trails. In December 2015, there were 98 trails in 32 parks identified in the region meeting those requirements.

Actions:

- Select a representative number of trails for assessment to provide visitors the maximum access to key park experiences. Eliminate those trails that are not practical because of terrain, cannot be altered to meet standards with prevailing construction practices, or exempt as a result of environmental or historical laws. For each trail, document within the park evaluation the reasons for elimination.
- Outdoor recreation facilities are often targeted in ABAAS to provide for access to at least 20% of the facilities but not less than one of each type of facility at each location. The 20% figure could be used as a general guide in identifying the number of trails to be assessed at various locations.
- Evaluate what is a reasonable expectation for making trail improvements in the 10-year time-frame of the transition plan. Possibly four to six trail assessments would be the maximum scheduling capacity for trail improvements at a park within 10 years. Identify planned trail assessments and improvements for each time frame category.

Requirements for trail assessments: ABAAS Section 1017 provides the access standards for constructing and altering trails. These standards shall also be used for the assessment process. It is critical to note that although a trail may not meet Section 1017 accessibility standards, all constructed facilities on the trail or at the destination must comply with ABAAS standards, i.e., camping, picnicking, view areas, restrooms and other constructed facilities. Many visitors with disabilities can navigate non-standard trails into the backcountry but upon arrival may be unable to use constructed facilities with physical barriers. The only exemption for backcountry facilities is the primitive outhouse with riser on a hole dug into the ground.

Trailhead signs: Trail information signs at trailheads shall include the following:

1. Length of the trail or trail segment
2. Surface type
3. Typical and minimum tread width
4. Typical and maximum running slope
5. Typical and maximum cross slope

Conducting trail assessments: The High Efficiency Trail Assessment Process (HETAP) tool provides the most effective means of conducting trail assessments. This tool is a wheeled carriage (baby jogger size) with a mounted computer that stores

photos, barrier observations, and field data such as length, running slope, and cross-slope measurements at designated intervals. A Rotational Penetrometer (RP) should be used in tandem with the HETAP tool to measure the firmness and stability of the trail surface. The data collected can be used for evaluating the trail in meeting ABAAS Section 1017 requirements, including trail length, width, surface, running slope, cross slope, and tread obstacles. The park can generate a report from the data to estimate and plan trail improvements. In addition, the data can be used in providing information for trailhead signage. The final HETAP trail data is presented in excel spreadsheets and should be left with the park for future planning purposes. If HETAP equipment is not available, information can be collected by a measuring wheel, tape measure, and smart level. (Note: The HETAP equipment is manufactured by Beneficial Design, Inc. and is used by several parks. Other manufacturers may carry this equipment.