

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN

CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT CALIFORNIA

JUNE 2018

NOTE: Do not delete this page; it is for layout purposes.

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 and existing features that improve 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. Many areas within the park contribute to the cultural landscape. Per the Cabrillo National Monument Cultural Landscape Inventory, all recommended solutions will reflect protection of cultural landscape features, as appropriate.

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

- 1) **Commemorate Captain Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's voyage of exploration that led to the discovery of the San Diego Harbor:** Auditorium, View Building, Cabrillo Exhibit, Bayside Trail, and Cabrillo Statue Plaza
- 2) **Understand that Cabrillo's voyage has much broader significance beyond the first European contact with the West Coast:** Auditorium, View Building, Ballast View, and Cabrillo Exhibit
- 3) **Learn about the people who lived here for thousands of years prior to European contact, changes over time, and who they are today:** Auditorium, View Building, Ballast View, and Cabrillo Exhibit
- 4) **Visit the Old Point Loma Lighthouse and surrounding cultural landscape, as a window to the past that includes early San Diego history and the creation of the coast guard:** Auditorium, Old Point Loma Lighthouse, Assistant Keepers Quarters, View Building, and Kelp Forest and Whale Overlook
- 5) **Visit the historic district associated with Mission 66 era design and planning:** Auditorium, View Building, Cabrillo Exhibit, Cabrillo Statue Plaza, and Ballast View
- 6) **Understand the historical and modern significance of the Point Loma Peninsula as a strategic military harbor defense site:** Coast Defense Exhibit

- 7) **Engage in unique opportunities within the tide pools and learn about the extensive rocky intertidal area within a broader marine environment:** Rocky Intertidal Area, Kelp Forest and Whale Overlook, Auditorium, and View Building
- 8) **Enjoy the panoramic views of the ocean, offshore islands, city and harbor of San Diego, and distant mountain ranges from key vantage points, and to reflect on the viewshed changes over time:** View Building, Ballast View, Bayside Trail, Cabrillo Statue Plaza, Coast View Parking Area, Event Bluff, Kelp Forest and Whale Overlook, Sea Cove Parking Area, Ocean View Parking Area, and Coastal Trail
- 9) **Engage in recreational activities, including whale watching, hiking, biking, sightseeing, wildlife and wildflower viewing:** Bayside Trail, Cabrillo Statue Plaza, Ballast View, Coast View Parking Area, Coastal Trail, Event Bluff, Kelp Forest and Whale Overlook, Ocean View Parking Area, Sea Cove Parking Area, Old Point Loma Lighthouse, Assistant Keepers Quarters, Rocky Intertidal Area, Auditorium, View Building, and shared roadways
- 10) **Learn about Point Loma's fossil-bearing formations and geological resources and understand the ongoing natural and human impacts on these resources:** Sea Cove Parking Area, View Building, and Rocky Intertidal Area
- 11) **Appreciate Point Loma's coastal Mediterranean ecotype, which supports some of the few remaining native plant communities and the animals that rely on them:** Auditorium, View Building, Cabrillo Exhibit, Ballast View, Bayside Trail, Cabrillo Statue Plaza, Kelp Forest and Whale Overlook, and Rocky Intertidal Area

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

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Recurring findings related to meeting physical accessibility requirements under the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) were generally identified for parking areas, accessible paths of travel, outdoor recreation routes, hiking trails, and visitor information areas, such as kiosks, bulletin boards, interpretive panels and waysides. Common barriers at each of these areas included surfaces that were not firm and stable; slope measurements that exceeded maximum allowable on access routes and walking surfaces; missing or insufficient signage at parking spaces and trails; picnic tables and benches that did not have adequate maneuvering clearances; and drinking fountains that were difficult to operate for some users with disabilities. In addition, restrooms in a few areas contained features that did not meet required accessibility standards for signage, toilet paper dispenser and grab bar locations, and lack of insulation on pipes.

Other recommended improvements include updating trailhead signage to provide visitors with specific information on trail distances, widths, slopes, and lengths of slopes, as well as surface material, compositions, and conditions to enable visitors to make choices about their ability to use the trail. Accessible parking areas can be improved by reducing slopes, where feasible, and preferably to 2% or less in all directions, for designated accessible parking stalls for vehicles and vans. Additional improvements to accessibility at the park include adjustments to clearance height and clear space at interpretive waysides; including accessible viewing scopes at a variety of heights where provided; and ensuring that benches provide companion space and an armrest and backrest as a best practice.

PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

Recurring findings related to meeting program accessibility requirements under ABAAS and the Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines were generally identified for interpretive waysides, postings, publications, videos, event announcements, special events, guided and self-guided tours, which required physical improvements or did not have alternate formats available. 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 people with hearing loss for guided tours or special events. Audio description for ranger-led interpretive tours and self-guided tours that describe visual elements to persons with low or no vision were also not available.

PARKWIDE ACCESSIBILITY

Some of the more noteworthy parkwide accessibility challenges that were discussed by the planning team during the self-evaluation and assessment process included cultivating a parkwide culture for universal access and staff training and park protocols. Unique accessibility challenges discussed included the high slopes on accessible routes and surfaces caused by the steep topography of the Point Loma region and the challenges of working to make accessible improvements on lands shared with neighboring agencies.

It is recommended that the park continue to work with experts and specialists 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. Assistance is available at the Denver Service Center and through the Pacific West Region Accessibility Coordinator.

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.

Cabrillo National Monument strives to be inclusive and welcoming. The self-evaluation process identified a number of accessibility positives throughout the monument. There is a strong general awareness among staff of accessibility needs and requirements. The park's commitment to accessibility is evident in the attention to reducing both physical and program barriers in areas of new construction and in facilities that have been retrofitted. In general, the park has provided routes to park areas that are firm and stable with moderate slopes. In addition, the park offers accessible parking passes and spaces to anyone who feels they are unable to otherwise access areas near the lighthouse.

The interpretive branch is making strides in programmatic accessibility throughout the park. A braille translation of the park brochure is available at the visitor center. The Old Point Loma Lighthouse and the Kelp Forest and Whale Overlook provide several alternative formats and accommodations. There are multiple tactile models found throughout the park including a tactile map near the Auditorium, models of a Pacific gray whale, the Old Point Loma Lighthouse, and the Point Loma Peninsula near the lighthouse. In addition, a small "touch tank" is located near the Rocky Intertidal Area that features small tactile models of tide pool species. The park has also begun incorporating the 3D printing of small tactile models into their interpretive and educational programs.

The park website provides a robust accessibility page featuring information on the programs, services, and activities that are already accessible in the park, including walking surfaces, accessible parking and permits, restrooms, viewing scopes, trails, and alternative formats like braille, tactile models, and captioning. 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. More specific details in the area implementation strategies note services, activities, and programs where the park is already meeting accessibility requirements.

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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, Cabrillo 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.

CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Cabrillo National Monument is in San Diego, California, occupying approximately 160 acres on the southern end of the Point Loma Peninsula. The narrow, 2.5-mile-long peninsula forms the western side and entrance to San Diego Bay. Bordered by sheer cliffs facing the bay and the Pacific Ocean, the rugged terrain of the peninsula rises inland to an elevation of 422 feet, the highest point on Point Loma. From its crest, the monument offers expansive panoramic views of the city, surrounding region, and ocean. The monument is an enclave within the federal military reservation on Point Loma and the U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard administrative areas to the north and south of the monument. In addition to lands within the primary boundary of the monument, the National Park Service manages an approximately 120-acre intertidal (tide pool) area on the west side of the monument that includes submerged lands extending 300 yards offshore.

The monument was initially established in 1913 under a proclamation issued by President Woodrow Wilson to commemorate the 16th-century Spanish voyage of discovery led by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. The monument site then consisted of a half-acre of land encompassing the Old Point Loma Lighthouse. The site was within Fort Rosecrans, the U.S. Army headquarters for San Diego harbor defenses, and the army assumed initial responsibility for the monument. Early plans to demolish the lighthouse and replace it with a monumental statue of Cabrillo were abandoned, and the property was later transferred to the National Park Service in 1933. A 14-foot-tall statue of Cabrillo was subsequently placed near the lighthouse and dedicated in 1949 as part of the commemorative landscape design for the site. Deterioration of the statue led to its replacement in 1988 with a replica fashioned from stone that is more durable. Today, the monument continues to commemorate Cabrillo's discovery with his statue prominently overlooking the bay.

In June 1542, Captain Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in the service of the king of Spain, sailed north from the port of Navidad on the west coast of Mexico. Commanding three vessels (the flagship *San Salvador*, the *San Miguel*, and *La Victoria*), Cabrillo sailed up the coast and came ashore at the sheltered harbor of present-day San Diego on September 28, 1542. He named the place Puerto de San Miguel. It is unknown if Cabrillo or any of his crew actually climbed or explored Point Loma. The event marked the first European discovery of San Diego Bay, as well as the first time Europeans set foot on the West Coast of the future United States. Following a brief stay at the harbor during which the crew met and provided gifts to the local Kumeyaay Indians, Cabrillo continued his northward explorations. However, he was injured during a stop at Isla de la Posesión (present-day San Miguel Island in the Channel Islands), evidently in a skirmish with Chumash Indians. He died in January 1543 from complications stemming from his injury. The expedition, then commanded by chief pilot Bartolomé de Ferrer, continued perhaps as far north as the Oregon coast. The crew abandoned the expedition after surviving a storm that for several weeks separated *La Victoria* from the other two ships. The reunited flotilla returned to Navidad in April 1543.

Cabrillo's original navigational log was lost and many of the details of the expedition are uncertain, based largely on the accounts provided by the crew upon their return. The Cabrillo expedition did not achieve the intended objectives of finding gold, a route to Asia and the Spice Islands, or the Strait of Anián (a mythical passage thought to link the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans). However, the expedition enabled Spain to claim more than 800 miles of coastline along Alta California and added greatly to the knowledge of coastal landmarks, islands, and maritime conditions that aided subsequent Spanish explorations and colonial trade.

Apart from the commemoration of Cabrillo, the monument contains several significant historic properties associated with development of Point Loma. The nationally significant Old Point Loma Lighthouse was constructed in 1854 and its powerful Fresnel lens was installed and operational the following year. For the next 36 years, the lighthouse served as an aid to navigation and helped safely guide ships into San Diego Harbor. It was replaced by a new light station built at the southern tip of the peninsula in 1891 and is presently managed by the U.S. Coast Guard. Recognizing Point Loma's strategic military importance in defending San Diego Bay, the federal government designated the site a military reserve in 1852, and the War Department formally dedicated the property as Fort Rosecrans in 1899. Beginning in World War I and continuing through World War II, the monument area served as an integral part of San Diego harbor defenses. Gun batteries, coastal searchlight batteries, artillery fire control stations, a radio station, and a signal station (the lighthouse) played key defensive roles. Many of the harbor defenses remained operational until formally discontinued in 1950.

The rocky intertidal area along the monument's western boundary and the southern tip of Point Loma contains one of the best-preserved mainland Pacific tide pool ecosystems in Southern California. Although fragile, the area is open to the public and is managed to preserve the unique plants and animals that have adapted to the harsh intertidal conditions. A coastal Mediterranean ecotype, which is one of the rarest and most biodiverse in the world, also exists within the monument and supports sensitive plant communities and provides habitat for a wide variety of native mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles. In cooperation with other agencies and partners, the National Park Service assists the protection of these species (many are rare and identified as threatened and endangered) in the Point Loma Ecological Conservation Area. This conservation area is a large reserve system managed jointly by the National Park Service, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Veterans Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, City of San Diego, and the U.S. Navy.

At the Cabrillo National Monument visitor center, visitors can find site orientation and information and view exhibits and films. The monument also features three museums: the Cabrillo Museum, the Assistant Lighthouse Keeper's Quarters, and the Coast Defense Exhibit. Easy walks lead from the visitor center to the Cabrillo statue, coastal defense exhibit, Old Point Loma Lighthouse, assistant keeper's quarters and lighthouse exhibit, and the Kelp Forest and Whale Watch Overlook. The 2.5-mile-roundtrip Bayside Trail descends about 300 feet, crossing native coastal sage scrub and passing remnants of the

former coastal defense system. Visitors can also drive to and park near the tide pool area. The monument is open for day use only.

CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

In 2016, Cabrillo 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 Cabrillo 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 Cabrillo National Monument.

Park Purpose

Cabrillo National Monument, on Point Loma at the ocean gateway to San Diego, commemorates Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's 1542 voyage of exploration and discovery of Alta California and conserves maritime and military cultural resources and dynamic terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

Park Significance

The following significance statements have been identified for Cabrillo National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. In 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo became the first European to set foot on and chart the West Coast of what is now the United States, opening the doors for those who followed in exploring the world during the Age of Discovery. This event also marked the advent of a dramatic transformation of indigenous communities and landscapes.
2. The Old Point Loma Lighthouse, illuminated in 1855, was among the first eight lighthouses built along the West Coast at that time by the U.S. Lighthouse Board. The lighthouse helped improve navigation and promoted maritime commerce and safe travel along the developing West Coast.
3. The extensive rocky intertidal area along the monument's western boundary and the southern tip of the Point Loma Peninsula contains one of the best-preserved and well-studied mainland Pacific tide pool ecosystems in Southern California.
4. Cabrillo National Monument preserves 21 military fortifications, including the only remaining pop-up searchlight, which protected San Diego Harbor and the West Coast during World War I and World War II.

5. An isolated yet viable remnant of the rare and sensitive coastal Southern California Mediterranean ecosystem, the Point Loma Peninsula is valued for its distinctive flora, refuge for wildlife, research, and educational opportunities.
6. Perched on a peninsula more than 400 feet above the shoreline, Cabrillo National Monument offers unparalleled panoramic views of the Pacific Ocean and the urban skyline and mountain ranges from San Diego to Mexico.

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 Cabrillo 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.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

One of the goals of the plan is to increase accessibility awareness and understanding among staff and volunteers of Cabrillo 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 Cabrillo National Monument to ensure that planned improvements were prioritized to best increase overall access to the experiences available at Cabrillo National Monument.

- 1) To commemorate Captain Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo’s voyage of exploration that led to the discovery of the San Diego Harbor.
- 2) To understand that Cabrillo’s voyage has much broader significance beyond the first European contact with the West Coast.
- 3) To learn about the people who lived here for thousands of years prior to European contact, changes over time, and who they are today.
- 4) To visit the Old Point Loma Lighthouse and surrounding cultural landscape as a window to the past that includes early San Diego history and the creation of the U.S. Coast Guard.

- 5) To visit the historic district associated with the Mission 66-era design and planning.
- 6) To understand the historical and modern significance of the Point Loma Peninsula as a strategic military harbor defense site.
- 7) To engage in unique opportunities within the tide pools and learn about the extensive rocky intertidal area within a broader marine environment.
- 8) To enjoy the panoramic views of the ocean, offshore islands, city and harbor of San Diego and distant mountain ranges from key vantage points and to reflect on viewshed changes over time.
- 9) To engage in recreational activities including whale watching, hiking, biking, sightseeing, and wildlife and wildflower viewing.
- 10) To learn about Point Loma's fossil-bearing formations and geological resources and understand the ongoing natural and human impacts on these resources.
- 11) To appreciate Point Loma's coastal Mediterranean ecotype, which supports some of the few remaining native plant communities and the animals that rely on them.

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 Cabrillo 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 16 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 Cabrillo 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 i 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.

long-term

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT

PARK AREAS ASSESSED

All key park experiences at Cabrillo 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. Auditorium, View Building, and Cabrillo Exhibit
2. Ballast View
3. Bayside Trail
4. Cabrillo Statue Plaza
5. Coast Defense Exhibit
6. Coast View Parking Area and Coastal Trail
7. Event Bluff
8. Kelp Forest and Whale Overlook
9. Ocean View Parking Area
10. Old Point Loma Lighthouse and Assistant Keepers Quarters (and Lighthouse Exhibit)
11. Rocky Intertidal Area
12. Sea Cove Parking Area



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.

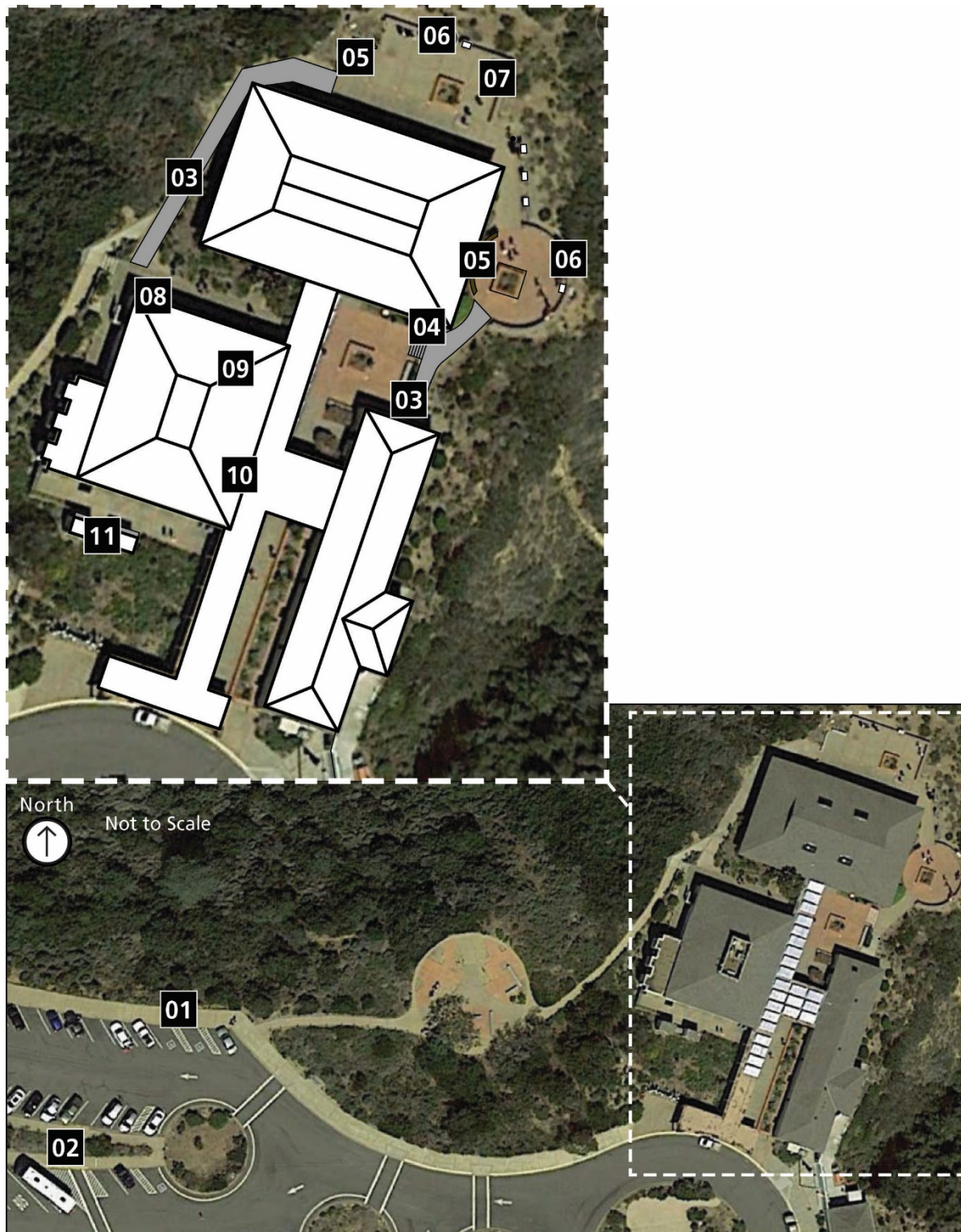
This document does not include strategies for transitioning employee work spaces to be accessible. In the event an employee with a disability is hired by Cabrillo National Monument, the supervisor and employee will discuss the employee's needs. The supervisor will then determine what accommodations are 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.

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AUDITORIUM, VIEW BUILDING, AND CABRILLO EXHIBIT

Overview Map and Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

This area was developed and built in 1966 as part of the Mission 66 development program across the nation. The buildings are contributing features to a larger and protected cultural landscape. Historic designations guide management of these facilities and the surrounding grounds. The major components of the Visitor Center Historic District include three visitor center buildings and associated overlook terraces, including the Cabrillo Memorial Statue Overlook and the Ballast Overlook, an entry drive and a large central parking lot, a series of pedestrian pathways that provide access to and connections between the other components, and plant materials that provide a transition between the designed and the natural landscape.

The Auditorium, View Building, and Cabrillo Exhibit provide seven key park experiences that include commemorate Captain Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's voyage; understand the broader significance of Cabrillo's voyage; learn about the people who lived here for thousands of years prior to European contact; visit the historic district associated with Mission 66-era design and planning; enjoy the panoramic views of the ocean, offshore islands, city and harbor of San Diego and distant mountain ranges; learn about Point Loma's fossil-bearing formations and geological resources and understand the ongoing natural and human impacts on these resources; and appreciate Point Loma's coastal Mediterranean ecotype.

The parking lot area at the monument is wide and relatively flat. There are 10 designated accessible parking spaces, with minor slope deficiencies. Quantity scoping requirements determine that seven parking spaces in the parking lot must be accessible, of which two must be van accessible. The accessible routes from the parking lot to the historic complex are generally flat with some sloped areas of up to 3-4% grades. The curb ramps are all within accessible grades. Circulation within the central area of the building zone is flat, with wide, open space for comfortable maneuverability. The ground surface is composed of a combination of brick and exposed aggregate concrete finish. Planter area walls around the buildings are used as informal seating, and there is plenty of surrounding space to accommodate companion seating. A tactile relief map of the geographic area and an information board is viewable and within reach range. Vending machines and an accessible restroom are also available. A walkway with two viewing areas surrounds the east, north, and west sides of the visitor center. A western approach offers an accessible ramp, while eastern access is via a stairway and short, but steeply sloped ramp. Both viewing areas have retaining walls that are also used as informal seating. The site includes benches with companion seating and an accessible viewing scope as well. Binoculars are available for checkout at the visitor center. These are available to add flexibility for viewing options for the visitors (e.g., location of use, being able to hold at varying heights). Anyone can exchange a form of identification for the use of binoculars.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Quantity scoping requirements determine that seven parking spaces in the parking lot must be accessible, of which, two must be van accessible.

When the parking lot is resurfaced, convert two of the existing accessible parking stalls to be designated van-accessible stalls. Van-accessible stalls shall be 11' wide minimum, and standard accessible parking stalls shall be 8' wide minimum. Provide a 5' wide marked access aisle at each accessible parking stall. Reduce running and cross slopes to a 2% grade or less in all directions, on all accessible parking stalls and access aisles.

- 2) Provide accessible parking signage at accessible stalls, installed at 60" minimum above the ground measured to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" signage at van-accessible stalls.

short-term

02 Recreational Vehicle/Oversized Vehicle Parking

- 1) Provide one accessible recreational vehicle parking stall at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. Stall shall be 20' wide, including a 5' wide access aisle on the passenger side of the vehicle. This would involve eliminating one parking space or using one of the oversized stalls for this purpose.
- 2) Install accessible parking signage to be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign.

mid-term

03 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Provide an accessible route between parking lot, auditorium, Cabrillo exhibit, View Building, and restroom with a clear width of 60", a 2% maximum cross slope, and a 5% maximum running slope.
- 2) Segments of route may require running slopes between 5 and 8.33%; provide a handrail along both sides of these segments, with a level landing at both ends.

mid-term

04 Stairs

- 1) Provide handrails that extend 1' at the top of stairs and one tread depth beyond the bottom riser at the bottom of stairs. Provide handrails with gripping surfaces that have perimeter dimensions of 4" minimum and 6 1/4" maximum.

mid-term

05 Benches

- 1) Recommend improving or replacing benches to have a seat surface between 17" and 19" above the ground. Recommend providing companion seating space at bus stop bench. Consider including a backrest and at least one armrest towards the center of a bench.

mid-term

Existing benches

long-term

New benches / ground space

06 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Establish a firm and stable surface that provides a forward approach of 30" by 48" minimum, with a 2% maximum slope in all directions at each wayside, or move wayside to an accessible location.
- 2) When waysides are replaced, ensure that they meet HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines, using 24-point minimum font, sans serif typeface, and high contrast.

short-term

07 Viewing Scopes

- 1) Provide accessible viewing scopes with knee clearance of 27" minimum and toe clearance of 9" minimum. Ensure eyepieces are at 43" minimum and 51" maximum above the ground. Ensure operable parts are between 15" and 48" above the ground and are operable with one hand and with no more than 5 pounds of force.
- 2) Provide 36" by 48" minimum clear space at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and positioned for a forward approach to the viewing scope.

mid-term

08 Restrooms (single user)

- 1) Install a rear grab bar that is 36" long minimum and extends from the centerline of the water closet 12" minimum on one side and 24" minimum on the other side.
- 2) Relocate toilet paper dispenser so the outlet is between 7" and 9" in front of the toilet measured to the centerline of the dispenser.

short-term

09 Vending Machines

- 1) Replace vending machines with models that have operable parts within an accessible reach range of 48" maximum above the ground. Ensure parts are operable with a closed fist, requiring no more than 5 pounds of force.
- 2) Repair or replace concrete in front of vending machines to eliminate vertical change in level.

mid-term

10 Door Signage (Auditorium)

- 1) Install signs in a location where they are visible when doors are open or closed.

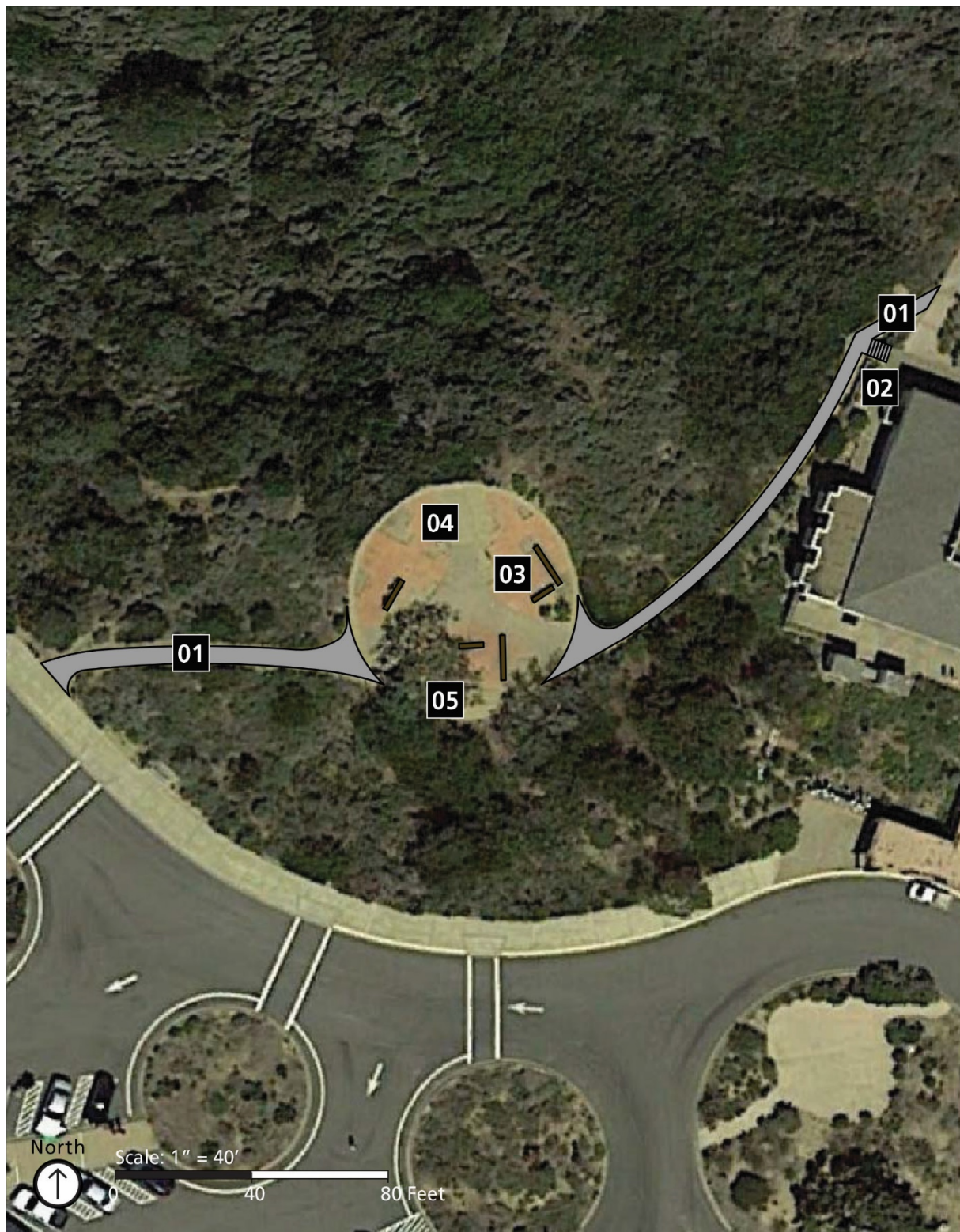
immediate

11 Exhibits and Maps

- 1) Replace or improve artifact cases so they are 24" maximum above finished floor.
- 2) Improve label text to be at least 24-point minimum.
- 3) Provide alternative formats for exhibits.
- 4) Identify objects that can be touched and communicate that they are tactile objects.
- 5) Eliminate or reduce openings in floor.

long-term

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Implementation Strategy

Ballast View was built during the Mission 66 era of nationwide development of national park sites. Ballast View provides three key park experiences that include visiting the historic district associated with the design and planning of that era, enjoying panoramic views, and engaging in recreation activities. The activities and programs provided at the area include viewing and ranger-led interpretive programs. Services that supplement these activities are routes, benches, and signage. The view is close to and similar to that of the view building.

The Ballast View area is accessed from the visitor center as well as from the main parking lot; however, both routes are along steep concrete walkways, with varying cross slopes, uneven conditions, and uplifting expansion joints. Slopes run up to 16% from the visitor center and up to 12% from the parking area. The Ballast View gathering area is relatively flat, with dispersed seating and sufficient space for companion seating.

Ballast View contributes to the cultural landscape per the Cabrillo National Monument Cultural Landscape Inventory, and all recommended solutions will reflect protection of cultural landscape features, as appropriate.

The following improvements are planned for this park area if alterations are made to this area:

01 Accessible Route

- 1) If feasible and compatible with cultural resource protection regulations, provide an accessible route with a clear width of 60", a 2% maximum cross slope and a 5% maximum running slope.

mid-term

- 2) Segments of route may require running slopes between 5 and 8.33%; provide a handrail along both sides of these segments with a level landing at both ends.

short-term

- 3) Provide signage at both entrances to the area. Provide details of all trail conditions, including trail length, surface type, typical and maximum running and cross slopes, and typical and minimum tread width. Other recommended information includes providing a description of potential obstacles, distances to experiences and/or features, and graphics such as a cross-section that demonstrates slope conditions.

mid-term

02 **Stairs**

- 1) Provide handrails that extend 1' at the top of stairs and one tread depth beyond the bottom riser at the bottom of stairs without interfering with circulation space. Provide handrails with gripping surfaces that have perimeter dimensions of 4" minimum and 6 ¼" maximum.
- 2) Provide level landings at bottom of stairs.

mid-term

03 **Benches**

- 1) Provide firm and stable clear ground space of 36" by 48" at benches, with surfaces no steeper than 2% in all directions.
- 2) Recommend improving or replacing 20% of benches in each unique area to have a seat surface between 17" and 19" above the ground. Consider including a backrest and at least one armrest towards the center of a bench. Historic design of the benches will need to be considered.

short-term

04 **Ground Surfaces**

- 1) Stabilize or replace ground surfaces to eliminate vertical changes and openings.

mid-term

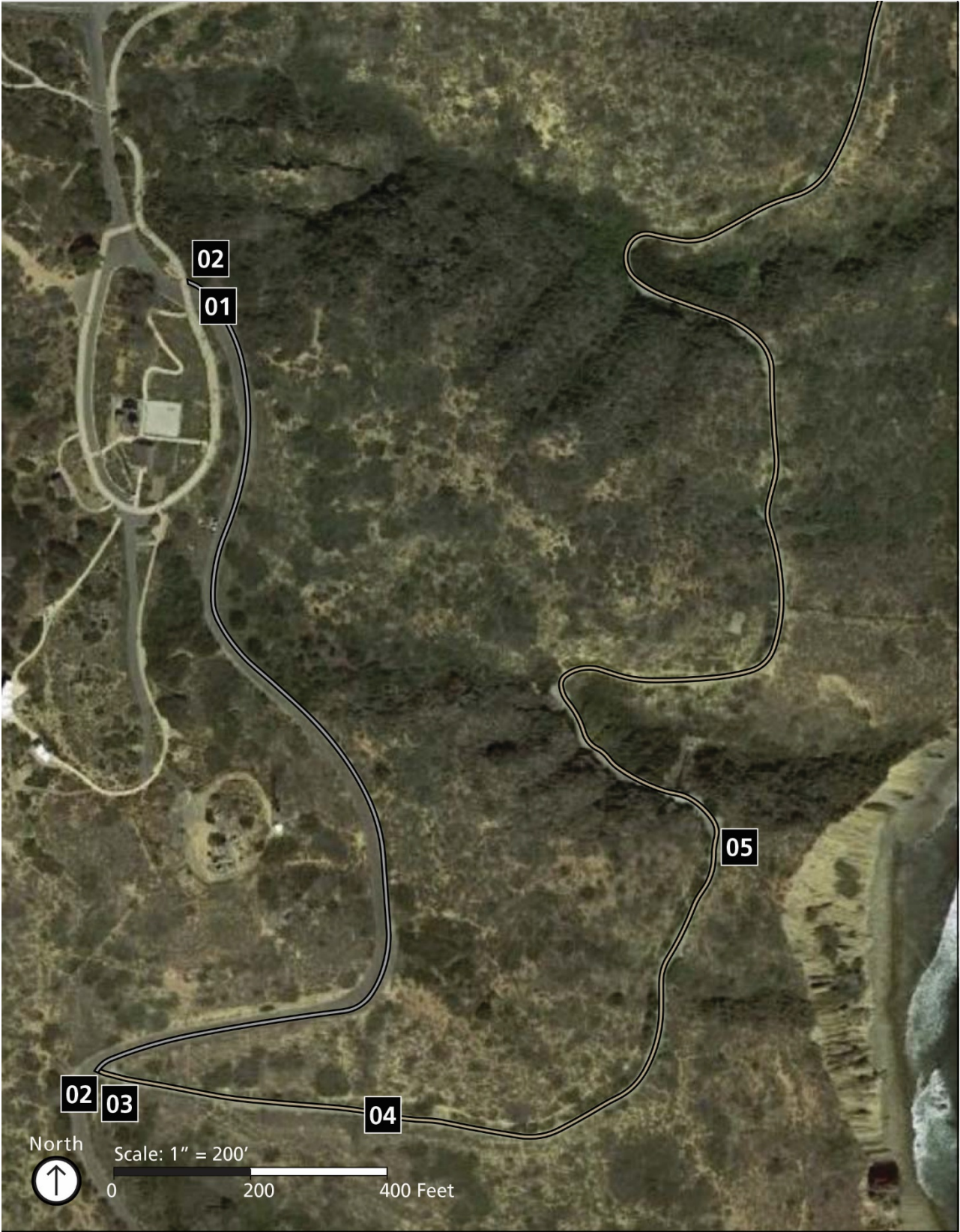
05 **Signage (Plant Identification)**

- 1) When the area is redesigned, improve or replace signage to have text at 24 point minimum and ensure the signs are located in accessible and easy-to-read locations.

mid-term

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BAYSIDE TRAIL
Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Bayside Trail provides two key park experiences that include recreational activities and appreciating Point Loma's coastal Mediterranean ecotype. The activities and programs provided at the area include hiking and viewing. Services that supplement these activities are routes, trailhead signage, benches, interpretive waysides, and a hiking trail.

The trail begins at the top of Humphries Road, along a striped, 5' wide shared-use asphalt path on a moderately steep and winding slope. The next segment of the Bayside Trail turns off Humphries Road onto the trailhead zone, which includes a sign identifying trail conditions, a bench and a wayside panel, and a surface composed of compacted natural earth. The trail drops at a moderately steep slope for several hundred yards, and for the remainder of the trail, slopes vary from flat to moderately steep. Where the trail is steeper, the surface tends to be loose and gravelly, often with inset water bars. Where the trail is more gently sloped or flat, the surface is firm and stable.

The trail generally follows the route of an historic war-era jeep trail. Visitors can observe coastal defense structures along the trail and read interpretive waysides, which are placed at equal intervals along the trail. This is a popular trail for recreational activities, including hiking, while enjoying views of the bay and the city of San Diego wildlife and wildflowers.

Segments of the hiking trail (both the paved route and the trail) are outside the park's jurisdiction with access granted to the National Park Service through a right-of-way. Any recommended improvements outside of park property will require coordination with the Navy or appropriate landowner.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) As feasible, improve the surface of the trail to have running slopes no greater than 12% for segments 10 feet long, 10% for segments 30 feet long, and 8.33% for segments 200 feet long. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment, 5' long minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread.

long-term

02 Trailhead Signage

- 1) Provide trailhead signage at the entrance to both the paved and natural surface segments of the trail. Provide details of all trail conditions, including trail length, surface type, typical and maximum running and cross slopes, and typical and minimum tread width. Other recommended information includes providing a description of potential obstacles, distances to experiences and/or features, and graphics such as a cross-section that demonstrates slope conditions.

short-term

03 Benches

- 1) Provide a firm and stable clear ground space of 36" by 48" at benches, with surfaces no steeper than 2% in all directions.
- 2) Recommend improving or replacing 20% of benches in each unique area to have a seat surface between 17" and 19" above the ground. Consider including a backrest and at least one armrest towards the center of a bench.

mid-term

Existing benches

long-term

New benches / ground space

04 Hiking Trail

- 1) As feasible, improve the surface of the trail to be firm and stable and have running slopes no greater than 12% for segments 10 feet long, 10% for segments 30 feet long, and 8.33% for segments 200 feet long. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment, 5' long minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread. Remove tread obstacles greater than 2" in height, with a recommended height less than ½".

long-term

05 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Establish a firm and stable surface at each wayside that provides a forward approach of 30" by 48" minimum with a 2% maximum slope in all directions, or move wayside to an accessible location.

short-term

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CABRILLO STATUE PLAZA

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Cabrillo Statue Plaza is also part of an historic cultural landscape. The plaza provides four key park experiences, which include commemorating Captain Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's voyage of exploration, visiting the historic district associated with Mission 66-era design and planning, enjoying panoramic views, engaging in recreational activities, and appreciating Point Loma's coastal Mediterranean ecotype. The activities and programs provided at the area include viewing and educational interpretation. Services that supplement these activities are routes, viewing scopes, benches, and interpretive waysides.

The plaza area is large, open, and flat, with spectacular views of the city and harbor of San Diego and distant mountain ranges from all vantage points. An exposed aggregate concrete route ramps down at gentle grades to the statue plaza. A rest area offers two benches with sufficient clear space for companion seating. A retaining wall surrounds a limestone statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and functions as informal seating with space for companion seating.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Improve the route to the statue to have running slopes no greater than 5% and cross slopes no greater than 2%, or install handrails in locations with running slopes between 5% and 8.33%.

long-term

02 Benches

- 1) Recommend improving or replacing benches to be between 20" and 24" deep, with a seat surface between 17" and 19" above the ground. Historic design of benches will need to be considered.

mid-term

03 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Relocate the wayside to a location that provides a forward approach of 30" by 48" minimum, with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) When waysides are replaced, ensure they are readable and understandable, using 24-point minimum font, sans serif typeface, and high contrast.

short-term

04**Viewing Scopes**

- 1) Replace viewing scope with accessible unit with knee clearance of 27" minimum and toe clearance of 9" minimum. Ensure eyepieces are at 43" minimum and 51" maximum above the ground. Ensure operable parts are between 15" and 48" above the ground and are operable with one hand and with no more than 5 pounds of force.
- 2) Provide 36" by 48" minimum clear space at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and positioned for a forward approach to the viewing scope.

mid-term

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Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Coast Defense Exhibit provides the key park experience of understanding the historical and modern significance of the Point Loma Peninsula as a strategic military harbor defense site. The activities and programs provided at the area include educational interpretation and programs. Services that supplement these activities are routes, interpretive waysides, and exhibits.

The Coast Defense Exhibit is accessed via a sidewalk leading from the Ocean View parking area to a wayside panel, then switchbacks up the hill to the exhibit. About half way up the hill, a spur walkway cuts across to a set of stairs that also leads up to the exhibit. Inside, a map shows gun locations with associated informative panels with flip knobs. An open caption video and audio of a radio operator's voice are included, and a historic gun and an artillery shell provide tactile opportunities.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Improve the route to the Coast Defense Exhibit to have running slopes no greater than 5% or install handrails in locations with running slopes between 5% and 8.33%.

mid-term

02 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Move wayside to an accessible location that provides a forward approach of 30" by 48" minimum, with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) When waysides are replaced, ensure they are readable and understandable, using 24-point minimum font, sans serif typeface, and high contrast.

immediate

03 Stairs

- 1) Provide handrails on both sides of staircase. Ensure that both handrails extend 1' at the top of stairs and one tread depth beyond the bottom riser at the bottom of stairs. Provide handrails with gripping surfaces that have perimeter dimensions of 4" minimum and 6 ¼" maximum.

mid-term

04**Exhibits**

- 1) When exhibits are replaced, use versions with larger text in a sans serif typeface and high contrast.
- 2) Provide additional audio description at exhibits to improve program accessibility.

mid-term

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COAST VIEW PARKING AREA AND COASTAL TRAIL

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Coast View Parking Area and Coastal Trail provides the key park experience of engaging in recreational activities. The activities and programs provided at this area include hiking and viewing. Services that supplement these activities are car parking, routes, trailhead signage, benches, and the hiking trail. Portions of this trail were historical access routes to war-era military structures.

The Coast View Parking Lot includes one accessible parking space, a large, flat overlook area with a bench with sufficient clear space for companion seating, and the Coastal Trail trailhead. The Coastal Trail immediately steps down onto sandy soil and meanders along native sandy soil with uneven terrain. The trail follows the coastal landscape, including both gentle slopes as well as steeper areas where steps are needed to traverse the sandstone bluffs. Occasional rock outcroppings occur along the path.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) When parking lot is resurfaced, reduce running and cross slopes to be a 2% grade or less in all directions at accessible parking stalls and access aisles.

long-term

- 2) Install accessible parking signs at 60" minimum above the finished ground, measured to the bottom of the sign.

short-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route between parking and viewing areas to have cross slopes no greater than 2% and openings no greater than ½".

long-term

03 Hiking Trail (Coastal Trail)

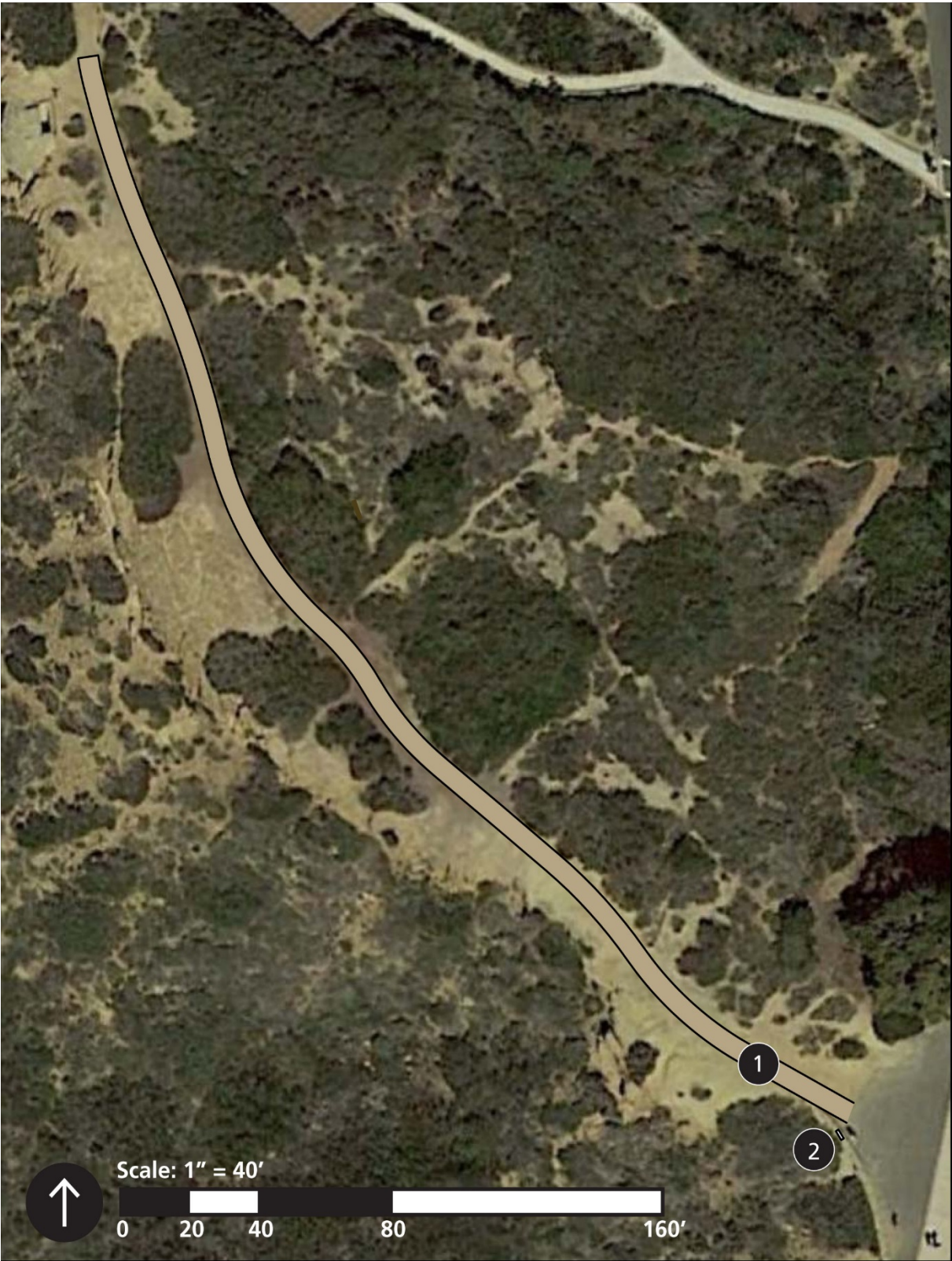
- 1) As feasible, improve the trail to have running slopes no greater than 12% for segments 10 feet long, 10% for segments 30 feet long, and 8.33% for segments 200 feet long. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment, 5' long minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread. As feasible, remove tread obstacles greater than 2" in height, with a recommended height less than ½".

long-term

- 1) Provide trailhead signage at the entrance to the trail that contains details of all trail conditions, including trail length, surface type, typical and maximum running and cross slopes, and typical and minimum tread width. Other recommendations include providing a description of potential obstacles, distances to experiences and/or features, and graphics such as a cross-section that demonstrates slope conditions.

short-term

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Implementation Strategy

Event Bluff provides two key park experiences that include enjoying panoramic views and recreational activities. The activities and programs provided at the area include hiking and viewing. Services that supplement these activities are trailhead signage and the trail itself.

The Event Bluff is a natural area that is relatively flat but has rocky and uneven terrain. Visitors access the area by walking along a short trail. Parking permits are provided to visitors on an as-needed basis.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Hiking Trail

- 1) As feasible, improve the trail to have running slopes no greater than 12% for segments 10 feet long, 10% for segments 30 feet long, and 8.33% for segments 200 feet long. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment, 5' long minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread. As feasible, remove tread obstacles greater than 2" in height, with a recommended height less than ½".

long-term

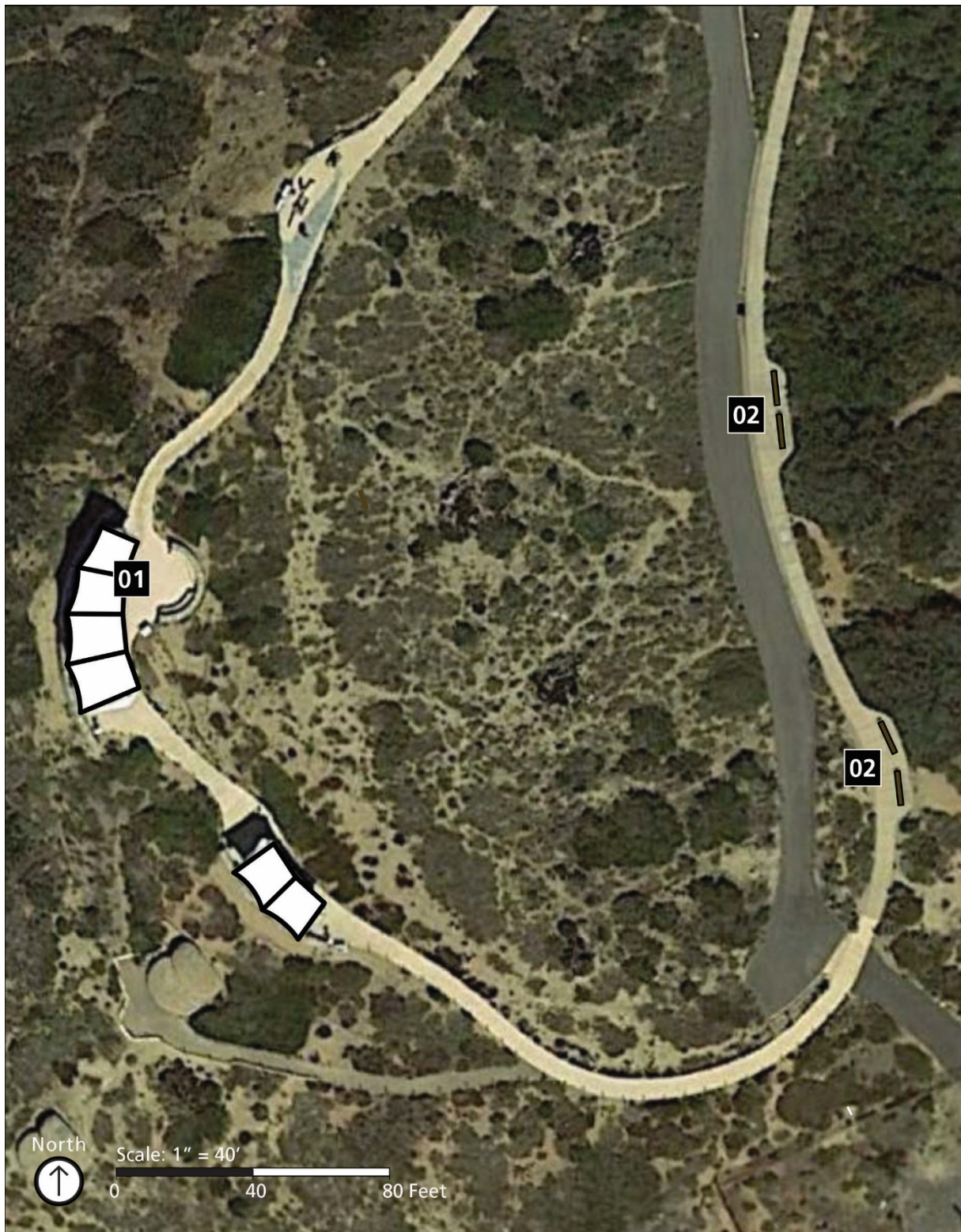
02 Trailhead Signage

- 1) Provide trailhead signage at the entrance to the trail that contains details of all trail conditions, including trail length, surface type, typical and maximum running and cross slopes, and typical and minimum tread width. Other recommended information includes providing a description of potential obstacles, distances to experiences and/or features, and graphics such as a cross-section that demonstrates slope conditions.

short-term

KELP FOREST AND WHALE OVERLOOK

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Kelp Forest and Whale Overlook was built fairly recently (still prior to 2011) and met the accessibility standards of that time. At the time of its design, it incorporated aspects of accessibility that still contribute to universal accessibility for the park even by current standards.

The overlook provides two key park experiences that include panoramic views and recreational activities. The activities and programs provided at the area include viewing and educational interpretation. Services that supplement these activities are routes, viewing scopes, and benches.

A wide, accessible concrete walkway connects from the lighthouse area to the sheltered whale and kelp forest overlook area and features a tactile whale spine replica and bronze Pacific gray whale, three viewing scopes, waysides, and concrete benches with integrated seating spaces. The walkway loops back to the historic lighthouse and provides two resting areas with benches and room for companion seating.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Viewing Scopes

- 1) Replace viewing scope with accessible unit with knee clearance of 27" minimum and toe clearance of 9" minimum. Ensure eyepieces are at 43" minimum and 51" maximum above the ground. Ensure operable parts are between 15" and 48" above the ground and are operable with one hand and with no more than 5 pounds of force.
- 2) Provide 36" by 48" minimum clear space at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and positioned for a forward approach to the viewing scope.

mid-term

02 Benches

- 1) Recommend improving or replacing some benches to be between 20" and 24" minimum depth, with a seat surface between 17" and 19" above the ground. Consider including a backrest and at least one armrest towards the center of a bench.

long-term

OCEAN VIEW PARKING AREA

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Ocean View Parking Area provides two key park experiences that include panoramic views and recreational activities. The activities and programs provided at the area include viewing. Services that supplement these activities are car parking, routes, and interpretive waysides.

The Ocean View viewing area provides visitors the opportunity to enjoy views of the ocean and offshore islands. Two accessible parking stalls with a curb ramp connect to a large relatively flat viewing area. The viewing area has benches with space for companion seating. The parking area connects to the Coast Defense Exhibit and Event Bluff Trail via a paved concrete route.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) When striping occurs, relocate van-accessible stall and stripe at 11' minimum width with a 5' wide access aisle or 8' wide with an 8' wide access aisle. The stall and access aisle shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

short-term

- 2) Install accessible parking signage to be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stall.

mid-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Ensure a firm and stable outdoor recreation access route between accessible parking and wayside, 36" wide minimum at a 2% maximum cross slope and a 5% maximum running slope (wherever possible). Where running slope exceeds 5% up to 8.33%, the maximum segment length permitted is 50'. Where running slope exceeds 8.33% up to 10%, the maximum segment length permitted is 30'. No segment shall be steeper than 10%. Ensure resting intervals are provided at the top and bottom of each segment regardless of length.

long-term

03**Benches**

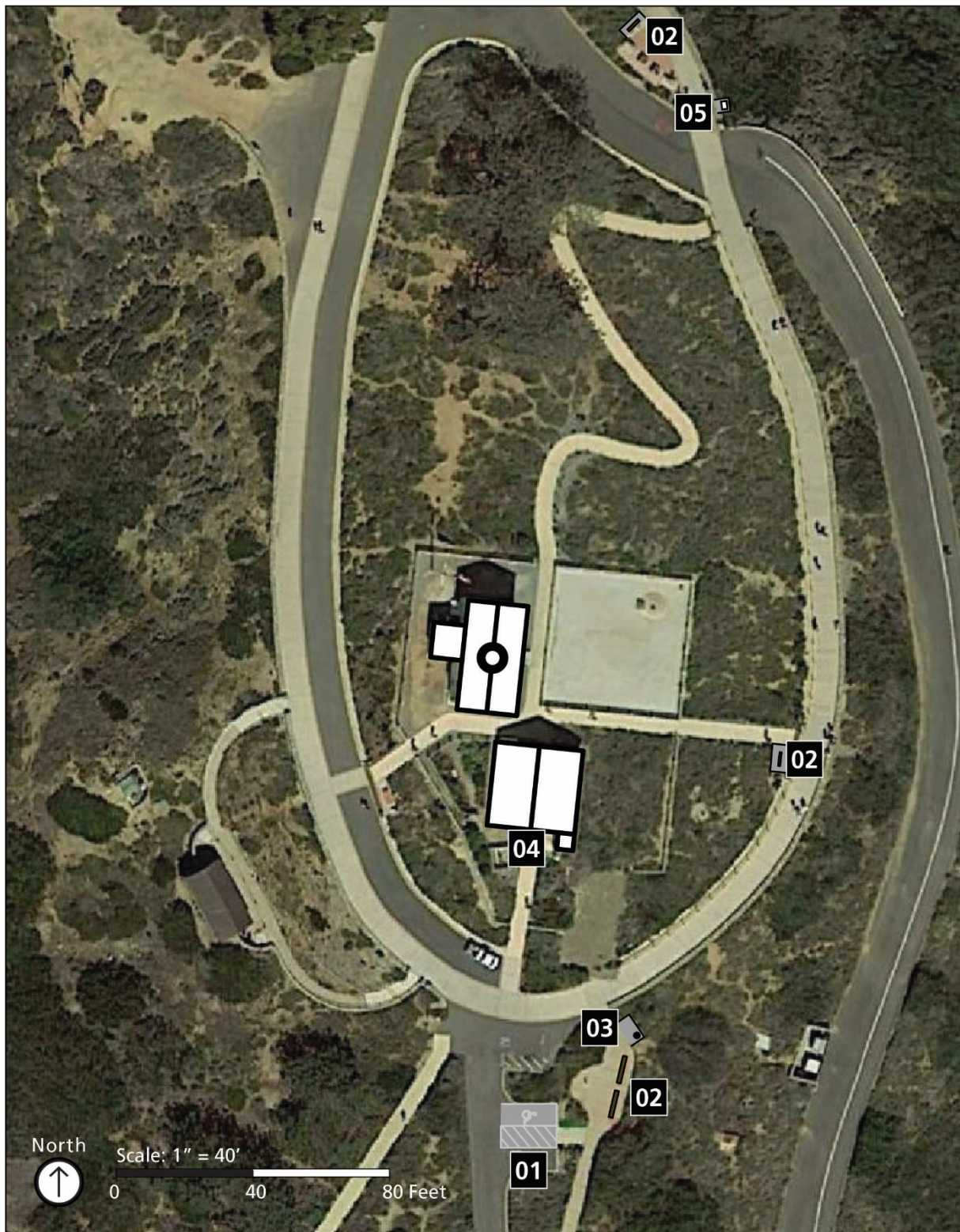
- 1) Recommend improving or replacing benches to be between 20" and 24" minimum depth, with a seat surface between 17" and 19" above the ground. Consider including a backrest and at least one armrest towards the center of a bench.

mid-term

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OLD POINT LOMA LIGHTHOUSE AND ASSISTANT KEEPERS QUARTERS

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Old Point Loma Lighthouse and Assistant Keepers Quarters provides the key park experience of visiting the lighthouse and surrounding cultural landscape as a window to the past that includes early San Diego history and the creation of the U.S. Coast Guard. The activities and programs provided at the area include viewing and educational interpretation. Services that supplement these activities are car parking, routes, benches, viewing scopes, interpretive waysides, and restrooms.

There are currently two accessible stalls plus an extra permit stall for people who request access via a car. The accessible route leads to a restroom, the Old Point Loma Lighthouse, the Assistant Keeper's Quarters, a kitchen garden, and a seating area with companion space and viewing area with a viewing scope. The single-user restroom is accessible, with hand operable features, sufficient wheelchair turning space, and facilities within reach. The historic lighthouse, which served as the Keeper's residence, is accessed via an entry stairway. The Assistant Keeper's Quarters houses accessible interpretive exhibits about the lighthouse. Tactile models of the lighthouse are and grounds are located on the path from the visitor center complex towards this area.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Restripe existing dual, designated accessible parking stalls to provide one 8' wide van accessible stall with an 8' wide access aisle in order to accommodate need for van-accessible parking.

short-term

- 2) Install accessible parking signage to be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stall.

mid-term

02 Benches

- 1) Recommend improving or replacing benches to have a seat surface between 17" and 19" above the ground.

mid-term

03 Viewing Scopes

- 1) Replace viewing scopes with accessible units with knee clearance of 27" minimum and toe clearance of 9" minimum. Ensure eyepieces are at 43" minimum and 51" maximum above the ground. Ensure operable parts are between 15" and 48" above the ground and are operable with one hand and with no more than 5 pounds of force.
- 2) Provide 36" by 48" minimum clear space at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and positioned for a forward approach to the viewing scope.

mid-term

04 Restrooms (single user)

- 1) Move signage to the wall alongside the door at the latch side.
- 2) Replace toilet with unit that has flush control on open side of the water closet, placed between 16" and 18" maximum from side wall.
- 3) Insulate or otherwise configure pipes to protect against contact.

long-term

05 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Move noncompliant waysides to locations with stable surfaces that provide a forward approach of 30" by 48" minimum, with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) When waysides are replaced, ensure they meet HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines using 24-point minimum font, sans serif typeface, and high contrast.

immediate

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ROCKY INTERTIDAL AREA

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Rocky Intertidal Area provides two key park experiences that include unique opportunities within the tide pools and learning about the extensive rocky intertidal area within a broader marine environment. The activities and programs provided at the area include hiking and viewing. Services that supplement these activities are car parking, routes, trailhead signage, interpretive waysides, and a trail.

The parking lot has two accessible parking spaces, one of which is van accessible, and an accessible restroom. An approximately 200-foot-long, wide concrete walkway extends from the access aisle to a tide pool information center that includes an information kiosk, some tactile objects, and on-site volunteers for interpretive support. The walkway terminates at a circular interpretive viewing area with concrete seating and companion seating space.

The trail continues on uneven terrain and follows the coastal landscape, including steeper areas where steps are needed to traverse the sandstone hillsides. The last portion from the trail into the rocky intertidal area is undeveloped and involves climbing down a moderate slope of sandstone to access the tide pool area. The tide pool areas themselves consist of predominantly rocky areas that are very slippery (as a result of algae and water). Algae grows rapidly on any exposed surface. Water inundates this area two times a day as the tides change, and the area never dries out. The footing is treacherous in the tide pools and safety messaging to the public includes warnings about the slippery conditions, appropriate footwear, and care as people walk. Despite these warnings, slips, trips, and falls are frequent in this area.

A portion of the parking lot is outside the park's jurisdiction (the southern half). Cabrillo National Monument will follow up with the Navy on recommendations, as actions and improvements outside of park boundaries are the responsibility of the respective landowner. The National Park Service is limited in funding expenditures on non-NPS lands.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) When the parking lot is repaved, reduce running and cross slopes to a 2% grade or less in all directions on all accessible parking stalls and access aisles.

long-term

- 2) Raise accessible parking signage for both accessible stalls to be 60" minimum above the ground measured to the bottom of the sign.

short-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route between parking and viewing areas to be 36" wide minimum, with cross slopes no greater than 2% and openings no greater than ½".

long-term

03 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Relocate waysides to accessible locations on existing routes, with 32" by 48" minimum clear space underneath each at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) When waysides are replaced, ensure they meet HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines, using 24-point minimum font, sans serif typeface, and high contrast.

immediate

04 Hiking Trail

- 1) As feasible, improve the trail to have running slopes no greater than 12% for segments 10 feet long, 10% for segments 30 feet long, and 8.33% for segments 200 feet long. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment, 5' long minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread. As feasible, remove tread obstacles greater than 2" in height, with a recommended height less than ½".

long-term

05 Trailhead Signage

- 1) Provide trailhead signage at the entrance to the trail that contains details of all trail conditions, including trail length, surface type, typical and maximum running and cross slopes, and typical and minimum tread width. Other recommended information includes providing a description of potential obstacles, distances to experiences and/or features, and graphics such as a cross-section that demonstrates slope conditions.

short-term

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SEA COVE PARKING AREA

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Sea Cove Parking Area provides two key park experiences that include enjoying panoramic views and learning about geological resources. The activities and programs provided at the area include educational interpretation and viewing. Services that supplement these activities are car parking, routes, and interpretive waysides.

The Sea Cove Parking Area is large and flat, with two accessible parking spaces, benches with companion seating space, and an area for viewing the ocean and offshore islands. There are two wayside panels. A narrow dirt path runs along the roadside and links to the Coast View Parking Area.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Raise the van-accessible stall signage so that its bottom edge is 60" above the ground.

short-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) As feasible, improve the route between parking and viewing areas to have cross slopes no greater than 2% and openings no greater than ½".
- 2) Provide an Outdoor Recreation Access Route connecting to the other two parking areas (i.e., Coast View Parking Area and Rocky Intertidal Parking Area) at 5' wide, with cross slopes no greater than 2% and running slopes no greater than 12% for segments 10 feet long, 10% for segments 30 feet long, and 8.33% for segments 200 feet long. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment, 5' long minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

long-term

03 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Relocate waysides to accessible locations on existing routes, with 32" by 48" minimum clear space underneath each at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) When waysides are replaced, ensure they meet HFC Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines, using 24-point minimum font, sans serif typeface, and high contrast.

immediate

CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING

Park Features



Discrimination
on the basis of disability
the Federally conducted
ams or activities of
tment of the



Cabrillo National Monument
California



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

01 Accessibility Flyers Posted in Common Areas

- 1) Place posters in common areas of staff and visitor buildings that provide accessibility-related information, including requirements, contacts, questions, and complaints.

immediate

02 Publications

- 1) Provide additional 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

03 Publicly Shared Documents

- 1) Review and revise publicly shared documents to delete discriminatory language.

short-term

Staff Training and Park Protocols

04 Accessibility Awareness Training

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

short-term

05**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.

short-term

06**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).

short-term

07**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 (e.g., assistive listening devices, T-coil hearing loops, neck loops, and text telephone machines).

short-term

08**Communication with Law Enforcement**

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

short-term

09 **Emergency Preparedness**

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

immediate

10 **Movable Seating**

- 2) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures for the auditorium for movable seating arrangements and moving things to create an accessible route, maintain integrated accessible seating, and give access to all elements in that room. Post a map for this area with accessible layout and instructions for use of that space.

short-term

11 **Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs)**

- 1) Provide guidance outlining use of OPDMDs within the park consistent with national guidelines.

short-term

12 **Wheelchairs**

- 1) Provide a standard operating procedure or guidance for checking out and returning wheelchairs.
- 2) Provide a standard operating procedure or guidance on protocol for pre- and post-inspecting, cleaning, and maintenance of wheelchairs.
- 3) Inform visitors and program participants that wheelchairs are available upon request. Provide information on wheelchair availability in all publications and on signage. Inform visitors using services, activities, and programs that wheelchairs are available upon request.

short-term

Audio and Visual Programs

13 **Assistive Listening Devices (ALDs)**

- 1) Purchase additional assistive listening transmitters and devices. Provide these devices at visitor centers, educational programs, and guided tours with audio components.
- 2) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures or guidance for checking out and returning assistive listening devices.

- 3) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures or guidance describing protocol for pre -and post-inspection of the devices and for cleaning and maintaining all devices.
- 4) 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 obtained. Train volunteers and staff about this equipment and its availability.

short-term

14 Live Audio Description

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

short-term

15 Open Captioning and Audio Description

- 1) Provide open captioning on videos and indicate its availability on the park's website.
- 2) Provide audio description of all images shown on the videos.

immediate

16 T-Coil Hearing Loops or Neck Loops

- 1) Purchase additional T-coil hearing loops and neck loops. Inform visitors and program participants that auxiliary aids are available and provide information on check-out procedures. Post signage in appropriate locations and in all publications specifying availability of services.
- 2) Develop and distribute standard operating procedure or guidance for checking out and returning T-coil hearing loops and neck loops.
- 3) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures or guidance for pre-and post-inspection of T-coil hearing loops and neck loops and cleaning and maintenance of all devices.

short-term

17 Text Telephone (TTY) Machines

- 1) Provide a TTY machine at all locations where there is a public telephone.
- 2) Include TTY number on publications and on the park's website with the park contact information and phone number
- 3) Provide a standard operating procedure or guidance describing use and protocol for pre- and post-inspection of TTY machines. Address cleaning and maintenance of all devices.

long-term

Visitor Information

18 Communication

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

short-term

19 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 solutions are implemented.
- 4) Outreach to and engage groups with disabilities to determine appropriate ways to involve them in park accessibility improvement projects as they occur (case-by-case basis).

long-term

20**Reservations**

- 1) On the park website, identify the following Federal Relay Service phone numbers: Voice (1-866-377-8642), Voice Carry Over (1-877-877-6280), Speech-to-Speech (1-877-877-8982), and Telebraille (1-866-893-8340). Note that for some of these services (Voice and Voice Carry Over), a user may also dial 711.

immediate

- 2) Provide an online reservation system built into the provider's website. Provide accessible formats for making reservations through the Federal Relay Service, Text Telephone (TTY), Video Phone, etc.
- 3) For each park area that requires a reservation, provide information on website reservation systems about accessible services and facilities.

short-term

21**Signage**

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

short-term

22**Website**

- 1) Provide and continue to update information on the park's website that accessible programs, services, and activities are available, 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

Tours, Programs, and Special Events

23

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

24

Sign Language Interpreters

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

long-term

25

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 of any handouts or waivers being provided.
- 2) Provide information on how people can contact the park for accommodations for special events, and release event announcements in a variety of accessible methods (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

Concessions and Partnerships

26

Park Partner, Lessee, and Concessionaire Services, Activities, and Programs

- 1) Prepare a standard operating procedure for 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) Architectural Barriers Act for Accessibility Standards apply to all lands funded by the federal government. Communicate with park partner and/or concessioners to ensure accessible services, activities, and programs are provided. The National Park Service will conduct an assessment, develop a transition plan, and address park partner concessioner services.

mid-term

CONCLUSION

Cabrillo 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 Cabrillo 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 Cabrillo National Monument will continue to work toward accommodating all park visitors while sustaining its legacy to preserve, protect, and interpret natural ecosystems and cultural resources of the park.

The Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan for Cabrillo 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 Cabrillo National Monument.

For visitors with mobility disabilities, access will be improved as they enter the park. Facilities, as well as numerous programs, services, and activities the park offers will be more universally accessible.

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 a broader array of formats that allow visitors with disabilities to participate fully. Some of those formats include, but are not limited to: large-print transcripts for printed materials, audio description for exhibits and films, assistive listening devices and sign language interpreters for ranger-led tours and programs, T-coil hearing loops for park films.

Over time, the results of this collective effort will make Cabrillo 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 CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT

As a national park, Cabrillo 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 Cabrillo 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/ADAREgs2010.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.

j. 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 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

CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT

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Ralph Jones, Chief Ranger
Keith Lambardo, Chief of Resources
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DENVER SERVICE CENTER

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Mindy Burke, Contract Editor
Marc Kochheiser, Landscape Architect
Kim Shafer, Project Manager and Landscape Architect
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APPENDIX D: 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 Cabrillo National Monument

Location: [Park Area]

Barrier:

Action taken:

Date work was completed:

PMIS Number(s) and Title(s):

Cost:

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

Submitted by:

Date:

APPENDIX E: 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.

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