

**ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND
TRANSITION PLAN
CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT
AND PRESERVE
IDAHO**

JUNE 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve'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 a National Park Service (NPS) interdisciplinary team, including planning, design, and construction professionals; and interpretive, resource, visitor safety, maintenance, and accessibility specialists. Site plans, photographs, and specific actions for identified park areas were developed. Associated time frames and implementation strategies were established to assist NPS park staff in scheduling and performing required actions and to document completed work. Park policies, practices, communication, and training needs were also addressed. The goals of the plan are to 1) document existing park barriers to accessibility for people with disabilities, 2) provide an effective approach for upgrading facilities, services, activities, and programs, and 3) instill a culture around creating universal access.

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

- 1) **Learn about the diversity of basaltic volcanic geological features and active geological processes** – Caves Area, Entrance Sign, Inferno Cone Trailhead, Lava Flow Campground, North Crater Flow Trail, North End Group Campground, Robert Limbert Visitor Center, Snow Cone / Spatter Cones Trailhead, Snow Cone Trail, and Tree Molds Trailhead Area.
- 2) **Appreciate the park's geology, caves, and kipukas** – Caves Area, Entrance Sign, Inferno Cone Trailhead, Lava Flow Campground, North Crater Flow Trail, North End Group Campground, Robert Limbert Visitor Center, Snow Cone / Spatter Cones Trailhead, Snow Cone Trail, and Tree Molds Trailhead Area.
- 3) **Explore the sagebrush steppe ecosystems of vegetated lava, and understand the interconnection between the geology of harsh volcanic terrain and high desert climate and the adaptation of wildlife to survive** – Caves Area, Devils Orchard Nature Trail, Entrance Sign, Inferno Cone Trailhead, Lava Flow Campground, North Crater Flow Trail, North End Group Campground, Robert Limbert Visitor Center, Snow Cone / Spatter Cones Trailhead, Snow Cone Trail, and Tree Molds Trailhead Area.
- 4) **Explore the largest remaining wilderness area within the Snake River Plain** – Entrance Sign, Robert Limbert Visitor Center, and Tree Molds Trailhead Area.
- 5) **Enjoy the panoramic views of the rugged and remote high desert landscape of the Great Rift Region and star filled skies at night** – Caves Area, Devils Orchard Nature Trail, Entrance Sign, Inferno Cone Trailhead, Lava Flow Campground, North Crater Flow Trail, North End

Group Campground, Old Man Picnic Area, Robert Limbert Visitor Center, Snow Cone / Spatter Cones Trailhead, Snow Cone Trail, Tree Molds Road Picnic Area, and Tree Molds Trailhead Area.

- 6) **Learn about the human history and connection to a harsh volcanic landscape** – Caves Area, Devils Orchard Nature Trail, Lava Flow Campground, and Robert Limbert Visitor Center.

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

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Recurring findings were generally identified for car parking, accessible paths of travel, outdoor recreation routes, hiking trails, and visitor information areas, such as kiosks, bulletin boards, interpretive panels and waysides. These findings included surfaces that were not firm and stable and slopes that exceeded allowable standards. Restrooms had a variety of features that did not meet required standards. Amenities such as tables, fire rings, trash and recycling receptacles, and water spigots did not always meet appropriate access route and clearance standards. Some informational and wayfinding signage was missing or lacked braille where required.

Other physical access issues where improvements are recommended include providing accessible parking for oversize vehicles and minor upgrades to picnic and trailhead areas. In addition, the Lava Flow Campground requires upgrades to accessible sites, and the North End Group campground requires the addition of accessible campsite features. Upgrades are also necessary at information desks and books stores. Assessments for trails not specifically identified in this plan will need to be conducted in the future. Refer to Appendix H: "Trail Assessment Protocol" for additional information on how hiking trails are assessed and what standards apply.

PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

Recurring findings related to program accessibility included font and contrast issues at interpretive waysides that require modifications to meet size and readability standards. In general, interpretive panels, waysides, publications, videos, and self-guided tours did not have alternate formats in braille, large print, open captioning, or audio or electronic formats. 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. Tactile exhibits were limited with only a few located at the Robert Limbert Visitor Center.

The park has many opportunities to improve programmatic access in ways that are both simple and impactful. Areas that could better serve visitors with disabilities through the addition of alternate formats include exhibits at the Robert Limbert Visitor Center, programs at the Lava Flow Campground, exhibits at self-guided interpretive sites, and

virtual tours of cave sites. Additional accessibility information could be added to the park's website to help visitors understand the types of programs available to visitors with disabilities.

PARKWIDE ACCESSIBILITY

Some of the more noteworthy parkwide accessibility challenges that were discussed by the planning team during the self-evaluation and assessment process include: constructing sustainable and accessible trails within a fragile volcanic landscape, providing accessible cave experiences, and improving accessibility while continuing to preserve natural and cultural resources.

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

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

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

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve strives to be inclusive and welcoming. There is a general awareness among park staff about accessibility needs, which is reflected in new planning and construction efforts and ongoing maintenance. Accessible trail experiences are currently provided or are being constructed at various locations in the park. Campsites, picnic areas, and seating areas with accessible features have been provided throughout the park as well. The park website provides general information on accessible facilities, experiences, and accommodations in the park. Park staff are aware of accessibility issues in their services, activities, and programs and are committed to making improvements to accommodate a wider diversity of visitors.

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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 structures. This park, Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve, 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.

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE DESCRIPTION

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve is in South Central Idaho in Blaine, Butte, Lincoln, Minidoka, and Power counties. It is within a one- to two-hour drive of Twin Falls, Idaho Falls, Pocatello, and other population centers along the Interstate 84 (I-84), I-86, and I-15 corridors. President Calvin Coolidge established Craters of the Moon National Monument on May 2, 1924, to protect the unusual landscapes of the Craters of the Moon Lava Field. This “lunar” landscape was thought to resemble that of the moon and was described in the presidential proclamation as “a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself.”

Since 1924, the park boundary has been adjusted and expanded numerous times. A 2000 presidential proclamation expanded Craters of the Moon National Monument from roughly 54,000 acres to approximately 753,000 acres to ensure protection of the Great Rift volcanic rift zone and its associated features. The proclamation also placed the lands under the administration of both the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), with each agency having primary management authority over separate portions. On August 2002, Public Law 107-213 designated the NPS portion of the expanded monument as a national preserve.

The three administrative units at Craters of the Moon include the BLM national monument, the NPS national monument, and the NPS national preserve. Cooperative interagency management of these units enhances public service and protection of nationally significant resources, while retaining many traditional uses of the land. This foundation document applies only to the two NPS-administered units.

The park contains the youngest and most geologically diverse section of basaltic lava terrain found on the Eastern Snake River Plain, an extensive area of volcanic formations that reaches across southern Idaho east to Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. It includes three distinct young lava fields: Craters of the Moon, Kings Bowl, and Wapi. The Craters of the Moon Lava Field is the largest basaltic lava field of predominantly Holocene age (less than 10,000 years old) in the conterminous United States.

The park also protects most of the Great Rift Region, which includes the numerous lava flows and other volcanic material from the Great Rift volcanic rift zone. It compares in significance to other volcanic rift zones such as those found in Hawaii and Iceland. The Great Rift varies in width between 1 and 5 miles; extends for more than 50 miles; and is the deepest known, land-based, volcanic rift in the world.

Many features and structures associated with basaltic volcanism are represented in the Great Rift region, including various kinds of lava flows, volcanic cones, and lava tubes. Other features include explosion pits, lava lakes, squeeze-ups, basalt mounds, an ash blanket, low shield volcanoes, and various lava tube cave features. Some lava flows within the Great Rift volcanic rift zone diverged around areas of older lava and rejoined downstream to form isolated islands of older terrain known as “kipukas.” In many instances, the expanse of rugged lava surrounding these small pockets of soil has protected the kipukas from people, animals, and even nonnative plants. As a result, these

kipukas represent some of the last undisturbed vegetation communities on the Snake River Plain.

Young (dominantly Holocene) lava flows and other features cover about 450,000 acres of the monument. The remaining 300,000 acres in the monument and preserve are also volcanic in origin, but older in age and covered with a thicker mantle of soil. This older terrain supports a sagebrush (*Artemisia* spp.) steppe ecosystem consisting of diverse communities of grasses, sagebrush, and other shrubs and provides habitat for a variety of wildlife. This area also includes lava tube caves, older volcanic formations, and volcanic buttes.

Approximately 95% of the park is a wilderness study area or designated wilderness. The Craters of the Moon National Wilderness Area, designated in 1970, is located south of U.S. Highway 20/26/93 (U.S. 20/26/93) within the monument. A substantial portion of each of four wilderness study areas within the park includes lava flows administered by the National Park Service. The Bureau of Land Management manages 96,600 acres of the wilderness study area adjacent to the NPS-managed areas.

Both the Great Rift Region and sagebrush steppe ecosystems contain a wealth of cultural resources. Prehistoric hunting and plant gathering areas, along with food storage areas, date back to around 8,000 years ago, well before the last volcanic eruptions, which were probably witnessed by the Shoshone people. Resources from the more recent past represent the land's history of Basque sheepherding camps, cattle grazing, exploration, and recreation.

Most visitor and educational opportunities are located in the northern part of the park near U.S. 20/26/93 between the "gateway" communities of Carey and Arco, Idaho. In addition to guided walks and programs by NPS staff, the park has several self-guided trails with wayside exhibits and a seven-mile loop drive. Park facilities include a visitor center complex, which consists of a campground, museum, and bookstore, as well as the park headquarters.

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

In 2014, Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve 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 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve 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 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve.

Park Purpose

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve protects a vast “weird and scenic landscape” with remarkable and diverse volcanic features, sagebrush steppe ecosystems, and wilderness that provides opportunities to explore, understand, and value the rugged and remote high desert landscape of the Great Rift Region.

Park Significance

The following significance statements have been identified for Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve.

- Active as recently as 2,000 years ago, the Craters of the Moon lava field is the largest post-ice age basaltic lava field in the lower 48 states. The lava field contains a remarkable and unusual diversity of exquisitely preserved basaltic volcanic features.
- The Great Rift is the deepest known, land-based, open volcanic rift in the world and is nearly all contained within the park. It is also one of the longest volcanic rifts in the continental United States.
- Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve contains more than 500 kipukas, or isolated vegetation communities surrounded by lava, largely undisturbed by modern human activity. These communities are key benchmarks for scientific study of long-term ecological change in sagebrush steppe ecosystems.
- The combination of harsh, young volcanic terrain and extremes of a high desert climate have produced a diversity of habitats where plant succession is easily observed and where wildlife display remarkable adaptations that allow them to survive.
- As one of the first two simultaneously designated wilderness areas in the national park system, Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve is also the largest remaining area within the Snake River Plain that retains wilderness character. The monument and preserve, combined with the BLM-managed monument, encompasses more than one-half million acres of undeveloped federal land.
- Clean air offers visitors expansive scenic views of the high desert and surrounding mountains, which change dramatically with the seasons and from day to the dark night skies.
- For thousands of years, people have explored, used, pondered, and even avoided this vast “weird and scenic landscape.” Members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe and the descendants of those who passed this way on Goodale’s Cutoff on the Oregon Trail retain enduring human connections to the landscape. Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve continues to inspire these lasting impressions.

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 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve 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 all park programs were considered in the plan. 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. A transition plan was drafted documenting the barriers and setting forth a strategy for removing them.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

One of the goals of the plan is to increase accessibility awareness and understanding among staff and volunteers of Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve. 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.

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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 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve to ensure that planned improvements were prioritized to best increase overall access to the experiences available.

- 1) Learn about the diversity of basaltic volcanic geological features and active geological processes.
- 2) Appreciate the park’s geology, caves, and kipukas.
- 3) Explore the sagebrush steppe ecosystems of vegetated lava, and understand the interconnection between the geology of harsh volcanic terrain and high desert climate and the adaptation of wildlife to survive.
- 4) Explore the largest remaining wilderness area within the Snake River Plain.
- 5) Enjoy the panoramic views of the rugged and remote high desert landscape of the Great Rift Region and star-filled skies at night.
- 6) Learn about the human history and connection to a harsh volcanic landscape.

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 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve 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

During step 3, all services, activities, and programs within each park area were identified. This process ensured that during step 4 all visitor amenities within a park area, including both physical and programmatic elements, were reviewed for accessibility. The comprehensive lists of services, activities, and programs were the basis for conducting the 13 assessments and documenting all elements as they pertained 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.

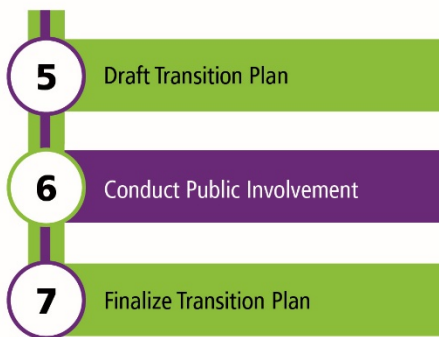
Existing conditions and barriers to services, activities, and programs were discussed on-site by the assessment team. The assessment team then developed a reasonable range of recommended actions for consideration, including solutions that would provide universal access. Barrier-specific solutions, as 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 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve transition plan. Each step is further described in the following text.

TRANSITION PLAN



Step 5: Draft Transition Plan

The next step of the process was drafting 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 plan recommends accessibility improvements, identifies improvement time frames, and identifies responsible parties for such actions.

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

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

immediate

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

short-term

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

mid-term

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

long-term

Step 6: Conduct Public Involvement

Public involvement occurs 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.

Step 7: Finalize Transition Plan

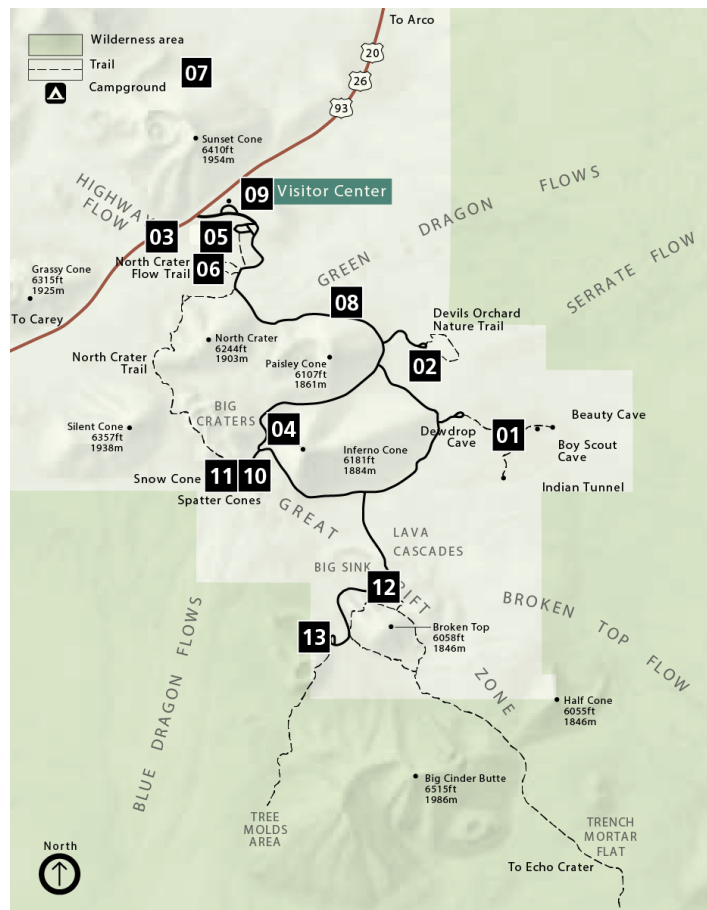
After the comment period has closed, the park will analyze all comments to determine if any revisions to the plan are necessary. Those revisions will be made before the implementation strategy is finalized. Once finalized, a notification will be sent to the public to announce the plan's availability.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE

PARK AREAS ASSESSED

All key park experiences at Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve 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) Caves Area
 - a. Parking Lot
 - b. Trail to Dewdrop Cave
 - c. Trail to Indian Tunnel
 - d. Trail to Boy Scout Cave and Beauty Cave
- 2) Devils Orchard Nature Trail
- 3) Entrance Sign
- 4) Inferno Cone Trailhead
- 5) Lava Flow Campground
 - a. Campground
 - b. Amphitheater
 - c. Campground Connector Trail
- 6) North Crater Flow Trail
- 7) North End Group Campground
- 8) Old Man Picnic Area
- 9) Robert Limbert Visitor Center
- 10) Snow Cone / Spatter Cones Trailhead
- 11) Snow Cone Trail
- 12) Tree Molds Road Picnic Area
- 13) Tree Molds Trailhead



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 workspaces to be accessible. In the event an employee with a disability is hired by Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve, 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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CAVES AREA

Parking Lot Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Caves Area is connected to five key park experiences, including volcanic geological processes, appreciate the park's geology, natural resources and processes, panoramic views and the night sky, and human history. The trailhead serves as the staging area for one of the most popular attractions in the park, the lava tubes and caves. The area includes a large, paved parking lot for car and oversized-vehicle parking; three picnic areas; restrooms; trashcans; and information about the cave trail. The 1.6-mile Cave Trail is paved and generally has gentle slopes; however, there are some short sections that are steeper. The trail connects four lava tubes—Dewdrop Cave, Boy Scout Cave, Beauty Cave, and Indian Tunnel—and follows the undulating surface of the lava flow. While walking to the caves, visitors have the opportunity to see up close the rippled and rolling basalt surface where lava flowed for an extended period of time. The first cave visitors reach is Dewdrop Cave, which can be viewed from the trail. From there, the trail forks to Indian Tunnel or to Boy Scout Cave and Beauty Cave. The car parking stall near the restroom is generally level; however, it lacks signage. The restrooms are generally accessible, but some accessory items need minor adjustments. Slumping has occurred along the outdoor recreation access routes through the picnic areas where the concrete path and the natural surface material meet. Picnic areas provided have some tables with integrated wheelchair seating and firm surfaces. Slopes along the trail can be reduced at landings in front of the interpretive waysides and adjacent to the benches that dot the Cave Area Trail. The park plans to improve the Cave Area trail based on the success of the North Crater Flow Trail improvements and discussed long-term plans to increase access to Beauty Cave.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking (near restroom)

- 1) Post identification signs at 60" minimum above the ground surface measuring to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on the parking stall that is van accessible.

short-term

- 2) Restripe the parking surface so that the van parking space is 11' wide minimum with an access aisle adjoining the stall along the curbside that measures 5' wide minimum.

mid-term

02 Trash and Recycling Receptacles

- 1) Provide a firm and stable clear ground space in front of the trash cans. Clear space shall measure 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions or 5% on surfaces other than concrete, asphalt, or boards if required for drainage.

mid-term

03 Accessible Route

- 1) Repair the sidewalk so the gap between panels is no wider than 1/2" and the change in grade is no larger than 1/4".

mid-term

04 Restroom

- 1) Install braille signage on latch side of the restroom door with tactile characters between 48" and 60" above the finish floor. Clear floor space below this sign shall be 18" by 18" minimum.
- 2) Relocate the toilet paper dispenser so that the outlet of the dispenser is located a maximum of 48" above the finished floor and a minimum of 12" of space between the top of the bar and the bottom of the dispenser if the dispenser projects more than 4" from the wall.

immediate

05 Picnic Area (near restrooms)

- 1) Improve two picnic tables to be accessible. Disperse picnic units throughout the trailhead and connect them to other surrounding amenities via an outdoor recreation access route.

mid-term

06 Picnic Area (near trailhead)

- 1) Grade the aggregate up to the edge of the concrete to make the trailhead accessible.

mid-term

07

Car Parking (near trailhead)

- 1) Install two separate identification signs in front of the parking stall mounted 60" minimum above the ground surface measuring to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on the parking stall that is van accessible.

short-term

08

Picnic Area (near RV Parking)

- 1) Provide a curb ramp with a maximum running slope of 8.33% and a maximum cross slope of 2%. Provide curb ramp flares with a maximum running slope of 10%.

mid-term

CAVES AREA

Trail to Dewdrop Cave Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Trailhead Sign

- 1) Provide a firm and stable clear ground space for a forward or side approach, 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

mid-term

02 Hiking Trail

- 1) As feasible, improve the trail to be 36" wide minimum and have a maximum cross slope of 2% or 5% if the surface is other than concrete, asphalt, or boards for the purpose of drainage. Running slope is not to exceed 8.33% for a maximum of 200', 10% for a maximum of 30', or 12% for a maximum of 10'.

short-term

03 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Provide a firm and stable clear ground space for a forward or side approach at each wayside, 30" by 48" minimum, at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

short-term

04 Benches

- 1) Provide a firm and stable clear ground space adjacent to the bench, 36" by 48" minimum, at a 2% maximum slope in all directions with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

short-term

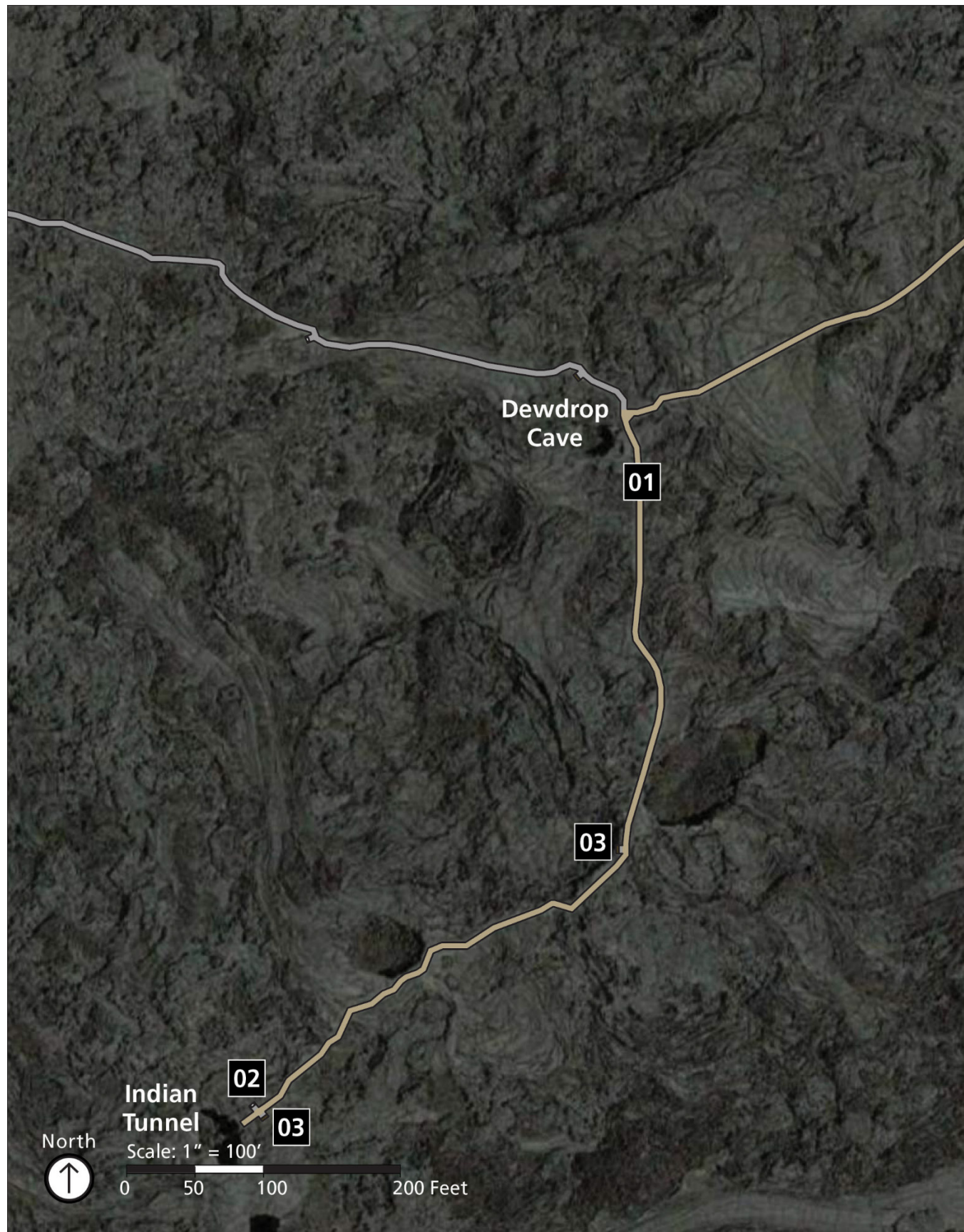
05 Viewing Area

- 1) Provide at least one accessible viewing space at each distinct viewing location. Railing or fencing in front of the viewing space shall be 32" maximum in height. The viewing accessible area shall have a firm and stable surface, 36" by 48" for a forward or parallel approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, and with one side adjoining the trail.

short-term

CAVES AREA

Trail to Indian Tunnel Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Hiking Trail

- 1) When the trail is improved, ensure that the trail is 36" minimum in width at a 2% maximum cross slope or 5% if the surface is anything other than concrete, asphalt, or board for the purpose of drainage. Running slope is not to exceed 8.33% for a maximum of 200', 10% for a maximum of 30', or 12% for a maximum of 10'. Provide resting intervals as appropriate at the top and bottom of segments of trail that have running slopes above 5%.

short-term

02 Interpretive Wayside "Collapse"

- 1) Provide a firm and stable, clear ground space for a forward or side approach, 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

short-term

03 Benches

- 1) Provide a firm and stable, clear ground space adjacent to the bench, 36" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

short-term

CAVES AREA

Trail to Boy Scout Cave and Beauty Cave Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Hiking Trail

- 1) When the trail is improved, ensure the trail is 36" minimum in width at a 2% maximum cross slope or 5% if the surface is anything other than concrete, asphalt, or board for the purpose of drainage. Running slope is not to exceed 8.33% for a maximum of 200', 10% for a maximum of 30', or 12% for a maximum of 10'. Provide resting intervals as appropriate at the top and bottom of segments of trail that have running slopes above 5%.

short-term

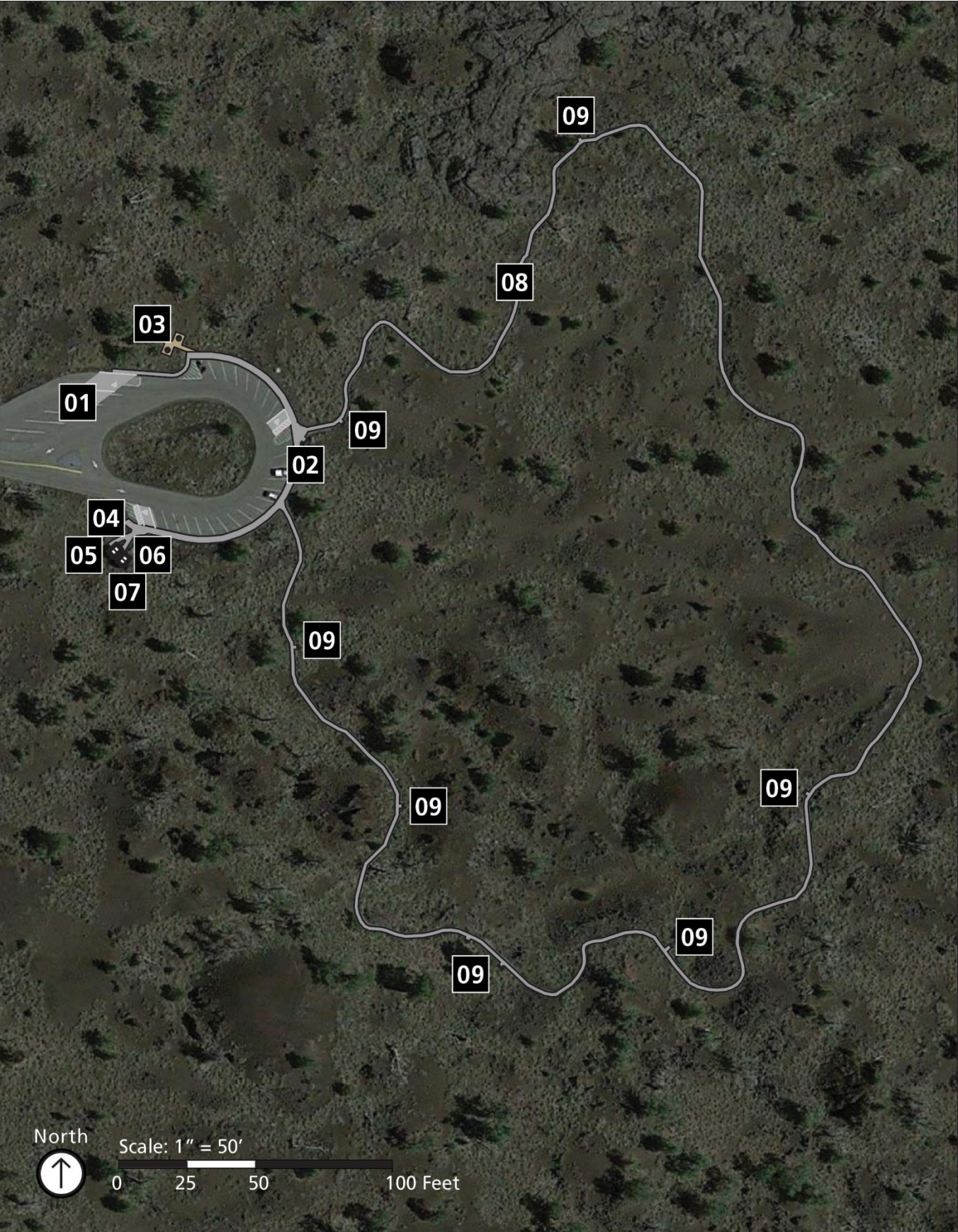
02 Interpretive Wayside "Boy Scout Cave"

- 1) Provide a firm and stable clear ground space for a forward or side approach, 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

short-term

DEVILS ORCHARD NATURE TRAIL

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Devils Orchard Nature Trail is connected to three key park experiences, including natural resources and processes, panoramic views and the night sky, and human history. The trailhead area has a parking lot, picnic area, restrooms, interpretive wayside exhibits, and hiking trail. The half-mile paved nature trail goes through cinder gardens and large lava fragments and has interpretive waysides dotted along the route. Features at the site are generally accessible and require only minor modifications. Three van parking spaces are provided and have firm and stable surfaces and slopes that are level. Routes connecting parking to restrooms, picnic areas, and the trailhead are paved and generally have gradual slopes. The restrooms have paved routes and ample turning space. The picnic areas have tables with integrated wheelchair seating and firm, stable surfaces. The Nature Trail has relatively gentle slopes, but there are a few areas with higher slopes and some wide joints in the concrete along the route. A bench is provided on the trail in a shaded resting area and includes a level pad and seat back. Six interpretive wayside exhibits are found along the trail and provide information in an easily legible format. The waysides can be improved by providing level landings that do not overlap the hiking trail.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Recreational Vehicle and Oversized-Vehicle Parking Area

- 1) Improve the curb ramp to have 8.33% maximum running slope and a 2% maximum cross slope. The curb ramp flares shall have 10% maximum running slopes.

mid-term

02 Benches

- 1) Provide a firm and stable clear ground space adjacent to the bench, 36" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

mid-term

03 Picnic Area

- 1) Provide 36" of clear ground space around all usable sides of the picnic table measured from the back side of the benches. The surface shall be firm, stable, and not exceed a 2% slope in all directions.
- 2) Replace the picnic table with a unit that has integrated wheelchair seating spaces 30" by 48" minimum and extended tabletop surfaces with 27" minimum height and 11" minimum depth knee clearance.

immediate

04 Accessible Route (to men's restroom)

- 1) Remove the door stop to ensure that the bottom 10" of the door has a smooth surface. Operable door hardware shall be located at 34" minimum and 48" maximum above the finished floor. Door closures and doorstops shall be located 78" minimum above the finished floor.

immediate

05 Men's Restroom

- 1) Install braille signage on latch side of the restroom door with tactile characters between 48" and 60" above the finish floor. Clear floor space below this sign shall be 18" by 18" minimum.
- 2) Relocate the toilet paper dispenser so that the outlet of the dispenser is located a maximum of 48" above the finished floor and a minimum of 12" of space between the top of the bar and the bottom of the dispenser if the dispenser projects more than 4" from the wall.

immediate

06 Accessible Route (to women's restroom)

- 1) Improve the route from the accessible parking stall to the restroom to have a 5% maximum running slope and a 2% maximum cross slope.

mid-term

- 2) Remove the door stop to ensure the bottom 10" of the door has a smooth surface. Operable door hardware shall be located at 34" minimum and 48" maximum above the finished floor. Door closures and doorstops shall be located 78" minimum above the finished floor.

immediate

07 Women's Restroom

- 1) Install braille signage on latch side of the restroom door with tactile characters between 48" and 60" above the finish floor. Clear floor space below this sign shall be 18" by 18" minimum.
- 2) Relocate the toilet paper dispenser so that the outlet of the dispenser is located a maximum of 48" above the finished floor and a minimum of 12" of space between the top of the bar and the bottom of the dispenser if the dispenser projects more than 4" from the wall.

immediate

08

Hiking Trail

- 1) As feasible, improve the trail to be 36" wide minimum at a 2% maximum cross slope or 5% if the surface is other than concrete, asphalt, or boards for the purpose of drainage.
- 2) Correct the gap between the concrete panels so that the opening does not exceed 1/2".

mid-term

09

Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Provide a firm and stable, clear ground space for a forward or side approach, 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

mid-term

ENTRANCE SIGN

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Entrance Sign is connected to five key park experiences: volcanic geological processes, appreciate the park's geology, natural resources and processes, wilderness within the Snake River Plain, and panoramic views and the night sky. There are several roadside pull-offs located outside the park boundary that provide opportunities for visitors to get out of their cars for scenic views and interpretation through wayside exhibits on their way to other areas in the park. The entrance sign is the only pull-off maintained by the park. Stopping at the sign for a photograph is an important park experience, and the park has shown commitment to making improvements in this area. A paved ramp and level landing in front of the sign allows visitors to pose safely at the sign. The parking area is paved and has generally level surfaces. The paved outdoor recreation access route from the parking area to the interpretive wayside and entrance sign has mild slopes and only a minor lip in the concrete. The interpretive wayside is easily legible, but the addition of a firm, stable, and level, clear space would better allow visitors to pause and read the panel.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide a van-accessible parking stall. The van-accessible stall shall be 11' wide with a 5' access aisle. The access aisle and car parking area shall be firm and stable at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Correct the lip at the entry so that the change in level does not exceed 1/2" measured from the ground surface to the highest vertical point.

mid-term

03 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Provide a firm and stable, clear ground space for a forward or side approach, 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, with one side of the space adjoining the access route.

mid-term

INFERNO CONE TRAILHEAD

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Inferno Cone Trailhead is connected to four key park experiences: volcanic geological processes, appreciate the park's geology, natural resources and processes, and panoramic views and the night sky. This trailhead and overlook area offers magnificent panoramic views of the Great Rift, the volcanic area preserved by Craters of the Moon National Monument, stretching across lava fields, cinder cones, and distant mountain ranges. The Inferno Cone looms large adjacent to the trailhead, and adventurous visitors can take the informal trail to the top. The trailhead is mostly accessible with relatively level routes from the parking areas to the large interpretive wayside and viewing area and to the Inferno Cone trail. Improving the oversized, accessible parking stalls to have a level surface would benefit many users, and minor updates are needed to the level landings in front of the trailhead signs and to the interpretive waysides.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Recreational Vehicle and Oversized-Vehicle Parking

- 1) Improve the parking stall to have a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

02 Trailhead Sign

- 1) Move sign to accessible location or create a bump out to provide a firm and stable, clear ground space for a forward or side approach, 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

mid-term

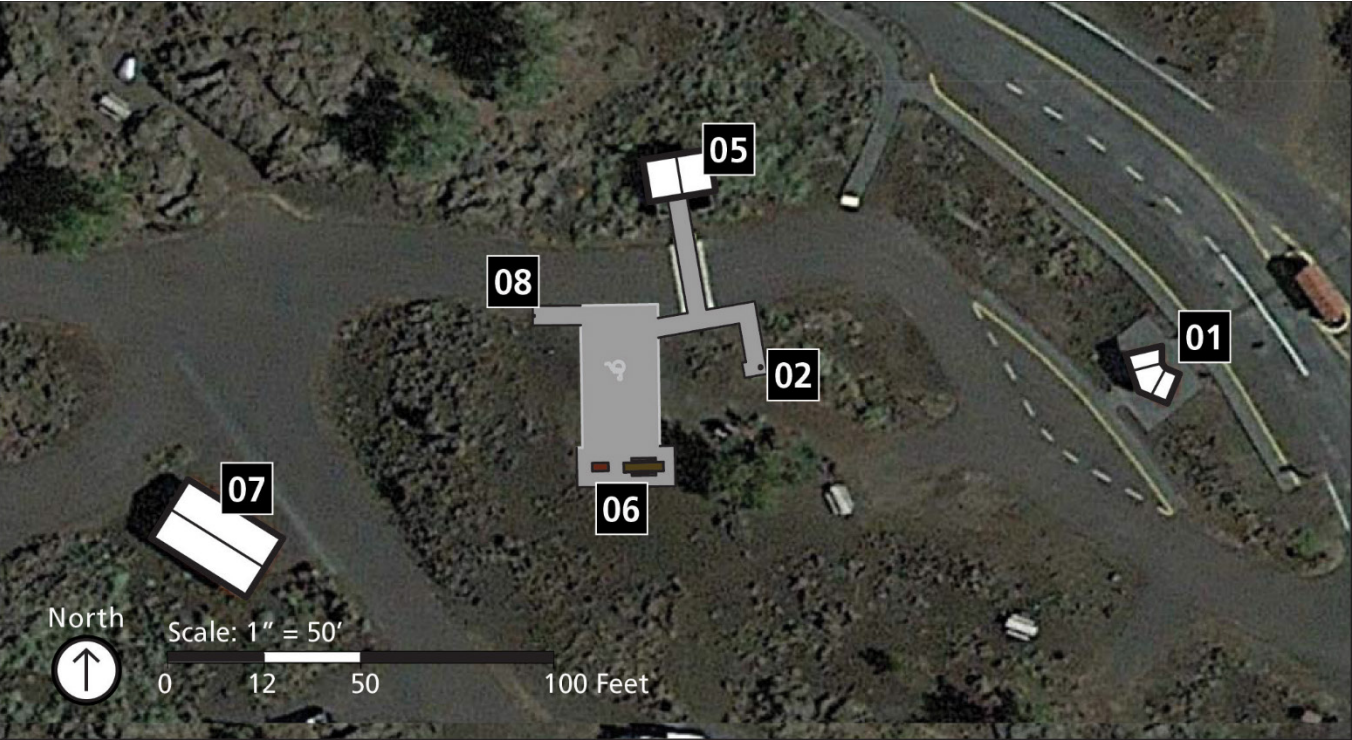
03 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) As a best practice, provide waysides that use sans serif fonts, no italics, no all caps, 24-point minimum font, and images with 70% contrasting images and text.

mid-term

LAVA FLOW CAMPGROUND

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Lava Flow Campground is connected to five key park experiences, including volcanic geological processes, appreciate the park's geology, natural resources and processes, panoramic views and the night sky, and human history. It is the primary campground for visitors to Craters of the Moon and works on a first come, first served reservation system through the fee station at the campground entrance. The campsites are surrounded by a young lava flow near the visitor center, and there are potable water spigots, restrooms, charcoal grills, and picnic tables for use. The four accessible campsites include a paved pull-in parking spot, picnic table, and a grill on a relative level natural surface. The campground amphitheater hosts special programs and can be improved with additional accessible seating provided in well-dispersed locations. The connector trail from the Visitor Center to the Lava Campground is a paved, 0.25-mile trail adjacent to Loop Road. The trail is well shaded and has surfaces that are level, firm and stable, and generally pleasant to walk along, with interpretive waysides, and benches. Providing passing spaces along the route and removing curbs at benches and interpretive wayside exhibits would improve access to these features.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Fee Station

- 1) Provide firm and stable, clear ground space in front of the recycling bins and trash dumpsters. Clear space shall measure 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, or a 5% on surfaces other than concrete, asphalt, or boards, if required for drainage.

mid-term

02 Water Hydrants

- 1) Provide a firm and stable clear ground space adjacent to the water hydrant, 72" by 48" minimum with the long side of the space adjoining or overlapping the outdoor recreation access route. The clear ground space shall be located so the waterspout is between 11" and 12" from the rear center of the long side of the space. It shall be a 2% maximum slope in all directions or 5% if necessary for drainage.
- 2) If feasible, replace water hydrants with units that are operable with a closed fist and no more than 5 pounds of force.
- 3) Install a drain grate over the rocks. Grate openings shall be less than 1/2" in diameter.

mid-term

03 Community Bear Box

- 1) Provide firm and stable, clear ground space in front of the recycling bins and trash dumpsters. Clear space shall measure 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions or 5% on surfaces other than concrete, asphalt, or boards, if required for drainage.

mid-term

04 Trash and Recycling Receptacles

- 1) Move the trash cans to an accessible location or provide an outdoor recreation access route, 36" minimum in width and at 5% where feasible and not to exceed 8.33% maximum slope.

mid-term

05 Restroom (pit toilet)

- 1) Relocate the toilet paper dispenser so that the outlet of the dispenser is located a maximum of 48" above the finished floor and a minimum of 12" of space between the top of the bar and the bottom of the dispenser if the dispenser projects more than 4" from the wall.
- 2) Add door pulls on the inside and outside of the accessible compartment doors.
- 3) Install handrails that comply with ABAAS 505 on ramps with a rise greater than 6".

immediate

06 Picnic Area (at accessible campsites #3, #34, and #35)

- 1) Provide 36" of clear ground space around all usable sides of the picnic table measured from the back side of the benches. The surface shall be firm, stable, and not exceed a 2% slope in any direction.

mid-term

Grill (at accessible campsites #3, #34, and #35)

- 1) Grills shall have 4' of firm and stable, clear ground space on all sides centered on the grill with slopes that do not exceed 2% in any direction.

mid-term

Tag Holder / Receipt Box (at accessible campsites #3, #34, and #35)

- 1) Harden the outdoor recreation access route to the tag holder so that it has a firm and stable surface.

mid-term

07

Restroom (log cabin restroom)

- 1) Provide an accessible stall at a minimum of 56" by 60" with stall doors, grab bars, toilet paper dispenser, and a toilet that complies with ABAAS 603-606 and 609.

long-term

08

Accessible Route (Mission 66 restrooms service sink room)

- 1) Improve the service sink landing threshold to be 1/4" maximum or 1/2" maximum with a beveled edge.

immediate

Shelf (Mission 66 restrooms service sink room)

- 1) Relocate the shelf so it is located 15" minimum and 48" maximum above the finished floor.

immediate

09

Signage (Mission 66 restrooms)

- 1) Install braille signage on the latch side of the restroom door with tactile characters between 48" and 60" above the finish floor. Clear floor space below this sign shall be 18" by 18" minimum.

immediate

Mirror (Mission 66 restrooms)

- 1) Relocate mirror so that the bottom of the reflective surface is 40" maximum above the finished floor if above countertops, and 35" maximum if above the finished floor.

immediate

Toilet Compartment (Mission 66 restrooms)

- 1) Add door pulls on the inside and outside of the accessible compartment doors. Ensure that door pulls are operable with one hand; do not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist; and no more than 5 pounds of force.

immediate

Urinal (Mission 66 men's restroom)

- 1) Relocate or install a new urinal with its rim a maximum of 17" above the floor or ground.

long-term

Grab Bars (Mission 66 men's restroom)

- 1) Move the rear wall grab bar so it is located with 12" of the length towards the wall side of the toilet measured from the centerline of the toilet and 24" minimum towards the open side of the toilet. The grab bar must be 36" minimum in length and installed between 33" minimum and 36" maximum from the finished floor.
- 2) Remove the vertical grab bar.

immediate

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LAVA FLOW CAMPGROUND

Amphitheater Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Seating

- 1) Provide wheelchair spaces that are 36" by 48" minimum for a forward approach with a firm and stable surface at a 2% maximum slope in any direction. Wheelchair spaces must adjoin and may not overlap accessible routes.

mid-term

02 Trash and Recycling Receptacles

- 1) Create a paved concrete pad for the trash can that provides firm and stable clear ground space in front of the trashcan. Clear space shall measure 30" by 48" minimum, at a 2% maximum slope in all directions or 5% on surfaces other than concrete, asphalt, or boards if required for drainage.

mid-term

LAVA FLOW CAMPGROUND

Connector Trail Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Provide passing spaces, 60" by 60" minimum every 200' minimum. The passing spaces may not overlap the outdoor recreation access route when the route is less than 60" wide. As feasible, consider improving the connector trail to be 60" minimum width.
- 2) Provide a clear ground space of 36" in front of the bench that does not overlap into the path of travel. The path of travel shall be a minimum of 36" wide. The clear space shall not exceed a 2% maximum slope in any direction or 5% if the surface is other than concrete, asphalt, or board, and is required for drainage purposes. Provide a firm and stable, clear ground space for companion seating, positioned near the bench and measuring 36" by 48" minimum, with one side adjoining the trail. Slopes shall not exceed 2% in any direction. Provide a forward approach of 30" by 48" minimum for interpretive waysides. Level landings and forward approaches may not overlap the access route.

mid-term

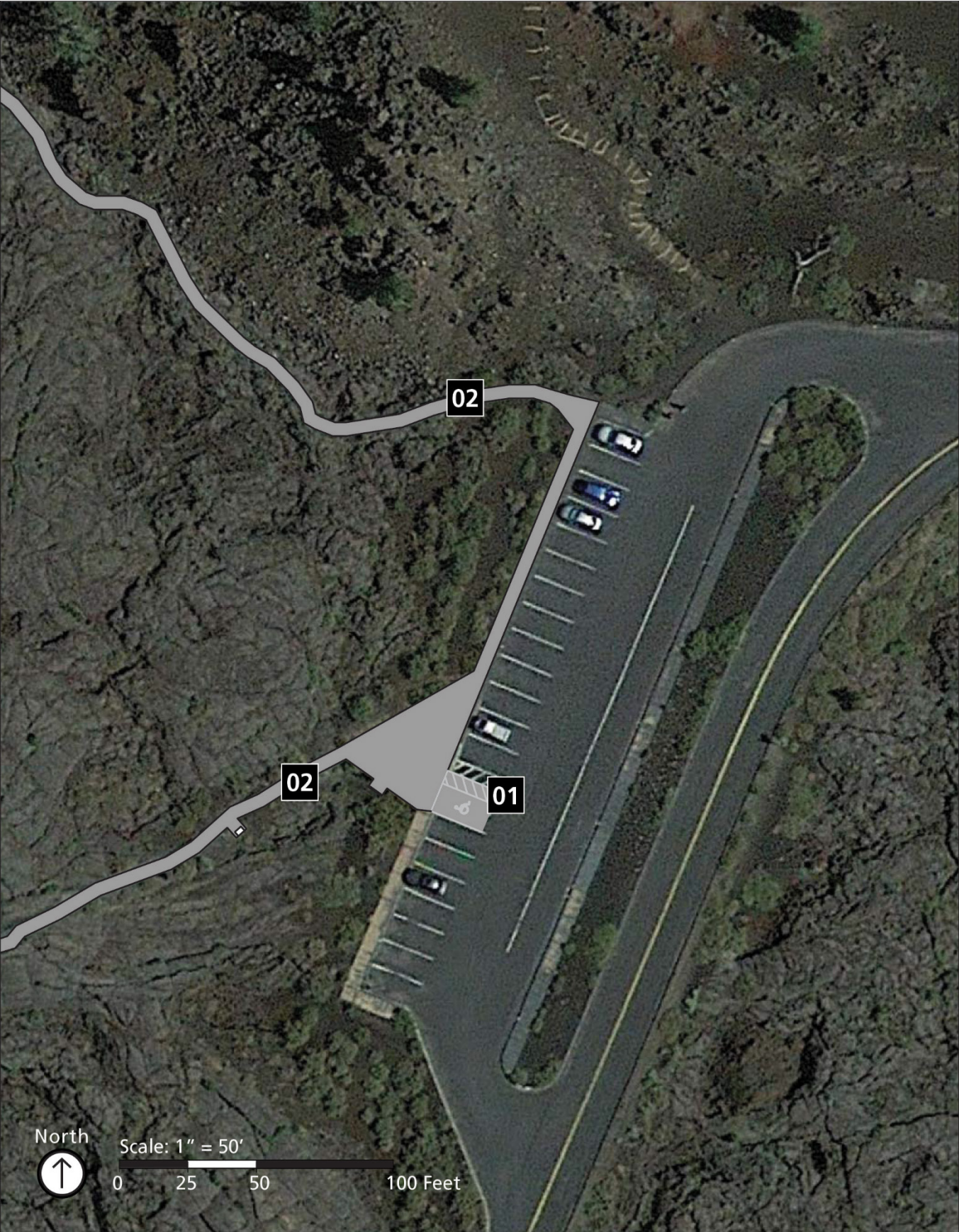
02 Benches

- 1) As the trail is improved, provide curb ramps and clear ground space so that the benches are accessible from the outdoor recreation access route.

mid-term

NORTH CRATER FLOW TRAIL

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The North Crater Flow Trail is connected to four key park experiences, including volcanic geological processes, appreciate the park's geology, natural resources and processes, and panoramic views and the night sky. The area includes a parking lot with van parking, trailhead signage, and two trailheads for the 0.25-mile North Crater Loop Trail. The trail crosses one of the youngest flows and gives visitors the opportunity to see the monoliths that were left in the landscape. Although not complete at the time of assessment, the North Crater Flow Trail was recently reconstructed to better protect the fragile lava flow and provide firm and stable walking surfaces, gentle grades, trail width suitable for wheelchairs, resting areas with benches, and interpretive panels with level clear space. Trailhead signage includes information on the trail surface, width, and slopes. The parking lot is paved and has designated parking with minor slopes. Reduction of slopes and adjustments to signage would improve conditions at the designated parking.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Resurface or redesign the parking lot to ensure that slopes at accessible parking locations and the access aisles that serve them do not exceed a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

mid-term

- 2) Move the identifying sign so that it is in front of the accessible parking stall. The sign shall be mounted 60" minimum above the ground surface measuring to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on the parking stall that is van accessible.

short-term

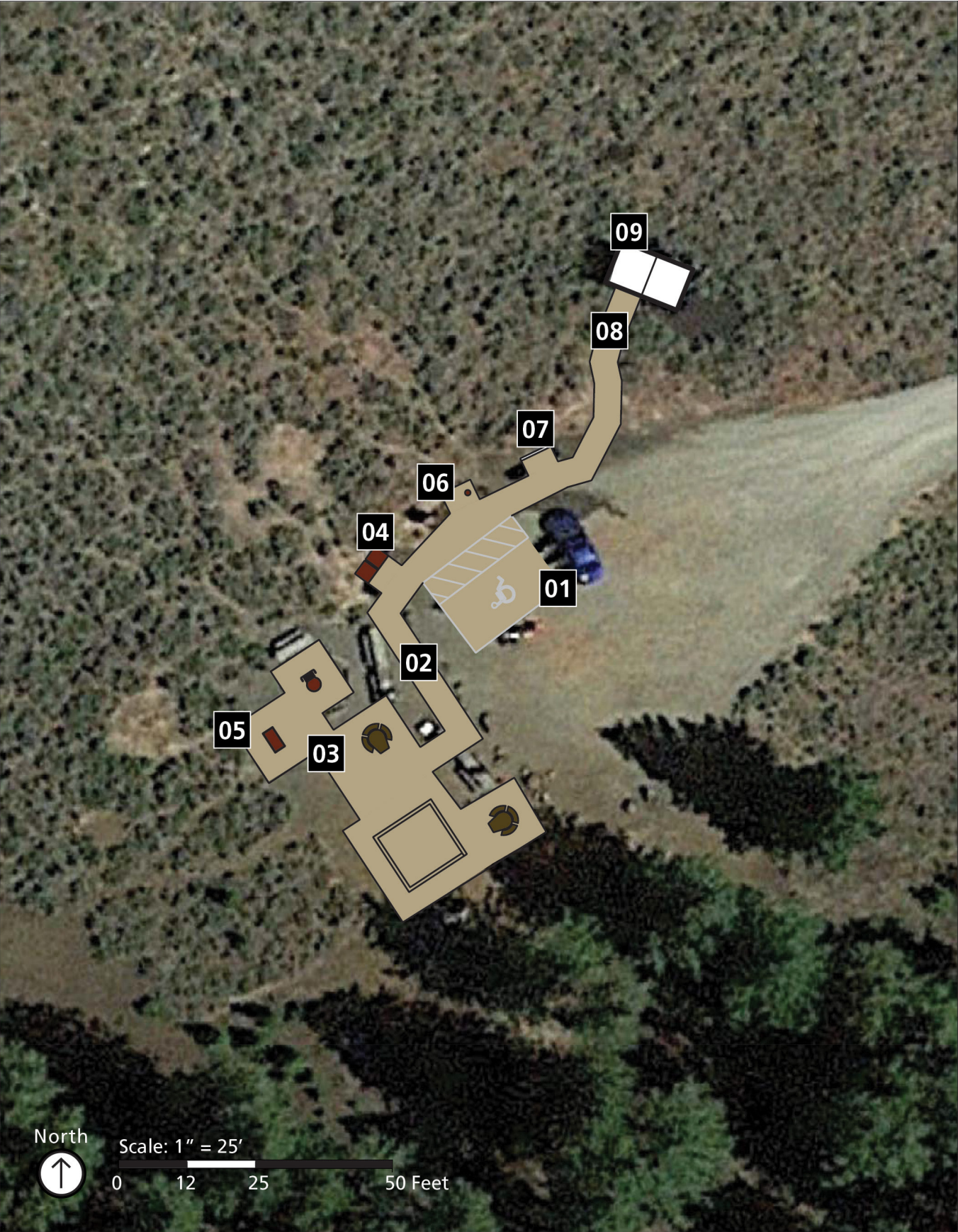
02 Hiking Trail

- 1) Ensure that the improved trail will have passing intervals every 1,000'.
- 2) As feasible, improve the trail to be 36" wide minimum and have a 2% maximum cross slope or 5% if the surface is other than concrete, asphalt, or boards for the purpose of drainage. Running slope is not to exceed 8.33% for a maximum of 200', 10% for a maximum of 30', or 12% for a maximum of 10'.

immediate

NORTH END GROUP CAMPGROUND

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

North End Group Campground is connected to one key park experience, panoramic views and the night sky. The campground is located in a remote location in the northern portion of the monument, across the highway from the visitor center. The landscape extends into the foothills of the Pioneer Mountains and includes older cinder cones that are densely vegetated. Public access to the North End is restricted, and visitors must obtain a free permit to visit. The North End Group Campground is the only group campground at Craters of the Moon and is available by reservation through Recreation.gov. The campground includes a vault toilet, potable water spigot, picnic areas, grills, trash receptacles, community bear box, parking area on natural surface, and outdoor recreation access routes. The campground is minimally developed and has varied surface and slope conditions, which can make the area difficult to access. Improving the outdoor recreation access route to be firm and stable, designating an accessible parking stall, and developing at least one site at the group campground to have accessible features would better accommodate visitors with disabilities.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide a van-accessible parking stall. The van-accessible stall shall be 11' wide with a 5' access aisle. The access aisle and car parking area shall be firm and stable at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) As feasible, improve the route to have a firm and stable surface 36" minimum width at a 2% maximum cross slope and a 5% maximum running slope wherever possible.

mid-term

03 Campground

- 1) As North End Group Campground does not have designated accessible campsites, improve at least two campsite areas to meet the ABAAS scoping requirement.

mid-term

04 **Trash and Recycling Receptacles**

- 1) Provide firm and stable, clear ground space in front of the trash and recycling cans. Clear space shall measure 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions or 5% on surfaces other than concrete, asphalt, or boards, if required for drainage.

mid-term

05 **Community Bear Box**

- 1) Provide firm and stable, clear ground space in front of the bear box. Clear space shall measure 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions or 5% on surfaces other than concrete, asphalt, or boards if required for drainage.

mid-term

06 **Water Hydrants**

- 1) Provide a firm and stable, clear ground space adjacent to the water hydrant, 72" by 48" minimum with the long side of the space adjoining or overlapping the outdoor recreation access route. The clear ground space shall be located so the waterspout is between 11" and 12" from the rear center of the long side of the space. Clear ground space shall have a 2% maximum slope in all directions or 5% on surfaces other than concrete, asphalt, or boards if required for drainage.
- 2) As feasible, replace water hydrants with units that are operable with a closed fist and no more than 5 pounds of force.

mid-term

07 **Informational Kiosk**

- 1) Provide a firm and stable, clear ground space at the kiosk for a forward or side approach, 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.
- 2) As feasible, replace the kiosk with a unit that has operable parts within a reach range 15" minimum and 48" maximum from the ground. The bottom of the kiosk should be no higher than 30" from the ground.
- 3) As a best practice, provide content and information that use sans serif fonts, no italics, no all caps, 24-point minimum font, and images with 70% contrasting images and text.

immediate

08

Accessible Route (to restroom)

- 1) Repair the sidewalk so the openings are no wider than 1/2 " and the vertical change in level is no greater than 1/4 ".

mid-term

- 2) Remove the doorstop to ensure that the bottom 10 " of the door has a smooth surface. Operable door hardware shall be located at 34 " minimum and 48 " maximum above the finished floor. Door closures and doorstops shall be located 78 " minimum above the finished floor.

immediate

09

Restroom

- 1) Relocate the toilet paper dispenser so that the outlet of the dispenser is located a maximum of 48 " above the finished floor and a minimum of 12 " of space between the top of the bar and the bottom of the dispenser if the dispenser projects more than 4 " from the wall.
- 2) Move the storage box so there is 60 " by 56 " minimum clear ground space around the toilet.
- 3) Develop a standard operating procedure to ensure that staff monitor the restroom to provide clear ground space.

immediate

OLD MAN PICNIC AREA

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Old Man Picnic Area is connected to one key park experience, panoramic views and the night sky. The picnic area is located at a small pull-off and features parking, trash receptacles, and picnic tables on a relatively level surface in the shade. A designated accessible parking space and a curb ramp to the picnic area would improve access to the picnic tables. The surface of the outdoor recreation access route is a loose, natural aggregate surface. Two picnic tables that have integrated wheelchair seating spaces are provided at the site. With minor improvements, a more accessible picnicking experience can be provided.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide a van-accessible parking stall. The van-accessible stall shall be 11' wide with a 5' access aisle. The access aisle and car parking area shall be firm and stable and not exceed a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

mid-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Provide a curb ramp with a maximum running slope of 8.33% and a maximum cross slope of 2%. Slopes at side flares of the curb ramp shall not exceed 10% slope. The curb ramp shall connect to a landing with a 36" minimum depth and is not to exceed a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

mid-term

03 Trash and Recycling Receptacles

- 1) To the extent possible, provide trash receptacles at accessible campsites that are operable with a closed fist and require no more than 5 pounds of force.

short-term

04 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route to be firm and stable.

mid-term

ROBERT LIMBERT VISITOR CENTER

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Robert Limbert Visitor Center is connected to all six key park experiences: volcanic geological processes, appreciate the park's geology, natural resources and processes, wilderness within the Snake River Plain, panoramic views and the night sky, and human history. The visitor center is the primary stop for visitors to gain an introduction to the park, see the park film, interact with exhibits, purchase souvenirs, picnic, and use the restroom. The large, paved parking lot in the front of the building connects to a paved gathering space that has benches, a kiosk, and interpretive panels. There are some steeper slopes in the parking spaces, accessible routes, and clear space at interpretive waysides, trash receptacles, and benches, as they are required for plowing and drainage. The visitor center features automatic door openers, ample circulation space, and a lowered portion of checkout counter in the bookstore that is slightly too high. Alternate formats are available in the museum, including tactile exhibits, and a film with captioning and audio description. Braille park maps and guides, and assistive listening devices are available upon request. Providing retail items at a variety of heights in the bookstore, and improving the legibility of interpretive materials in the museum will better accommodate experience for a wider range of visitors. The restrooms have clear maneuvering space, with wheelchair accessible toilet compartments and sinks operable with a closed fist. On the east side of the visitor center, a paved outdoor recreation access route with steeper slopes leads visitors to a picnic area on a mowed lawn. The park plans to redesign the picnic area to improve the space and increase access for all visitors.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Resurface or redesign the parking lot to ensure that slopes at accessible parking locations and the access aisles that serve them do not exceed a 2% maximum slope in any direction.
- 2) Improve the van-accessible parking stall to have a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

02 Accessible Route (from car parking to visitor center)

- 1) Provide a level landing at the top of the curb ramp. The landing shall be 36" minimum depth and is not to exceed a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

mid-term

03 Trash and Recycling Receptacles

- 1) Provide firm and stable clear ground space in front of the trashcans. Clear space shall measure 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions or 5% maximum on surfaces other than concrete, asphalt, or boards if required for drainage purposes.

mid-term

- 2) To the extent possible, provide trash receptacles that are operable with a closed fist and require no more than 5 pounds of force.

short-term

04 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Provide a firm and stable, clear ground space for a forward or side approach, 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

mid-term

05 Outdoor Exhibits and Maps

- 1) Provide a firm and stable, clear ground space for a forward or side approach, 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

- 2) As a best practice, provide waysides that use sans serif fonts, no italics, no all caps, 24-point minimum font, and images with 70% contrasting images and text.

immediate

06 Benches

- 1) Cut the end of the bench to provide an accessible seating space, 36" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

07 Recreational Vehicle and Oversized-Vehicle Parking Area

- 1) Restripe to provide at least two accessible recreation vehicle parking spaces. The parking stall shall be 20' minimum width with a firm and stable surface at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. Where two adjacent parking spaces are provided for recreation vehicles, one parking space shall be permitted to be 16' wide minimum.

- 2) As feasible, improve the recreational vehicle parking stall to be 20' minimum width with a firm and stable surface at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

08 Accessible Route (from recreational vehicle parking to visitor center)

- 1) Provide a level landing at the top of the curb ramp. The landing shall be 36" minimum depth and is not to exceed a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

mid-term

09 Smoking Disposal

- 1) Replace the smoking disposal receptacles with units that have operable parts within reach range between 15" minimum and 48" maximum from the ground.

short-term

10 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) As feasible, improve the route to have a firm and stable surface.

short-term

11 Retail Items

- 1) Arrange merchandise so all items are available between 15" and 48" from the finished floor. Post signs in areas that have merchandise out of reach range that inform visitors to feel free to request assistance at the service counter.

short-term

Information Desk and Service Counter

- 1) Replace the counter with a unit that has a surface height of 38" maximum above the finished floor.

mid-term

Exhibits and Maps

- 1) As feasible, refurbish the tabletop tactile map to provide 27" minimum knee clearance extending 11" minimum underneath the exhibit and 9" minimum toe clearance for a forward approach. Ensure interactive and touchable exhibits are between 15" and 48" above the floor.

- 2) As a best practice, provide content using sans serif fonts, no italics, no all caps, 24-point minimum font, and images with 70% contrasting images and text. Avoid the use of green and red colors to distinguish between content.

mid-term

Men's Restroom

- 1) Relocate the toilet so the centerline is a minimum of 18" from the sidewall.
- 2) Relocate the toilet paper dispenser to be between 7" and 9" in front of the toilet measured to the centerline of the dispenser, with the dispenser outlet between 15" and 19" above the finish floor.
- 3) Install braille signage on the latch side of the restroom door with tactile characters between 48" and 60" above the finish floor. Clear floor space below this sign shall be 18" by 18" minimum.

immediate

Women's Restroom

- 1) Move the rear wall grab bar so it is located with 12" of the length towards the wall side of the toilet measured from the centerline of the toilet and 24" minimum towards the open side of the toilet. The grab bar must be 36" minimum in length and installed between 33" minimum and 36" maximum from the finished floor.
- 2) Install braille signage on the latch side of the restroom door with tactile characters between 48" and 60" above the finish floor. Clear floor space below this sign shall be 18" by 18" minimum.
- 3) Add door pulls on the inside and outside of the accessible compartment doors
- 4) Provide a toilet seat height between 17 and 19" from the floor or ground.

immediate

Vending Machines

- 1) When the vending machine is replaced, install a unit that has operable parts within reach range, between 15" minimum and 48" maximum from the finished floor.

long-term

Seating

- 1) Develop a standard operating procedure to ensure that staff monitor movable furniture to provide accessible routes through the theatre.

immediate

Informational Signage and Wayfinding

- 1) Move the sign to the right side of the right-hand door.

short-term

SNOW CONE / SPATTER CONES TRAILHEAD

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Snow Cone and Spatter Cone Trailhead is connected to four key park experiences including, volcanic geological processes, appreciate the park's geology, natural resources and processes, and panoramic views and the night sky. The trailhead provides a parking lot, interpretive waysides, trash and recycling receptacles, and access to two trails that lead to two spatter cone features. There is parking for cars and oversized vehicles and paved routes with gentle slopes leading to the trash cans, trailheads, and an interpretive wayside. The interpretive wayside features ample clear space for visitors to pause and read the panel. The Snow Cone trail is a short out-and-back trail with gentle to moderate slopes. The Spatter Cones trail is slightly longer, has a more uneven surface, steeper slopes, and some ground obstructions. Both trails have signage that explain typical conditions, including length, running and cross slopes, and obstructions that are present. Further improving this trailhead will enable more visitors to use the highly accessible Snow Cone Trail.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Recreational Vehicle and Oversized-Vehicle Parking Area

- 1) Improve the parking stall to have a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Provide curb ramp connecting outdoor recreation access route from parking to trailhead.

mid-term

03 Benches

- 1) Provide a firm and stable, clear ground space adjacent to the bench, 36" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

mid-term

04 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) As a best practice, provide waysides that use sans serif fonts, no italics, no all caps, 24-point minimum font, and images with 70% contrasting images and text.

mid-term

- 1) Move or rotate sign to provide a firm and stable, clear ground space for a forward or side approach, 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

mid-term

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SNOW CONE TRAIL

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Snow Cone Trail is connected to four key park experiences; including volcanic geological processes, appreciate the park's geology, natural resources and processes, and panoramic views and the night sky. The Snow Cone Trail was recently improved to provide more accessible trail experience at the spatter cones and demonstrates the parks commitment to making accessibility an integral component of new projects. The trail is a .25-mile out-and-back trip to a volcanic feature called the "Snow Cone". The trail is a wide, paved concrete path that has moderate slopes and is free of obstructions. A level viewing area at the top features an interpretive panel and allows visitors to look into the cone, with a chance of seeing snow inside year-round. One section of the trail has slopes that are slightly steeper for a distance of 45'.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Hiking Trail

- 1) As feasible, improve the trail to have running slopes that do not exceed 8.33% for a maximum of 200', 10% for a maximum of 30', or 12% for a maximum of 10'. Provide resting intervals as appropriate at the top and bottom of segments of trail with slopes above 5%.

mid-term

02 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) As a best practice, provide waysides that use sans serif fonts, no italics, no all caps, 24-point minimum font, and images with 70% contrasting images and text.

mid-term

TREE MOLDS ROAD PICNIC AREA

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Tree Molds Road Picnic Area is connected to one key park experience, panoramic views and the night sky. This small picnic area is located at a roadside pull-off, where visitors can stop to rest, enjoy a picnic, and take in the view of cinder cones and lava-charred trees. The site features a trash receptacle and a picnic table with integrated wheelchair seating located under the shade of tree canopy. The area has ground surfaces that are generally firm, stable, and level. Increasing the clear space at the trash cans and around the picnic table will improve accessibility for visitors with disabilities.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide a van-accessible parking stall. The van-accessible stall shall be 11' wide with a 5' access aisle. The access aisle and car parking area shall be firm and stable at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

02 Trash and Recycling Receptacles

- 1) Provide firm and stable, clear ground space in front of the trash cans. Clear space shall measure 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions or 5% on surfaces other than concrete, asphalt, or boards if required for drainage.
- 2) As feasible, create a pad for the trash and recycling receptacles that provides clear ground space, 30" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The clear ground space shall adjoin the access route on one side and may not overlap it.

mid-term

03 Picnic Area

- 1) Provide 36" of clear ground space around all usable sides of the picnic table measured from the back side of the benches. The surface shall be firm and stable at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

TREE MOLDS TRAILHEAD

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Tree Molds Trailhead is connected to five key park experiences, including volcanic geological processes, appreciate the park's geology, natural resources and processes, wilderness within the Snake River Plain, and panoramic views and the night sky. The trailhead provides access to the Tree Molds Trail and the Broken Top Loop Trail. The parking lot has designated van spaces that are relatively level near the restrooms and trailhead and a designated oversized-vehicle space. A paved accessible route from parking to the trailheads and restrooms has gentle slopes. The restrooms have clear maneuvering space inside, and require only minor alterations to components. Although the trails were not assessed, the park has an opportunity to improve a portion of the Tree Molds Trail to have mild slopes and firm and stable ground conditions.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking (near trail)

- 1) Resurface or redesign the parking lot to ensure that slopes at accessible parking locations and the access aisles that serve them do not exceed a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

mid-term

02 Accessible Route (from accessible RV parking)

- 1) If the route from the accessible RV stall to existing curb ramps does not meet ORAR standards, provide a curb ramp near the accessible RV stall for sidewalk access, or relocate the accessible RV stall to the southern end of the parking lot for easy access to the existing curb ramp.

mid-term

03 Accessible Route (to restroom)

- 1) Repair the sidewalk so the gap between panels is no wider than 1/2" and the change in grade is no larger than 1/4".

mid-term

04 Restroom

- 1) Install braille signage on the latch side of the restroom door with tactile characters between 48" and 60" above the finish floor. Clear floor space below this sign shall be 18" by 18" minimum.
- 2) Remove and reinstall the grab bars. The rear wall grab bar shall be 36" minimum in length, between 33" and 36" from the floor or ground and with a minimum of 24" of its length towards the open side of the toilet measured from its centerline. The side grab bar shall be a minimum of 42"

in length, between 33" and 36" from the floor, and a minimum of 12" from the rear wall. The side grab bar must have a minimum of 12" of clear wall space above it.

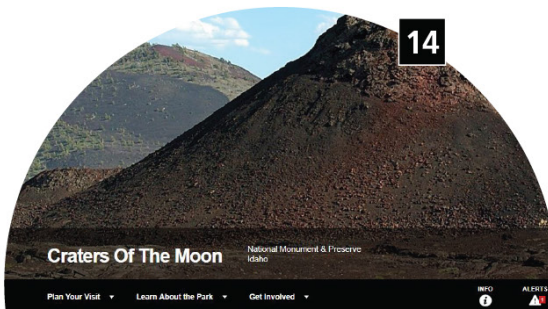
- 3) Relocate the toilet paper dispenser so that the outlet of the dispenser is located a maximum of 48" above the finished floor and a minimum of 12" of space between the top of the bar and the bottom of the dispenser if the dispenser projects more than 4" from the wall.

immediate

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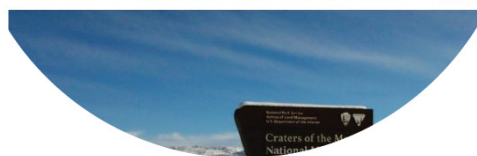
CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING

Park Features



A Violent Past, Calm Present, and Uncertain Future

Craters of the Moon is a vast ocean of lava flows with scattered islands of cinder cones and sagebrush. We invite you to explore this "weird and scenic landscape" where yesterday's volcanic events are likely to continue tomorrow... [Read More](#)



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 Publications

- 1) Provide audio described publications.
mid-term
- 2) 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.
- 3) Add accessibility information in all publications, as they relate to services, activities, and programs.

short-term

Staff Training and Park Protocols

02 Accessibility Awareness Training

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

short-term

03 Accessible Facilities and Maintenance Training

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

mid-term

04 **Accessibility for Project Managers Training**

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

mid-term

05 **Communication with Law Enforcement**

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

long-term

06 **Emergency Preparedness**

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

immediate

07 **Movable Seating**

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

short-term

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

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

mid-term

09 **Service Animals**

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

mid-term

Audio and Visual Programs

10 Assistive Listening Devices (ALDs)

- 1) 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.

11 Live Audio Description

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

long-term

12 T-Coil Hearing Loops or Neck Loops

- 1) Develop and distribute standard operating procedure or guidance for checking out and returning T-coil hearing loops and neck loops.

short-term

13 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.

mid-term

Visitor Information

14 Communication

- 1) Provide park e-mail address and telephone number on the park's website and in publications for questions.

short-term

- 2) Develop an accessibility guide that outlines accessible services, activities, and programs at the park.

mid-term

15 Outreach

- 1) Conduct outreach via social media (Pinterest, Facebook, Snapchat, Twitter, etc.) to describe accessible programs, services, and activities available at the park.
- 2) Conduct outreach via traditional media and other advertising methods to describe accessible programs, services, and activities available at the park.
- 3) Contact groups with disabilities to inform them about the accessible programs, services, and activities that have become available at the park as 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).

mid-term

16 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.

mid-term

Tours, Programs, and Special Events

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

- 1) 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.

mid-term

18 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.

mid-term

19 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) 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

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

- 1) Architectural Barriers Act for Accessibility Standards applies 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

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve 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 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve 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 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve will continue to work toward accommodating all park visitors while sustaining its legacy to preserve and protect unique volcanic geological features, wilderness, natural ecosystems, and cultural resources.

The Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan for Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve 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 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve.

For visitors with mobility disabilities, access will be improved from the moment they enter the park. Facilities, as well as numerous programs, services, and activities the park offers will be more universally accessible. Experiences such as hiking to unique geological features and caves, enjoying panoramic views and night skies, camping and picnicking with friends and family, and learning about the human history and environment of the park, will be enhanced.

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

Over time, the results of this collective effort will make Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve 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.

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APPENDIX A: ACCESSIBILITY LAWS, STANDARDS, GUIDELINES, AND NPS POLICIES APPLICABLE TO CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE

As a national park, Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve 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 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve.

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.
- i. Miniature horses.
 - (1) Reasonable modifications. A public entity shall make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a miniature horse by an individual with a disability if the miniature horse has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability.
 - (2) Assessment factors. In determining whether reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures can be made to allow a miniature horse into a specific facility, a public entity shall consider-
 - i. The type, size, and weight of the miniature horse and whether the facility can accommodate these features;
 - ii. Whether the handler has sufficient control of the miniature horse;
 - iii. Whether the miniature horse is housebroken; and
 - iv. Whether the miniature horse's presence in a specific facility compromises legitimate safety requirements that are necessary for safe operation.

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

Section 17.549 Program Accessibility: Discrimination Prohibited

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

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

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

Section 17.550 Program Accessibility: Existing Facilities

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

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

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

(b) Methods.

- (1) **General.** The agency may comply with the requirements of this section through such means as redesign of equipment, reassignment of services to accessible locations, assignment of aides to beneficiaries, home visits, delivery of services at alternate accessible sites, alteration of existing facilities and construction of new facilities, use of accessible rolling stock, or any other methods that result in making its programs or activities readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. The agency is not required to make structural changes in existing facilities where other methods are effective in achieving compliance with this section. The agency, in making alterations to existing buildings, shall meet accessibility requirements to the extent compelled by the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 4151–4157) and any regulations implementing it. In choosing among available methods for meeting the requirements of this section, the agency shall give priority to those methods that offer programs and activities to qualified handicapped persons in the most integrated setting appropriate.
- (2) **Historic preservation programs.** In meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section in historic preservation programs, the agency shall give priority to methods that provide physical access to handicapped persons. In cases where a physical alteration to an historic property is not required because of paragraph (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section, alternative, methods of achieving program accessibility include:
- (i) Using audio-visual materials and devices to depict those portions of an historic property that cannot otherwise be made accessible;
 - (ii) Assigning persons to guide people with disabilities into or through portions of historic properties that cannot otherwise be made accessible; or
 - (iii) Adopting other innovative methods.
- (3) **Recreation programs.** In meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) in recreation programs, the agency shall provide that the program or activity, when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. When it is not reasonable to alter natural and physical features, accessibility may be achieved by alternative methods as noted in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

Section 17.551 Program Accessibility: New Construction and Alterations

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

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIRECTOR’S ORDERS AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

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

Director’s Order 16A

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

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

Director’s Order 42

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

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

1. to increase employee awareness and technical understanding of accessibility requirements
2. to ensure all new and renovated buildings and facilities, and all new services and programs (including those offered by concessioners and interpreters) will be “universally designed” and implemented in conformance with applicable regulations and standards

3. to ensure existing programs, facilities and services will be evaluated to determine the degree to which they are currently accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities
4. to ensure that barriers that limit access be identified and incorporated into the NPS Assets Management Program
5. to develop action plans identifying how identified barriers will be removed (where feasible)
6. to ensure action will be taken on a day-to-day basis to eliminate identified barriers, using existing operational funds or other funding sources or partnerships

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

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

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

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

GUIDELINES

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

Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media

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

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

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommended solution: The action to eliminate the identified barrier.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX C: CONTRIBUTORS

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE

Blake Gerttula, Administrative Officer

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Marc Kochheiser, Landscape Architect

Kim Shafer, Project Manager

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APPENDIX D: PARK AREAS NOT ASSESSED

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

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

Park Area	Rationale
Big Sink Overlook	Trailhead was assessed for this site. Refer to Appendix H for Trail Assessment Protocol.
Broken Top Loop Trail	Trailhead was assessed for this site. Refer to Appendix H for Trail Assessment Protocol.
Buffalo Cave	Trailhead was assessed for this site. Similar experiences can be found at Dew Drop Cave, Indian Tunnel, Boy Scout Cave, and Beauty Cave.
North Crater Trail	Trailhead was assessed for this site. Refer to Appendix H for Trail Assessment Protocol.
Tree Molds Trail	Trailhead was assessed for this site. Refer to Appendix H for Trail Assessment Protocol.
Wilderness Trail	Trailhead was assessed for this site. Refer to Appendix H for Trail Assessment Protocol.

APPENDIX E: ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE PARK

Identification no. _____

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

Action Taken by Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve

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 F: GUIDANCE FOR PREPARING PMIS PACKAGES FOR ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX G: TRAIL SUMMARY SHEETS

[NAME OF TRAIL]

Park Name	Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve	—
Trail Name	[Name of trail]	—
Segment	[Segment information]	—
Type	—	—
Length	[Length information]	—
Elevation Gain	[Elevation gain] file]	—
Elevation Loss	[Elevation loss information]	—
Trail Uses Allowed	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
Trail Uses NOT Allowed	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
Typical Grade	[%]	Max = [X%]
Intermediate	—	—
Maximum	—	—
—	Standard Ramp Grade is [X%]	—
Typical Cross Slope	[%]	Max = [X%]
Intermediate	—	—
Maximum	—	—
Typical Tread Width	[X in (X cm)]	Min = [X in (X cm)]
Intermediate	—	—
Minimum	—	—
Surface Type	[Surface Type]	—
Surface Category	X % of Trail is [Surface Type]	X % of Trail is [Surface Type]
—	X % of Trail is [Surface Type]	X % of Trail is [Surface Type]
—	X % of Trail is [Surface Type]	—
Firmness	Typical: X	Minimum: X
Stability	Typical: X	Minimum: X

Obstructions:

Type:	Size (Height):	Remaining Tread:	Location:
X	X in (X cm)	X in (X cm)	X ft. (X m)
X	X in (X cm)	X in (X cm)	X ft. (X m)
X	X in (X cm)	X in (X cm)	X ft. (X m)

Warning: [Add notes from rtf file]

[Add notes from rtf file]

Signage created by Beneficial Designs Inc. from data collected by a Certified Trail Assessment Coordinator using the High Efficiency Trail Assessment Process (HETAP).

APPENDIX H: TRAIL ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL

References: Architectural Barrier Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS)

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

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

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

a portion of a trail, the portion of the trail shall comply with the provision to the extent practicable.

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

Identifying trails for assessments: Parks vary considerably in what key experiences are provided to visitors. A small historical park may have minimal or no trails but will have various walks and outdoor recreation access routes providing universal access. Some

parks may have a few identified trails that they provide for universal access. While at other parks, the primary key experience for visitors may be the recreational trail system.

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Actions:

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

Requirements for trail assessments: ABAAS Section 1017 provides the access standards for constructing and altering trails. These standards shall also be used for the assessment process. It is critical to note that although a trail may not meet Section 1017 accessibility standards, all constructed facilities on the trail or at the destination must

comply with ABAAS standards, i.e., camping, picnicking, view areas, restrooms and other constructed facilities. Many visitors with disabilities can navigate non-standard trails into the backcountry but upon arrival may be unable to use constructed facilities with physical barriers. The only exemption for backcountry facilities is the primitive outhouse with riser on a hole dug into the ground.

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

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

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

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN JUNE 2019

This Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan has been prepared as a collaborative effort between Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve, Pacific West Regional staff, and the Denver Service Center and is recommended for approval by the superintendent.

Approved

Superintendent, Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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