

**ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND
TRANSITION PLAN
LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL
INDIANA**

MAY 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial'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, 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 how the park represents important expressions of the nation's respect and reverence for Abraham Lincoln by visiting key commemorative features of the formal cultural landscape.
- 2) Understand how the time Abraham Lincoln spent in Indiana during his youth influenced his character and values.
- 3) Learn through historical demonstrations, interpretive programs, and replica historic structures how the frontier farm experience influenced Lincoln's life.
- 4) Enjoy the recreational and contemplative opportunities the park provides, including hiking and connection with nature.

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

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

The best example of physical accessibility is the park's recent completion of an accessible route along the allee to the flagpole. The park's creative solution, which considers the historical signification of the design, adds spur routes from the main walkway to meet accessibility standards while not impacting the cultural landscape. Additionally, the route from the main parking lot to the accessible visitor center entrance is accessible.

Recurring findings were generally identified for accessible paths of travel; outdoor recreation routes; hiking trails; and visitor information areas, such as kiosks, interpretive panels, and waysides. In general, hiking trails, outdoor recreation routes, and accessible routes throughout the park are usable; however, slight improvements to the surface conditions and slopes would make them fully compliant with accessibility standards. Entry

into areas of the visitor center and the Lincoln Living Historical Farm buildings are by stairs only and finding creative solutions similar to the route to the flagpole will be needed to improve access. Some restroom features did not meet required standards. Some signage was also missing, had insufficient or misplaced information, or was in an inaccessible location.

PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

The park's programmatic accessibility is providing many services to visitors already. The park's orientation film is open captioned, and printed text versions of all museum display information are available. Wheelchairs are available to visitors upon request at the visitor center.

Recurring findings related to program accessibility included font and contrast issues at museum exhibits that require modifications to meet size and readability standards. In general, interpretive panels, waysides, publications, and self-guided tours did not have alternate formats in braille, large print, open captioning, or audio or electronic formats. Audio description for museum exhibits and tours that describe visual elements were also not available. Tactile exhibits were limited, and providing tactile exhibits, such as a model of the Living Historical Farm, would improve the visitor experience for persons who are blind or have low vision.

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: accessible entry into all park locations where events and tours take place, such as at the Living Historical Farm and Abraham Lincoln Hall, and improved wayfinding and signage throughout the park to give visitors a better understanding of the route conditions and where to go.

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.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial strives to be inclusive and welcoming. The park's commitment to accessibility is evident not only in the facility route improvements to the visitor center and the flagpole but also in the continued relationship building with visitors with disabilities. The park is eager to continue to improvements to physical and programmatic accessibility parkwide and to be an example to other park units that these changes can be made without impacts to significant resources.

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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, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, 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, 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). Commercial services and partnerships working with the National Park Service are required to comply with all applicable accessibility 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.

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL DESCRIPTION

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Lincoln City, Indiana, was established in 1962 by Public Law 87-407. The 200-acre national memorial in Spencer County in southwestern Indiana commemorates the pioneer farm of Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln lived here from age 7 to 21. It is also the burial site of Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

The park boundary does not contain the full extent of the Thomas Lincoln farm. The park includes the "main part" of the 160-acre farm, but Thomas Lincoln owned additional acreage at different times during the family's time at the site. Thomas Lincoln's initial claim was to 160 acres. He later relinquished 80 acres to the government and applied its value to the 80 acres that he kept. He subsequently purchased an additional 20 acres from an adjacent landowner. Although no physical traces of the Lincolns' farm remained above ground, in the late 1800s local residents began creating a memorial landscape at this site. It provided an opportunity for visitors to pay their respects to President Lincoln's memory and to learn more about his family's Indiana roots.

Abraham Lincoln, revered among the greatest Americans, was shaped in large measure by his years in Indiana. In the fall of 1816 Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln packed their belongings and two children—Sarah, age 9, and Abraham, age 7—and left their Kentucky home for the new frontier of southern Indiana. Arriving at his 160-acre claim near Little Pigeon Creek in December, Thomas quickly set about building a cabin and carving a new life from the "wild region," as Abraham once described the mostly unsettled Indiana woodlands.

In much of the work, Thomas was assisted by his son. As he grew older, Abraham increased his skill with the plow and, especially, the axe. He later recalled how he "was almost constantly handling that most useful instrument."

For the first two years in Indiana, life was good for the Lincolns. In the fall of 1818, when Abraham was nine, Nancy Hanks Lincoln went to tend to some neighbors ill with milk sickness and herself became infected and died. It was a tragic event for the family and the first of many losses Abraham would endure over his lifetime. Thomas and Abraham made a rough wooden coffin for her burial, and the family said their last farewells to their beloved wife and mother. The site of her burial, and the later burials of others, became known as Pioneer Cemetery.

Within a year Thomas made a visit to Kentucky, where he married Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow he had known for many years. Sarah brought into the household her three children, ages 12, 8, and 5, a wagonload of furniture, and a few books. Sarah proved to be a kind stepmother, and, under her love and guidance, the two families became one.

In frontier Indiana, opportunities for formal education were few—there was endless farm work to be done. Abraham's time spent in classrooms totaled about one year. By all accounts, he loved to read and often could be seen carrying a book as well as his axe. By age 16, Abraham was tall and muscular with a keen intellect. Joining in informal political discussions at Gentry's store, Abraham honed his debating skills.

As a late teen, Abraham was in the practice of ferrying passengers in a small boat to catch passing steamboats. Two brothers with a charter from Kentucky to run a ferry service across the Ohio River sued Lincoln for infringing on their charter. Abraham represented himself in "Squire" Pate's court held at the Pate farmhouse across the Ohio and downriver from the confluence of the Anderson and Ohio Rivers. He argued that he was only ferrying passengers halfway across the river, thus not infringing on the ferry crossing charter. Lincoln prevailed in his legal argument. In 1828, Abraham got a job piloting a flatboat loaded with produce down the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to New Orleans. There he witnessed a slave auction on the docks, an experience that greatly disturbed him, and one that he would never forget.

Two years later, the Lincoln family left for Illinois where Lincoln spent his next 30 years. After President Lincoln's assassination in 1865, the Indiana home site became a place to honor both him and his mother.

For many years, the site, the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial, was maintained as a local park and picnic area. In 1908, it became Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Park and was managed by a state-appointed board of commissioners. In 1917, a marker was erected on the site of Thomas Lincoln's cabin. Because the park was frequently neglected, state agencies became more involved during the 1920s. By that time the park featured decorative elements such as ornate gates, concrete sculptures, ornamental plantings, and a picnic area. In 1933, a Civilian Conservation Corps crew excavated 300 historic hearthstones, constructed a stone wall around the site, and landscaped the grounds. In 1935, a bronze casting in the shape of the historic cabin sill hearth was placed on the site, now called the Cabin Site Memorial.

Between 1927 and the 1940s the Indiana Department of Conservation led the effort to create a more formal Lincoln memorial. The state hired Olmsted Brothers, a renowned landscape architecture firm, to prepare a design for the memorial. Next, a landscape architect, Donald Johnson, was hired to supervise implementation of the Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., design. Five sculptured panels by Elmer H. Daniels depict Lincoln's life from birth to death. The memorial building represents an era when the creation of memorial edifices and landscapes was a popular way to express the nation's reverence for its 16th president. After the memorial's completion, the site was maintained and interpreted as Lincoln State Park.

Efforts led primarily by local businessman Bill Koch to have Lincoln's Indiana roots recognized at a national level resulted in the site's 1962 designation as a national memorial. The commemorative designed landscape has since been administered and interpreted by the National Park Service. In 1976, the entire memorial was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Lincoln Living Historical Farm is a working pioneer homestead representative of the type of farm on which Lincoln would have lived, with a log cabin, outbuildings, split rail fences, livestock, gardens, and field crops. The homestead is on 4 of the original 160 acres owned by Thomas Lincoln. Rangers dressed in period clothing perform a variety of activities typical of daily life in the 1820s, including farming, gardening, cooking, and

spinning. The Lincoln Boyhood Trail connects the Pioneer Cemetery with the Living Historical Farm, and the Trail of Twelve Stones begins at the Living Historical Farm and ends near Pioneer Cemetery. Together, the two trails form a loop of about one mile. The Boyhood Nature Trail loops about one mile through the woods north of the Living Historical Farm, and the 400-foot-long Lincoln Spring Trail creates a western spur from the farm to the historic spring site. A segment of the Santa Claus-Lincoln Discovery Trail / American Discovery Trail extends for 700 feet along the farm's western border. The park will be connected to the Town of Santa Claus by a bike path along County Road 1625. The bike path is currently under construction.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial preserves the site associated with the boyhood and family of Abraham Lincoln but also memorializes the accomplishments and legacy of Lincoln's life. It draws on the breadth of external commemorations of Lincoln, including significant sites such as the Lincoln Memorial and even contemporary books and films, to convey an understanding of Lincoln's impact in the full context of American life.

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

In 2017, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial 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 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial 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 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.

Park Purpose

The purpose of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial is to preserve and interpret the site associated with the boyhood and family of President Abraham Lincoln and the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln as a public memorial.

Park Significance

- 1) Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial contains the farm site of Thomas Lincoln and the marked gravesite of Nancy Hanks Lincoln and is associated with the formative years of President Abraham Lincoln's life from age 7 to 21.
- 2) Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial was established to nationally commemorate Abraham Lincoln. The site contains physical expressions of the nation's respect and reverence for President Abraham Lincoln, including formal and informal memorial landscapes.

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 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial 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.

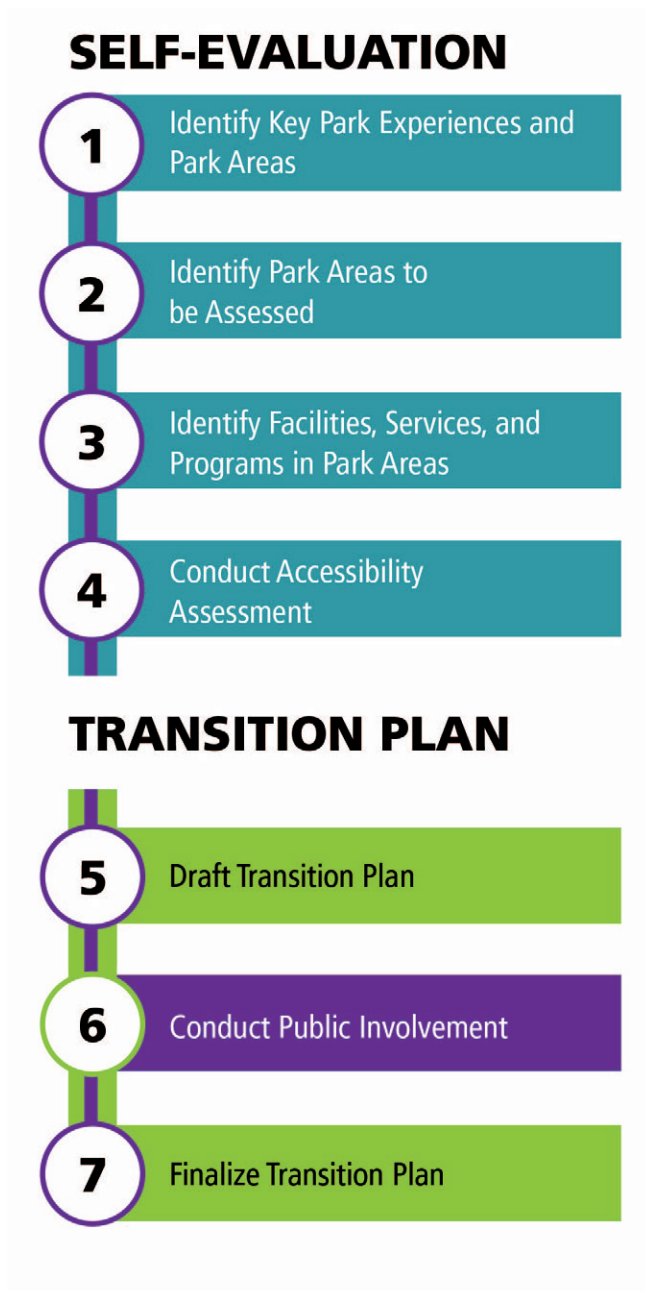
All key park experiences and all park areas were identified to ensure that all park programs were considered in the plan. Park areas were then evaluated against measurable criteria to determine which would be assessed for purposes of the plan. Each park area assessed was evaluated to identify barriers 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.

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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 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial to ensure that planned improvements were prioritized to best increase overall access to the experiences available.

- 1) Learn how the park represents important expressions of the nation's respect and reverence for Abraham Lincoln by visiting key commemorative features of the formal cultural landscape.
- 2) Understand how the time Abraham Lincoln spent in Indiana during his youth influenced his character and values.
- 3) Learn through historical demonstrations, interpretive programs, and replica historic structures how the frontier farm experience influenced Lincoln's life.
- 4) Enjoy the recreational and contemplative opportunities the park provides, including hiking and connection with nature.

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 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial 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 Facilities, Services, and Programs in Park Areas

During step 3, all facilities, services, 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 facilities, services, and programs were the basis for conducting the six 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 facilities, services, 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.

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 OF THE PLAN

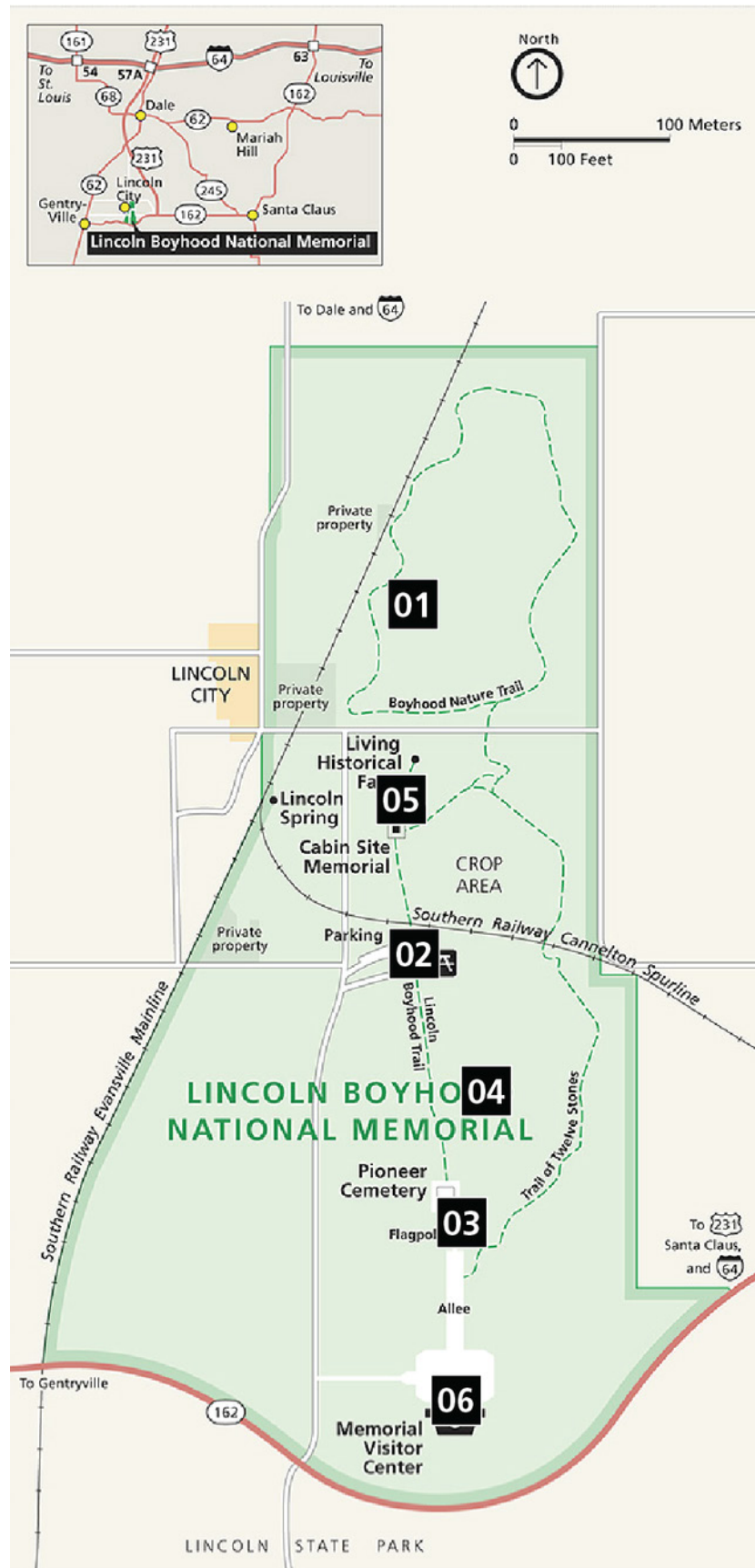
One of the goals of the plan is to increase accessibility awareness and understanding among staff and volunteers of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. The superintendent is responsible for implementation and completion of the plan using the implementation strategy table, which lives in the park's database. 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.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

PARK AREAS ASSESSED

All key park experiences at Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial 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) Boyhood Nature Trail
- 2) Exhibit Shelter and Parking Area
- 3) Flagpole and Pioneer Cemetery
- 4) Lincoln Boyhood Trail and Trail of Twelve Stones
- 5) Living Historical Farm and Cabin Site Memorial
- 6) Visitor Center



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 compliant 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 facilities, services, 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 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, 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 Region Accessibility Coordinator.

BOYHOOD NATURE TRAIL
Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Boyhood Nature Trail is a loop trail located in the northern-most section of the memorial. Visitors reach the trail by walking the spur trail from the Trail of Twelve Stones or by taking the paved partnership trail parallel to Lewis Street. Overall, the trail has an accessible, clear width with mostly gentle slopes. Improving the slopes in front of the trailhead signage and where the trail turns towards the vault toilet would increase accessibility. Additionally, providing trail condition information at the trailhead, online, and on the trails map would give all visitors a better understanding of trail conditions to decide if the trail is usable to them.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Trailhead

- 1) Provide a level landing at the trailhead sign, 30 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

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

long-term

02 Interpretive Wayside

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

mid-term

03 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

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

long-term

Vault Toilet

- 1) Provide a tactile sign on the latch side of the door. The bottoms of the tactile characters and figures shall be 48 inches minimum above the ground and the bottoms of the highest tactile characters and figures 60 inches maximum above the ground. Ensure 18 inches by 18 inches minimum clear space underneath the braille sign.

short-term

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EXHIBIT SHELTER AND PARKING AREA
Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The exhibit shelter and parking area provide visitors with the opportunity to rest, picnic, and enjoy the shaded retreat of the large canopy trees. Picnic facilities, vault toilets, and a trailhead for the Lincoln Boyhood Trail. In general, the site does not meet accessibility requirements. Slopes are high on the parking stalls and routes to different site facilities. Limited trailhead information is provided for the Lincoln Boyhood Trail and the paved route to the Living Historical Farm. Extended tabletops are provided for some of the picnic tables, but there is no clear route around them or to them. Additionally, the vault toilets are marked with outdated accessibility language. The memorial has an upcoming project in fiscal year 2024 or 2025 to improve parking, routes, and vault toilets in the area.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Raise the signs to be 60 inches minimum above the ground to the bottom of each sign and remove the term "handicap" from signs.
- 2) Provide "van accessible" signage on the van-accessible stall.

short-term

- 3) Restripe the stalls and access aisles. The van-accessible stall shall be 11 feet minimum in width with a 5 feet minimum width access aisle or 8 feet minimum in width with an 8 feet minimum width access aisle. The other stall shall be 8 feet minimum in width with a 5 feet minimum width access aisle.

mid-term

02 Car Parking

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

long-term

03 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Provide a level landing at the interpretive wayside, 30 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Provide signage at the trailhead that details trail conditions, including trail length, surface type, typical and maximum running and cross slopes, and typical and minimum tread width. Other recommended information includes providing a description of potential obstacles, distances to experiences and/or features, and graphics such as a cross section that demonstrates slope conditions.

immediate

04 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Provide a level landing at the bottom of the curb ramp with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

long-term

05 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the sidewalk to have a cross slope of 2% maximum.

long-term

06 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route to the vault toilets to have a 2% maximum cross slope and an 8.3% maximum running slope. Segments up to 10% are allowed for short distances but must include resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment. Ensure the surface is firm and stable.

long-term

07 Trailhead

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

long-term

08 Vault Toilets

- 1) Relocate the toilet so that the centerline is between 16 inches and 18 inches from the sidewall OR install a partition on the sidewall to make up the difference in space.
- 2) Lower at least one urinal so that its bottom lip is no higher than 17 inches above the floor.

mid-term

- 3) Provide a tactile sign on the latch side of each door. The bottoms of the tactile characters and figures shall be 48 inches minimum above the ground and the bottoms of the highest tactile characters and figures 60 inches maximum above the ground. Ensure an 18 inch by 18 inch minimum clear space underneath the braille sign. Remove the word "handicap" from the signs.

short-term

09 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route from accessible parking stalls to the vault toilets to have a 2% maximum cross slope and an 8.3% maximum running slope. Segments up to 10% are allowed for short distances but must include resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment.

mid-term

10 Drinking Fountain

- 1) Provide a level, clear space centered on the unit, 30 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Provide a standing-height drinking fountain or a dual unit with that includes separate fountains for standing and seated users. The standing fountain shall have a spout height between 38 inches and 43 inches above the ground, and the seated fountain shall have a spout height of 36 inches maximum above the ground.
- 3) Improve the drinking fountain to be operable with no more than 5 pounds of force.

mid-term

11 Picnic Facilities

- 1) Improve the accessible picnicking sites. Secure each table to a surface with a slope no greater than 2% in all directions. Provide 36 inches minimum-width clear ground space on all usable sides of accessible tables. Ensure the accessible tables are connected via outdoor recreation access routes to the accessible parking stalls. Disperse accessible table locations, such as providing one that is uncovered and one covered.

short-term

12 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the pavement to have openings no wider than 1/2 inch and vertical obstacles no higher than 1/4 inch or 1/2 inch with a beveled edge.

mid-term

13 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) As a best practice, improve or replace text and images to use sans serif fonts, 24-point minimum text, have high contrast, and minimize the use of all caps and italics.

immediate

FLAGPOLE AND PIONEER CEMETERY
Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Parallel trails lead from the visitor center parking area to the flagpole and Pioneer Cemetery. This formal design was imagined and designed by Fredrick Olmstead Jr., and it is a primary feature of the cultural landscape. Prior to a recent redesign, the route up to the flagpole included stairs and a gravel path around the side up to the cemetery. Two paved walkways were added as spurs to the original parallel trails of the allee and now serve as alternate routes to the stairs and flagpole of the original Olmstead design. Past the flagpole, visitors enter a shaded level area to view the Pioneer Cemetery and the gravesite of Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Surface improvements by the wayside exhibit and bench at the cemetery, and perhaps relocating the wayside exhibit, would make the entire visitor experience accessible.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Provide a level landing at the interpretive wayside, 30 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

short-term

02 Bench

- 1) Improve the clear space in front of the bench to be firm and stable.

long-term

LINCOLN BOYHOOD TRAIL AND TRAIL OF TWELVE STONES

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Lincoln Boyhood Trail and Trail of Twelve Stones are parallel trails that take visitors through the grounds of the memorial. Both have trailheads near the Pioneer Cemetery and go north to end near the Living Historical Farm, with several spur trails that connect back to each other. The Lincoln Boyhood Trail takes visitors through a secondary growth forest before passing by crop fields to demonstrate the different crops grown when the property was owned by Thomas Lincoln. The Trail of the Twelve Stones takes visitors by twelve different stones with bronze tablets that explain how the stone is associated with an event in Lincoln's life. In general, both trails have a good, clear width with gentle slopes and a firm and stable surface. There are occasionally high slopes for both trails near the Pioneer Cemetery and high vertical obstacles at the railroad crossings, that should be addressed to improve the accessibility of the trails. Facilities along both trails, such as trailhead signage and benches, could use some improvements to the surfaces in front of them and information provided to be more accessible.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Trailhead

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

long-term

02 Trail

- 1) Although not required, consider improving the slopes to be no greater than 12% for a short distance, with resting intervals provided at the top and bottom of each segment of trail with a slope steeper than 5%.

long-term

03 Benches

- 1) Provide a clear space in front of the bench that is 36 inches by 48 inches minimum with a slope no greater than 2% in all directions.

mid-term

04 Trail

- 1) Improve the railroad crossing to have vertical obstacles no higher than 1/2 inch tall. Where the surface is other than asphalt, concrete, or boards obstacles should not exceed 2 inches.

mid-term

05 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Lower the interpretive wayside so the bottom edge is 32 inches above the ground.
- 2) Provide a level landing at the interpretive wayside, 30 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

short-term

06 Trail

- 1) Improve water drainage so slopes are no greater than 12% for a short distance, with resting intervals provided at the top and bottom of each segment of trail with a slope steeper than 5%.

long-term

07 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Provide a level landing at the interpretive wayside, 30 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. As needed, move the sign to be adjacent to the trail or provide an outdoor recreation access route to it.

long-term

08 Trail

- 1) Improve cross slopes on the connector trail to be 2% maximum or up to 5% if necessary for drainage.

long-term

09 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route so vertical obstacles are no higher than 1/2 inch tall.

short-term

10 Exhibit

- 1) Provide a 30 inch by 48 inch clear space in front of the commemorative stones with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

long-term

11 Benches

- 1) As a best practice, provide an armrest on at least one end of some benches and a backrest on the benches.

mid-term

- 2) Provide a clear space in front of benches that is 36 inches by 48 inches minimum with a slope no greater than 2% in all directions. For any benches from which a view is important, provide a clear ground space adjacent to the bench that is 36 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward approach. Ensure all accessible benches are connected to the trail.

long-term

12 Trailhead

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

long-term

13 Trail

- 1) Improve the railroad crossing to have vertical obstacles no higher than 1/2 inch tall. Where the surface is other than asphalt, concrete, or boards obstacles should not exceed 2 inches.

mid-term

14 Benches

- 1) As a best practice, provide a backrest and an armrest on at least one end of a bench at the last stone.

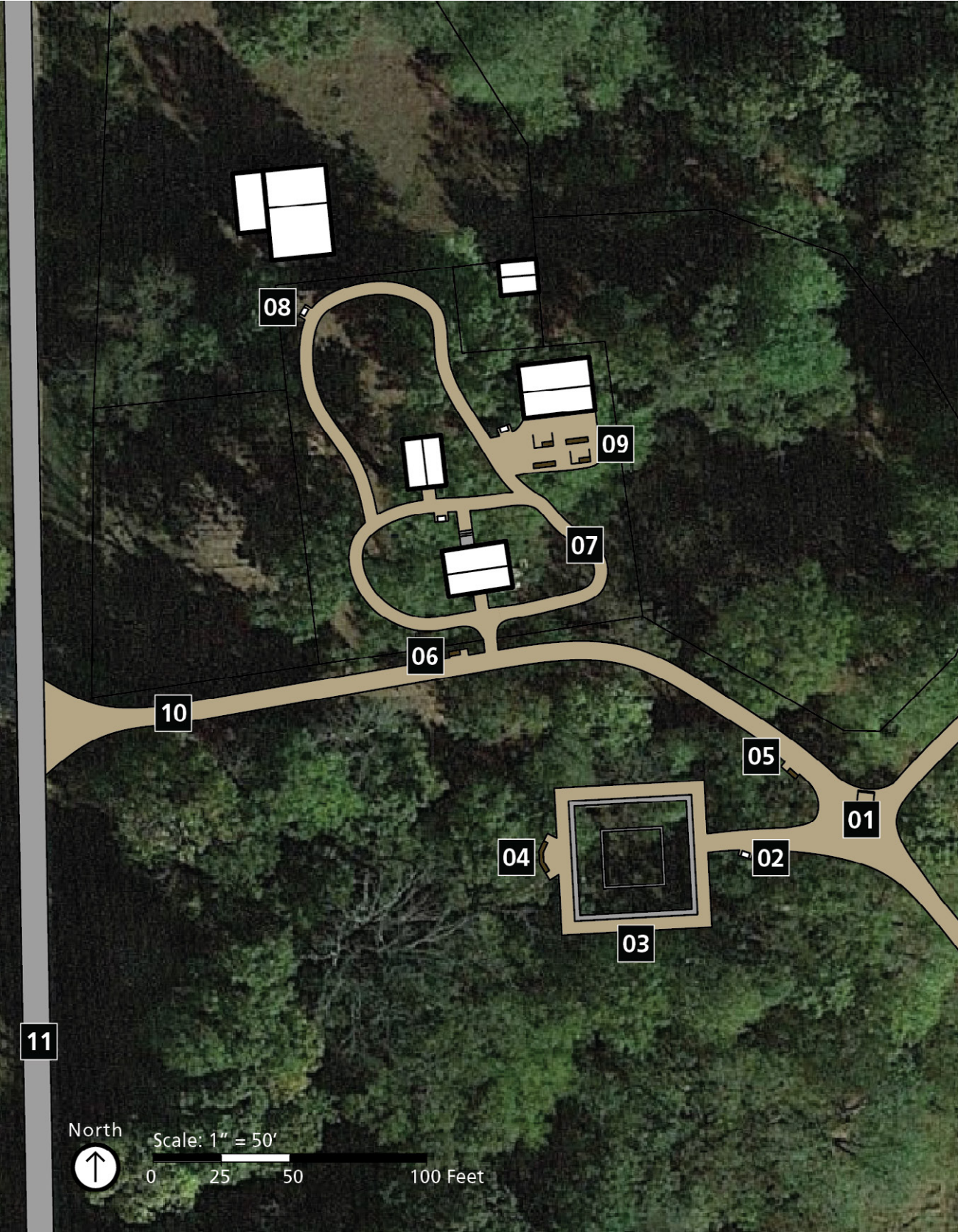
mid-term

15 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Lower the interpretive wayside so that its bottom edge is 32 inches above the ground.
- 2) As a best practice, improve the "you are here" dot on the wayside to be in the correct location.
- 3) Provide signage at the trailhead that details trail conditions, including trail length, surface type, typical and maximum running and cross slopes, and typical and minimum tread width. Other recommended information includes providing a description of potential obstacles, distances to experiences and/or features, and graphics such as a cross section that demonstrates slope conditions.

long-term

LIVING HISTORICAL FARM AND CABIN SITE MEMORIAL
Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Lincoln Living Historical Farm was built to depict a typical farm of 1820s Indiana and does not contain original structures from Abraham Lincoln's time. Visitors can walk the firm and stable grassy surface to constructed buildings on the farm, such as the cabin, carpentry building, and other outbuildings. No designated route exists through the farm, and stairs are required to enter some of the buildings. Improving routes through the farm and to the buildings will allow all visitors to truly immerse themselves in the replicated farm experience. Located near the farm is the Lincoln Cabin Site Memorial, where the traditional site of one of the original Lincoln cabins is memorialized in a bronze casting of cabin sill logs and a fireplace surrounded by a stone retaining wall. Although the route around the Lincoln Cabin Site Memorial meets slope requirements, it is narrow at times. Widening this route and improving the benches that overlook the memorial would increase accessibility at the site.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Trailhead

- 1) Improve the slopes at the trail intersection to be no greater than 12% for a short distance, with resting intervals provided at the top and bottom of each segment of trail with a slope steeper than 5%. Ensure cross slopes are 2% maximum or up to 5% if necessary for drainage.

long-term

02 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Provide a level landing at the interpretive wayside, 30 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Lower the interpretive wayside so that its bottom edge is 32 inches above the ground.

mid-term

03 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route around the Cabin Site Memorial to be 36 inches wide minimum with a firm, stable, and slip resistant surface. The running slope shall be 5% maximum and cross slope 2% maximum.

short-term

04 Benches

- 1) Provide a clear ground space adjacent to each bench that is 36 inches by 48 inches minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

05 Benches

- 1) Provide a clear space in front of the bench along the trail that is 36 inches by 48 inches minimum with a slope no greater than 2% in all directions.

mid-term

06 Benches

- 1) As a best practice, provide a backrest and an armrest on at least one end of the bench near the farm entrance.

mid-term

07 Accessible Route

- 1) Provide a designated route through the farm that winds around each of the main buildings and animal pens. Ensure routes have running slopes no steeper than 5% and cross slopes no steeper than 2%.
- 2) Improve routes to the Living Historical Farm buildings to have a running slope of 5% or 8.3% using a ramp with handrails. If adding accessible routes into buildings is infeasible, explore other ways to provide accessibility, such as views through windows. Ensure thresholds at building entrances are no higher than 1/4 inch or 1/2 inch with a beveled edge.

long-term

08 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Provide a level landing at each interpretive wayside that is 30 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Lower the interpretive waysides so the bottom edges are 32 inches above the ground.

short-term

09 Benches

- 1) As a best practice, provide a backrest and an armrest on at least one end of the bench near the carpentry building.

mid-term

10

Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route to Lincoln Spring to have running slopes no steeper than 5%. The running slope may be up to 8.3% using a ramp with handrails. Ensure the route is firm, stable, and slip resistant.

long-term

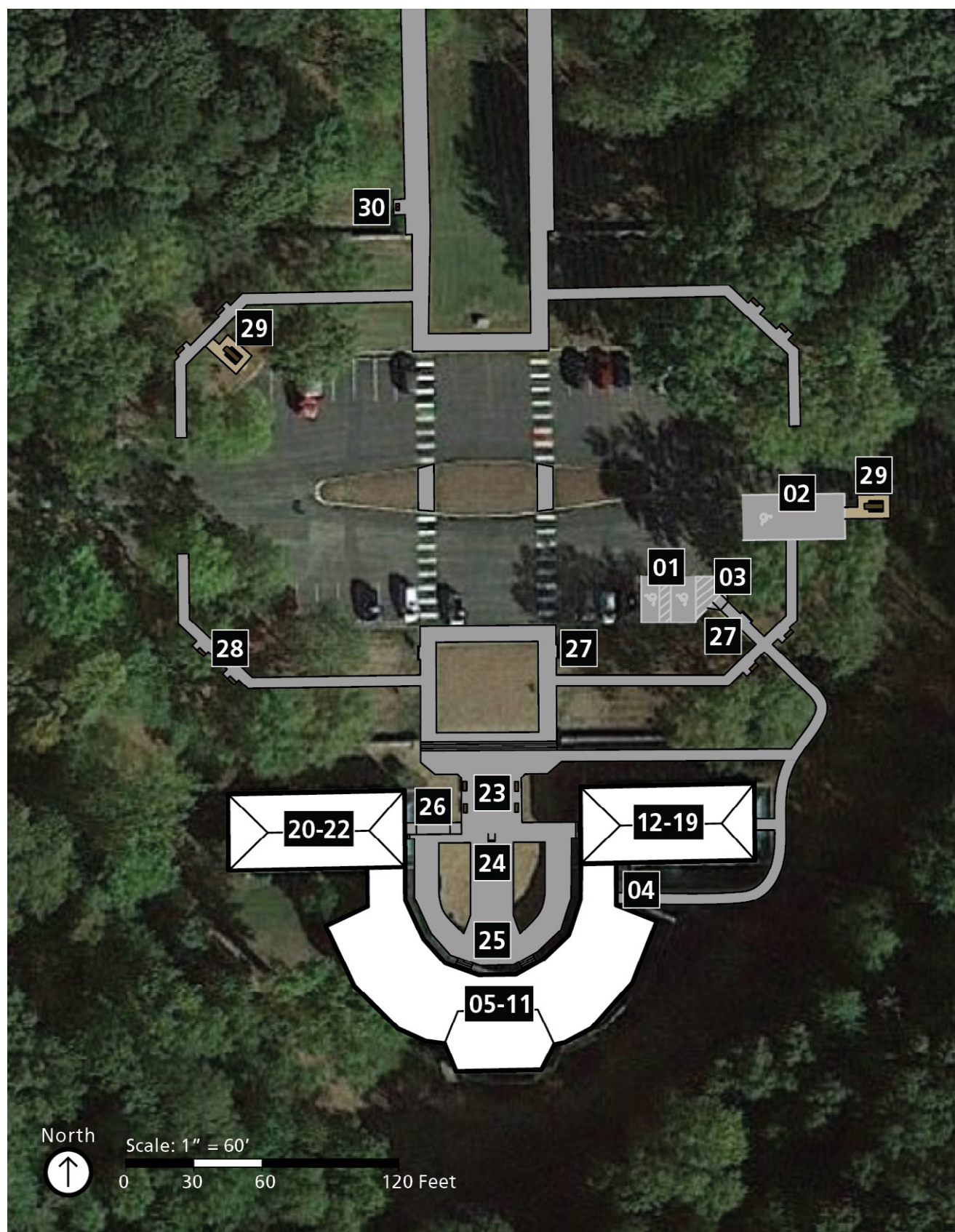
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Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the railroad crossing to have vertical obstacles no higher than 1/2 inch tall with a beveled edge.

long-term

VISITOR CENTER
Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial Visitor Center provides interpretive exhibits, restrooms, a bookstore, and surrounding walkways with benches and picnic tables to make it a great first stop for visitors to learn about the memorial and prepare for their day of exploration. In general, the visitor center is accessible. The parking stalls and route to the visitor center entrance are firm, stable, and slip resistant and mostly meet slope requirements. The park's orientation video is open captioned. A removable ramp is provided to enter Abraham Lincoln Hall; however, visitors must ask for assistance to open the door and no designated seating is provided within the hall. Providing a permanent accessible entrance and seating in the hall would allow more visitors to freely and independently enjoy the hall. Additionally, improvements to the restrooms, picnic facilities, and wayside exhibit locations would improve the visitor experience and accessibility at the visitor center.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Restripe the accessible stalls and access aisles. The van-accessible shall be 11 feet minimum in width with a 5 feet minimum width access aisle or 8 feet minimum in width with an 8 feet minimum width access aisle. The other stall shall be 8 feet minimum in width with a 5 feet minimum width access aisle.
- 2) Improve the access aisle to have a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 3) Raise the signs to be 60 inches minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign.
- 4) Provide "van accessible" signage on the van-accessible stall.

short-term

02 Bus Parking

- 1) Provide a bus parking stall that is 20 feet minimum in width, including the access aisle.

short-term

03 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the transition to the curb ramp so openings are no wider than 1/2 inch.

mid-term

04 Door

- 1) Provide a clear ground space in front of the door opener button, 30 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward or parallel approach.

- 2) As a best practice, provide a clear ground space in front of the door, 30 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward or parallel approach.

mid-term

05 Passport Table

- 1) Improve the clear space by the passport stamp to provide 27 inches of knee clearance extending 11 inches minimum underneath and 9 inches of toe clearance extending 25 inches minimum underneath the passport stamp table.

immediate

06 Bookstore

- 1) As feasible, distribute items, especially popular ones, lower on shelves and displays. Provide a sign letting visitors know that assistance accessing other items is available.

mid-term

07 Drinking Fountains

- 1) Move the stool to provide a clear floor space in front of the drinking fountain, 30 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward approach.

immediate

- 2) Raise the tall drinking fountain to have a spout height between 38 inches and 43 inches above the floor.
- 3) Raise the low drinking fountain to provide 27 inches minimum of knee clearance underneath the fountain. Ensure that the spout stays no higher than 36 inches above the floor.

mid-term

08 Restrooms (Men's and Women's)

- 1) Provide a tactile sign on the latch side of the door. The bottoms of the tactile characters and figures shall be 48 inches minimum above the ground and the bottoms of the highest tactile characters and figures 60 inches maximum above the ground. Ensure an 18 inch by 18 inch minimum clear space underneath the braille sign.
- 2) Provide a maneuvering clearance of 60 inches minimum perpendicular to the doorway and 18 inches beyond the latch side parallel to the doorway.
- 3) Widen the door clearance to be 32 inches minimum.
- 4) Improve the restroom to provide an accessible toilet compartment that complies with ABAAS 604.

- 5) Lower the mirror so the bottom edge is located 40 inches maximum above the floor.
- 6) Insulate or otherwise configure supply and drainpipes under the sink to protect against contact.

short-term

09 Fire Extinguisher

- 1) Lower the fire extinguishers to be operable between 15 inches and 48 inches above the ground.

short-term

10 Theater

- 1) Provide four designated accessible seating and companion spaces that are dispersed throughout the theater. Spaces shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36 inches minimum in width and 48 inches minimum in depth (33 inches apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60 inches minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space.

mid-term

11 Exhibits

- 1) Provide a tactile sign on the latch side of doors identifying the permanent use of the space. The bottom of the lowest tactile characters and figures shall be 48 inches minimum in height above the floor and the tops of the highest tactile characters and figures 60 inches maximum in height above the floor. Ensure an 18 inch by 18 inch minimum clear space underneath the braille sign.

mid-term

- 2) As a best practice, improve or replace text and images on items hanging on the walls of the theater to use sans serif fonts, 24-point minimum text, have high contrast, and minimize the use of all caps and italics.
- 3) Replace the table holding the sign-in book to be 34 inches maximum above the ground. Provide 27 inches minimum knee clearance extending 11 inches minimum underneath the table.
- 4) Move items to provide a clear ground space in front of each exhibit, 30 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward or parallel approach.

immediate

- 5) As a best practice, lower text on exhibit placards so the bottom edge is between 24 inches and 36 inches in height.

- 6) As a best practice, improve or replace text and images to use sans serif fonts, 24-point minimum text, have high contrast, and minimize the use of all caps and italics. All exhibits should have 70% or greater contrast between text and background images.
- 7) Provide audio description for the exhibits.
- 8) As a best practice for tactile exhibits, including buttons, provide a forward approach of 30 inches by 48 inches centered on the exhibit that provides 27 inches minimum knee clearance extending 11 inches minimum underneath and with 9 inches minimum toe clearance.
- 9) As a best practice, provide a tactile model of the historical farm, visitor center, and other pertinent structures and landscapes. Ensure the model meets reach ranges and provides a clear floor space that is configured for a forward approach with 27 inches of knee clearance.

long-term

12

Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the outside door accessing the accessible restrooms and Nancy Lincoln Hall to be operable with a closed fist.
- 2) Widen the door accessing the accessible restrooms and Nancy Lincoln Hall to provide an opening 32 inches wide minimum.

long-term

13

Women's Restroom (near Nancy Lincoln Hall)

- 1) Lower the paper towel holder so that it is operable between 15 inches and 48 inches above the floor.
- 2) Move the coat hook to be no higher than 48 inches above the floor.

short-term

- 3) Provide a tactile sign on the latch side of the door. The bottoms of the tactile characters and figures shall be 48 inches minimum above the ground and the bottoms of the highest tactile characters and figures 60 inches maximum above the ground. Ensure an 18 inch by 18 inch minimum clear space underneath the braille sign.
- 4) Enlarge the depth of the toilet compartment to be 59 inches minimum.
- 5) Move rear wall grab bar to have 2 feet of the grab bar on the flusher side of the toilet and 1 foot of the grab bar on the closed side of the toilet towards the sidewall.
- 6) Reinstall toilet paper dispenser to be between 7 inches and 9 inches in front of the toilet to the centerline of the dispenser.

- 7) Provide a toilet where the handle is on the open side of the stall. If the handle is hand operated, ensure that it meets ABAAS requirements for operable parts.
- 8) Relocate the toilet so that the centerline is between 16 inches and 18 inches from the sidewall.
- 9) Improve the accessible stall door to have door pulls on both sides.
- 10) Wrap the pipes underneath the sinks to prevent burns and abrasions.
- 11) Lower the mirror so the bottom edge is located 40 inches maximum above the floor.

long-term

14

Men's Restroom (near Nancy Lincoln Hall)

- 1) Lower the paper towel holder so that it is operable between 15 inches and 48 inches above the floor.
- 2) Move the coat hook to be no higher than 48 inches above the floor.

short-term

- 3) Provide a tactile sign on the latch side of the door. The bottoms of the tactile characters and figures shall be 48 inches minimum above the ground and the bottoms of the highest tactile characters and figures 60 inches maximum above the ground. Ensure an 18 inch by 18 inch minimum clear space underneath the braille sign.
- 4) Enlarge the depth of the toilet compartment to be 59 inches minimum.
- 5) Move rear wall grab bar to have 2 feet of the grab bar on the flusher side of the toilet and 1 foot of the grab bar on the closed side of the toilet towards the sidewall.
- 6) Raise the grab bars so the tops are located between 33 inches and 36 inches above the floor.
- 7) Reinstall toilet paper dispenser to be between 7 inches and 9 inches in front of the toilet to the centerline of the dispenser.
- 8) Provide a toilet where the handle is on the open side of the stall. If the handle is hand operated, ensure that it meets ABAAS requirements for operable parts.
- 9) Relocate the toilet so that the centerline is between 16 inches and 18 inches from the sidewall.
- 10) Improve the accessible stall door to have door pulls on both sides.
- 11) Wrap the pipes underneath the sinks to prevent burns and abrasions.
- 12) Lower the mirror so the bottom edge is located 40 inches maximum above the floor.

long-term

15 Fire Extinguisher

- 1) Lower the fire extinguisher near Nancy Lincoln Hall to be operable between 15 inches and 48 inches above the floor.

immediate

16 Drinking Fountains

- 1) Retrofit or provide a double unit drinking fountain with separate fountains for standing and seated users or install a separate drinking fountain for seated users. The lower fountain shall have a spout height of 36 inches maximum above the ground.

mid-term

17 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route through Nancy Lincoln Hall so the rug pile is 1/2 inch maximum and it is fastened to floor surfaces. A possibility is to widen the plastic cover to be 36 inches minimum and make it heavier so it stays in place.

short-term

18 Exhibits

- 1) Lower exhibits and signage so the bottom edges are between 24 inches and 36 inches in height.

mid-term

19 Seating Areas

- 1) Provide a designated wheelchair space 36 inches by 48 inches minimum from a forward approach adjacent to one of the benches for visitors watching the film.

short-term

20 Door (to Abraham Lincoln Hall)

- 1) In the long term, improve the door to be operable with a closed fist. In the short term, post a sign that assistance can be provided. Or consider providing an automatic door opener for this door.

mid-term

21 Accessible Route (inside Abraham Lincoln Hall)

- 1) As feasible, improve the aisle and route through Abraham Lincoln Hall to have a running slope no greater than 5%. The running slope may be up to 8.3% using a ramp with handrails. Consider providing a removable ramp that meets slopes and has handrails if the floor can't be improved.

long-term

22 Seating Areas

- 1) Provide designated accessible seating and companion spaces in Abraham Lincoln Hall. Spaces shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36 inches minimum in width and 48 inches minimum in depth (33 inches apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60 inches minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space. Disperse accessible seating areas. Consider different options to provide this accessible experience, such as providing a platform(s) at the back of the hall for visitors in wheelchairs participating in programs.

long-term

23 Benches

- 1) Although not required, as a best practice, provide a backrest and an armrest on at least one end of the bench in the outside plaza.

mid-term

24 Brochure Holder

- 1) Disperse the different brochures so all are easily reachable between 15 inches and 48 inches above the ground.

short-term

25 Accessible Route

- 1) Reduce openings in the plaza so they are no wider than 1/2 inch, and reduce vertical obstacles so they are no higher than 1/4 inch or 1/2 inch with a beveled edge.

short-term

26**Accessible Route**

- 1) Provide a longer removable ramp to access Abraham Lincoln Hall that has a running slope of 8.3% maximum with handrails on both sides. Consider a longer-term permanent solution.

mid-term

27**Interpretive Waysides**

- 1) Add a duplicate interpretive wayside close to the accessible parking stall with 30 inches by 48 inches minimum clear ground space in front of it at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. On the existing interpretive waysides, consider providing a note or sign alerting visitors to the duplicate accessible wayside.

mid-term

- 2) As a best practice, improve or replace text and images to use sans serif fonts, 24-point minimum text, have high contrast, and minimize the use of all caps and italics.
- 3) Provide signage on the waysides that details trail conditions, including trail length, surface type, typical and maximum running and cross slopes, and typical and minimum tread width. Other recommended information includes providing a description of potential obstacles, distances to experiences and/or features, and graphics such as a cross section that demonstrates slope conditions.

long-term

28**Benches**

- 1) As a best practice, provide a backrest and an armrest on at least one end of at least one bench on the route to the flagpole.

mid-term

29**Picnic Facilities**

- 1) Replace or retrofit at least two picnic tables to be accessible. The tables shall have an extended section or a bench cutout with appropriate knee and toe clearance. Secure tables to a surface with a slope no greater than 2% in all directions. Provide 36 inches minimum-width clear ground space on all usable sides of accessible tables. Ensure the accessible tables are connected via an outdoor recreation access routes to the accessible parking stall. Disperse accessible table locations.

mid-term

Drinking Fountains

- 1) Raise the tall drinking fountain on the route to the flagpole to have a spout height between 38 inches and 43 inches above the ground.

mid-term

- 2) Raise the low drinking fountain on the route to the flagpole to provide 27 inches minimum knee clearance underneath the fountain. Ensure that the spout stays no higher than 36 inches above the ground.

long-term

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL PROGRAMS

Park Features



Implementation Strategy

Publications

01 Publicly Shared Documents

- 1) Revise all publicly shared documents by removing discriminatory or outdated accessibility-related language or restrictions.

short-term

02 Accessibility Guide

- 1) Consider developing an accessibility guide for the park that outlines accessible facilities, services, and programs. Make it available on the park website and let visitors know of its availability in relevant publications and signage. Update it on a regular basis with new or altered accessible facilities, services, and programs.

mid-term

03 Large-Print Publications

- 1) 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.
- 2) Provide signage where appropriate that alternative-format publications, brochures, and maps are available to visitors.

mid-term

04 Braille Publications

- 1) Provide braille format publications and tactile wayfinding maps.
- 2) Provide signage where appropriate that alternative-format publications, brochures, and maps are available to visitors.

mid-term

05 Audio Publications

- 1) Provide audio versions of park publications, brochures, and maps.
- 2) Provide audio description of park publications, brochures, and maps.
- 3) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website that audio and audio-described park publications, brochures, and maps are available.

long-term

Audiovisuals

06 Open Captions

- 1) Provide open captions on all park videos.

short-term

07 Assistive Listening Systems

- 1) Provide options for assistive listening (e.g., assistive listening devices, neckloops, induction loop systems, Bluetooth) for appropriate audiovisuals in accordance with the scoping requirements of ABAAS F219.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website of the availability and type(s) of assistive listening systems.
- 3) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for checking out and returning, pre- and post-inspection, and cleaning and maintaining devices.

long-term

08 Audio Description

- 1) Provide audio description for visual content on all on-site park videos. Provide a means of accessing the audio description, whether through an assistive listening system or other device.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website of the availability of audio description and how to access it.

long-term

Website and Social Media

09 Accessibility Information

- 1) As appropriate, provide accessibility information on the park website for visitors with physical/mobility, blind/low vision, Deaf/hard of hearing, and cognitive disabilities. The information should be detailed and include relevant characteristics about accessible facilities, services, and programs.

immediate

10 Accessibility Contact Information on Website

- 1) Provide the email address and telephone number of the park accessibility contact on the park website for visitors who have accessibility-related questions, concerns, or complaints, or who want to submit accommodation requests.

immediate

Walks, Talks, Tours, and Special Events

11 Physical Conditions of Walks, Talks, Tours, and Special Events

- 1) Provide information on the physical conditions of walks, talks, tours, and special events (e.g., number of steps, significant slopes, other barriers that exist) on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website.

immediate

12 Large-Print Publications

- 1) Provide large-print format printed program materials. 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.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website that large-print program materials are available.

mid-term

13 Braille Publications

- 1) Provide braille format printed program materials.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website that braille program materials are available.

mid-term

14 Audio Publications

- 1) Provide audio versions of printed program materials.
- 2) Provide audio description of printed program materials.
- 3) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website that audio and audio-described program materials are available.

long-term

15 Sign Language Interpretation

- 1) Provide sign language interpretation if requested for talks and special events. Develop the process for requesting sign language interpreters, including the length of advance notice prior to the activity that interpretation must be requested (typically 5-7 days).
- 2) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for contacting and scheduling sign language interpreters.

short-term

16 Assistive Listening Systems

- 1) Provide options for assistive listening (e.g., assistive listening devices, neckloops, induction loop systems, Bluetooth) for guided walks, talks, and tours, and special events in accordance with the scoping requirements of ABAAS F219.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website of the availability and type(s) of assistive listening systems.
- 3) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for checking out and returning, pre- and post-inspection, and cleaning and maintaining devices.

long-term

17 Live Audio Description

- 1) When requested, provide live audio description on guided walks and tours,. Train interpretive staff to perform this service. Develop the process for requesting live audio description, including the length of advance notice prior to the activity that it must be requested.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website that live audio description is available on guided walks and tours.

short-term

18 Real-Time Captioning

- 1) Provide real-time captioning if requested for guided walks, talks, and tours, and special events.
- 2) Develop the process for requesting real-time captioning, including the length of advance notice prior to the activity that this service must be requested (typically 5-7 days).
- 3) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for contracting and scheduling captioners.

long-term

19 Tactile Maps and Models

- 1) Provide relevant and educational tactile maps and models for walks, talks tours, and special events. These may be static, in-place figures and maps or passed-around replicas of important and unique features.

long-term

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LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING

Park Features



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.

Staff Training and Park Protocols

01 Accessibility Training

- 1) Provide ongoing accessibility training to all staff, including permanent and nonpermanent employees. Provide employees a thorough understanding of accessibility, relevant accessibility laws and policies, and each individual's role in providing accessible facilities, services, and programs for visitors with disabilities.

short-term

02 Communication with Law Enforcement

- 1) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operation procedures that outlines methods for law enforcement to communicate with a person with a disability.

short-term

03 Emergency Preparedness

- 1) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for assisting people with disabilities in emergencies.

short-term

04 Accessible Seating in Publicly-Accessed Spaces

- 1) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for offices, conference rooms, theaters, and meeting spaces so there is adequate clear space and accessible routes to all elements in rooms.
- 2) Post maps in appropriate areas with the accessible layout and seating arrangement within each space.

short-term

05 Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs)

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

immediate

06

Service Animals

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

immediate

07

Wheelchairs

- 1) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for checking out and returning, pre- and post-inspection, cleaning, and maintenance of wheelchairs.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website that wheelchairs are available.

Communications and Partnerships

08

Park Partner, Lessee, and Concessionaire Services and Programs

- 1) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures for park partners, lessees, and concessioners regarding their responsibility to provide accessible services and programs on park property or if sponsored by the park.

short-term

CONCLUSION

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial 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 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial 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 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial will continue to work toward accommodating all park visitors while sustaining its legacy to preserve and protect the demonstration of Abraham Lincoln's boyhood and the life of early pioneers.

The Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan for Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial includes an implementation strategy table (IST) that serves as a living spreadsheet 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 the IST. 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 IST 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 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.

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 accessing the Living Historical Farm, hiking along the scenic trails, 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 printed materials, audio description for exhibits and films, assistive listening devices and sign language interpreters for ranger-led tours and programs, neckloops, and inductive loop systems for park films.

Over time, the results of this collective effort will make Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial 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 LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

As a national park, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial 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 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.

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

<https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/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. 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. In 2013, guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas were adopted and added to the standards as Chapter 10.

<https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/aba-standards/single-file-version#chapter10>

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

<https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocr/civilrights/resources/factsheets/504.pdf>

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:

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

<https://www.section508.gov/manage/laws-and-policies>

In 1998, Congress amended the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to require federal agencies to make their electronic and information technology 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.

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. 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>

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](#).

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](#) 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

<https://www.ada.gov/opdmd.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.

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>

Section 17.550 requires that agencies 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. It explains exceptions and provides methods on how agencies should implement this policy.

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

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 regional 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

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Paula Alexander, Park Ranger

Kristi Brown, Administrative Officer

Mike Capps, Chief of Interpretation and Resource Management

Connie Luthy, Accessibility Coordinator

Rhonda Schier, Superintendent

Jim Teague, Facilities Manager

REGIONAL OFFICE

Holly Griesemer, Regional Management and Program Analyst

David Thomson, Regional RTCA Accessibility Program Manager

DENVER SERVICE CENTER

Suzanne Digre, Editor

Colin Heffern, Project Manager

Devon Vig, Landscape Architect

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN MAY 2022

This Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan has been prepared as a collaborative effort between Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, regional staff, and the Denver Service Center and is recommended for approval by the superintendent.

Approved

Rhonda Shier, Superintendent, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

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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May 2022