NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan (SETP)

Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park Hawai'i

December 2023

National Park Service
Interior Region 12

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park staff is dedicated to serving all park visitors to help them find meaning in the resources of the park and its stories. Recently, park staff embarked on a journey to ensure that key experiences are available to all visitors, regardless of ability. Park staff conducted an accessibility self-evaluation of park facilities, services, activities, and programs and drafted a transition plan that identifies opportunities for improvement and outlines critical steps towards implementing responsive solutions parkwide.

This accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan (SETP) 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. The team developed site plans identifying the location of accessibility barriers and opportunities for each assessed park area and crafted an implementation strategy to assist park staff in scheduling and performing required actions and documenting completed work. The team also assessed park policies, practices, communication, and training needs to improve access to elements of the park that lie outside of direct physical and programmatic access. The goals of the SETP are to (1) document existing park barriers to accessibility for people with disabilities; (2) provide an effective approach for upgrading facilities, services, activities, and programs; and (3) instill a culture around creating universal access.

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park (the park) has made many strides to improve physical accessibility throughout the park. The area around Hale Ho'okipa Visitor Contact Station has plenty of accessible parking, gently sloped routes, spacious restrooms, and a wide trail with waysides interpreting the scenic views of the volcanic landscape and ocean. The contact station has ample circulation space, and visitors can access all features in the area. The nearby Ala Mauka Makai Trail is mostly accessible for the first half-mile segment and presents opportunities to exercise and explore native vegetation in the rocky, volcanic landscape. Restrooms are mostly accessible throughout the park, as are drinking fountains.

Recurring findings related to physical accessibility were identified for parking areas and paths of travel other than near the visitor contact station, where loose, sandy soils and rugged lava surfaces make travel difficult. Slopes at the approach to interpretive panels and site features (e.g., trash cans) are generally high, and some features are heavy and difficult to operate.

Park staff has opportunities to provide access to several unique park experiences, such as hiking along short segments of the Ala Mauka Makai Trail and Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail, fishing at Kaloko Fishpond, and exploring the beach at ʻAiʻōpio Fishtrap. Improving accessibility on trails would allow more visitors to enjoy views of the landscape and ocean and potentially view the historic crypt and petroglyphs. Future actions, such as providing a beach wheelchair program, extending the lengths of accessible trail segments,

PROGRAMMATIC ACCESSIBILITY

Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park has many accessible interpretive features. Most interpretive panels use sans serif fonts and have high contrast and large text, and they present relevant information to visitors. Brochures are available in large print or braille upon request. A topographic relief map is available near the visitor contact station and provides a general understanding of the unique and rocky park landscape. Open captioning and audio descriptions are provided on some videos.

Recurring findings related to program accessibility were identified for park publications and programs. Alternative formats for interpretive materials and exhibit content are limited, tactile exhibits and other sensory opportunities are minimal or absent, and audio descriptions for self-guided tours and some videos are not available. In addition, trailhead signs are absent or lack information about the conditions of the trail.

Significant ways in which programs could be improved include providing assistive listening systems for tours and events; including audio descriptions for self-guided tours and all videos on the park app; providing tactile maps and models (e.g., a detailed map of the park); and adding detailed information about accessible experiences on the park website. Providing multisensory elements such as 3D virtual tours would also enrich the experience for visitors. Finally, providing alternative format publications (e.g., audio) and making these available in person and virtually would allow more visitors to access park information and stories.

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INTRODUCTION

Since 1916, the National Park Service 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 national parks were founded because of their stunning views, extreme and unique geography, challenging and sensitive natural environments, and historic and fragile structures. Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park and other parks exist because of their history and resources. The NPS mission balances protection of resources (natural and cultural) with visitation. Facilities, services, and programs were designed and built in parks to accommodate our visitors and help them better understand each park purpose and significance.

However, many facilities were constructed before the passage of laws and policies requiring 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, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, and Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The accessibility of commercial services in national parks is also governed by applicable federal laws. After 100 years of operation, the National Park Service continues to work towards a more inclusive environment.

Visitors today have unique needs and expectations, and the agency must adapt to meet changing demands. Modern scientific research and visitor trend analysis provide new insight into accessibility opportunities and challenges in the national park system. According to 2020 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data, there are approximately 61 million people with disabilities in the United States, and this number is expected to rise in the coming years as more people reach retirement age (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 with the reality of unpredictable funding. Planning can help identify solutions to challenges and provide a trajectory full of opportunity for current and future visitors. The National Park Service is committed to making park facilities, services, programs, and employment opportunities accessible to all people, including those with disabilities.

Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park's existing general management planning documents continue to provide relevant guidance, which may be supplemented through development of additional planning documents such as this one. The accessibility SETP is a component of the park's planning portfolio. This plan documents park barriers to accessibility for people with disabilities and provides an effective approach for upgrading park facilities, services, and programs. In addition, the plan helps inform management decisions regarding project prioritization, funding, and compliance.

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." The act requires parks to document architectural barriers and identify solutions, time frames, and responsible parties to improve and increase accessibility.

This plan was prepared to provide Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park with 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 priorities to protect the cultural resources and values in alignment with Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park and in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, among other laws and policies.

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN PROCESS

The process for creating a SETP involves seven steps:

STEPS OF THE SETP PROCESS

1. Identify Key Park Experiences and Park Areas
2. Identify Park Areas to be Assessed
3. Identify Facilities, Services, and Programs in Park Areas
4. Conduct Accessibility Assessment
5. Draft Transition Plan
6. Conduct Public Involvement
7. Finalize Transition Plan

1. Identify Key Park Experiences and Park Areas – The interdisciplinary team began by identifying the key experiences available to visitors at the park. Key park experiences, which help determine the park areas to assess in step 2, are iconic and important experiences for visitors to understand the purpose and significance of the park. Park legislation is the foundation for key park experiences, which are identified through park purpose, significance, interpretive themes, and programs (these can be found in the park's foundation document at https://www.nps.gov/kaho/planyourvisit/upload/KAHO_FD_508.pdf). Key park experiences ensure that planned improvements are prioritized to best increase overall access to park experiences.

   The key park experiences identified for Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park include the following:

   a. Understand the intent behind the park's establishment and continued commitment to the preservation, interpretation, and perpetuation of traditional Native Hawaiian activities and culture and how its diverse resources represent a Hawaiian way of life and culture that continue to evolve and uniquely contribute to our national heritage.

   b. Engage with the only unit of the national park system with three distinct types of loko iʻa (two fishponds: a loko kuapā and a loko puʻuone) and a loko ʻumeiki (fishtrap), each illustrating ingenious engineering, aquaculture techniques, and practices of the past and offering opportunities for Hawaiian aquaculture to thrive into the future.

c. Understand the critical role that underground flows of fresh water played in sustaining a Hawaiian community across a barren and harsh lava landscape that would otherwise have been unsuitable for human settlement and continues to tie the environment and people together today.

d. Learn about an astonishing variety of rare, native ecosystems, including dryland forest, anchialine pools, brackish fishponds, natural wetlands, coastal strand, and coral reefs, all of which support threatened, endangered, and candidate species, as well as culturally significant species, and offer a glimpse of Hawaiʻi's unique and vanishing natural diversity and abundance.

e. Connect to the land and to each other in the presence of park visitors, practitioners, descendants, and community at a rare "cultural kipuka."

f. Appreciate the rich abundance, variety, and concentration of cultural and historic resources in their natural setting that demonstrate a coastal Hawaiian settlement before and immediately after contact with Western civilization in 1778; illustrate Hawaiian culture and heritage; and vividly portray the traditional relationship between people and nature.

To prepare for step 2, the team then listed all developed areas of the park in which visitors have access.

2. Determine Park Areas to Assess – In some instances, not all park areas can be assessed during this process due to time and funding constraints. Therefore, the interdisciplinary team determined which park areas to assess based on the number of key park experiences, visitation level, diversity of activities and programs, distribution, and unique characteristics. The areas selected for assessment provide the best opportunities for the public to access all key park experiences. Areas not assessed will be assessed and improved as part of future facility alterations or as components of a future planned construction project.

3. Identify Facilities, Services, and Programs in Each Park Area – The team identified all facilities, services, and programs in each park area to ensure that all physical and programmatic visitor amenities in each park area were reviewed for accessibility. The comprehensive lists of facilities, services, and programs were the basis for conducting assessments and documenting barriers.

4. Conduct Accessibility Assessment – On-site, the interdisciplinary assessment team assessed each park area and identified physical and programmatic barriers to accessibility. The team then reviewed possible solutions and explored options to provide universal access. In some cases, programmatic alternatives needed to be examined because eliminating physical barriers is not always possible due to historic designations, environmental concerns, topography, or sensitive cultural and natural resources. Therefore, a range of programmatic alternatives was considered to provide access to key park experiences for as many visitors as possible.

5. **Draft Transition Plan** – Following the assessment, the team added field results to an implementation strategy table and drafted conceptual site plans to display the locations of barriers and opportunities. 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. Therefore, the team identified an implementation time frame and a responsible park staff member for each barrier and solution. Implementation time frames are based on a park's ability to complete the improvements in normal scheduling of park operations and planned projects and are as follows:

    a. Immediate (0–1 year)
    b. Short term (1–3 years)
    c. Mid-term (3–7 years)
    d. Long term (longer than 7 years)

6. **Conduct Public Involvement –** The public was invited to provide input on the draft plan from November 23, 2023, to December 23, 2023. Staff used a variety of methods to solicit public involvement and review of the plan, including releasing a press announcement on November 23, 2023, and publishing the document and accompanying storymap on the NPS Planning, Environment & Public Comment website for 30 days.
7. **Finalize Transition Plan –** Having received no comments or suggestions for improvement, park managers are moving forward to adopt the plan and acknowledge that it is meant to be a living document that will require periodic updates as site conditions change.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

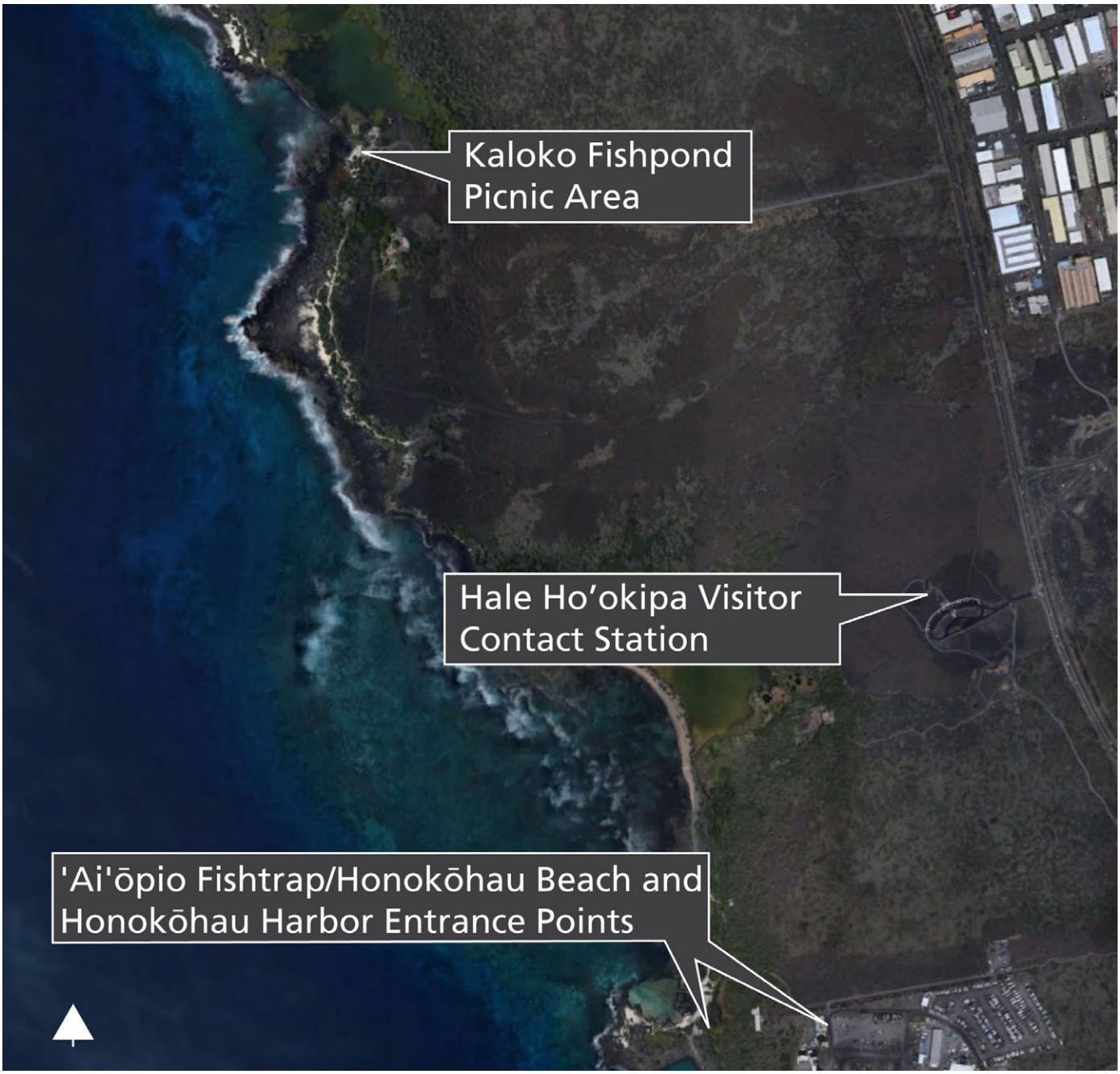
The park superintendent is responsible for implementing and integrating the accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan, and the accessibility coordinator assists the superintendent by documenting improvements, keeping the plan updated, and communicating to park employees. Park staff should employ trained consultants to assist with addressing accessibility improvements to ensure that design and implementation meet the needs of visitors with disabilities while also adhering to other laws and policies related to the protection of park resources and values, especially those related to the protection and preservation of cultural resources. Creating parkwide accessibility requires staff awareness, understanding, and appropriate action. Because of fiscal constraints and limited park resources, staff will need to determine which improvements will benefit the greatest number of visitors with disabilities. Suggested implementation time frames and relative costs need to be factored into all accessibility investment decisions.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AREAS ASSESSED

The interdisciplinary team assessed the following park areas for accessibility during the planning effort.

- Hale Ho'okipa Visitor Contact Station
- Honokōhau Harbor Entrance Points and ‘Ai’ōpio Fishtrap/ Honokōhau Beach
- Kaloko Fishpond Picnic Area



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR PARK AREAS ASSESSED

The Architectural Barrier Act 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 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.

Depending on the date of a building's construction or alteration, different design standards apply. The interdisciplinary team used ABAAS to conduct the transition plan facility assessments. Although a barrier may be identified by the current assessment for improvement, facilities are only required to follow the standard in place at the time of construction and/or alteration. Therefore, barriers may not be in violation of ABAAS. However, any renovation or upgrade of that building is required to meet the most current standard at the time of work. In addition, Harpers Ferry Center Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media were followed for facility and program assessments.

This document does not include strategies for transitioning employee workspaces to be accessible. In the event that an employee with a disability is hired at Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park, the supervisor and employee will discuss the employee's needs. The supervisor will then determine what accommodations are reasonable in the given work environment and determine a plan of action to meet those needs.

For each park area, this document provides an overview of findings and recommended solutions in a brief narrative and bulleted list and provides corresponding site plan(s) that illustrate existing conditions. For details on each barrier, solution, and time frame, see the companion implementation strategy table at https://parkplanning.nps.gov/KAHO-SETP. It is important to understand that the site plans and recommendations are conceptual and will require further design development and historic and environmental compliance before construction. Consult with cultural and natural resource staff before proceeding with recommended actions. During the implementation phase, the interdisciplinary team must reassess the project site conditions and consult with ABAAS and the local disability community to ensure that specific design and programmatic solutions are correctly addressed.

HALE HO'OKIPA VISITOR CONTACT STATION

The Hale Ho'okipa Visitor Contact Station is the primary center of visitor orientation and interpretation in the park. The building and developed area have a large parking lot with accessible spaces and oversized vehicle spaces. Visitors walk up a low-sloped path to an open-air pavilion with an information counter, exhibits, interpretive materials, a park map, bookstore, and restrooms. At the eastern end of the parking lot, a spur trail connects visitors to the Māmalahoa Trail. An interpretive path exits the rear of the visitor contact station and loops back by the parking lot, terminating at Ala Mauka Makai Trail, a trail leading to Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail and the ocean. The path has waysides along it that interpret the site and its surroundings, resources, and historic uses. Visitors come to learn about the park, speak with park rangers, purchase items from the bookstore, hike, and use the restrooms. Much of the area is accessible or requires minor improvements, with level, signed parking, low-sloped routes, spacious restrooms, dual-height drinking fountains, and well-communicated interpretive panels. The first half mile of Ala Mauka Makai is also relatively accessible, with a wide path, stable surface, and low slopes. Visitors with disabilities would benefit from the addition of an accessible, oversized parking stall, additional tactile exhibits, some improvements to text and contrast on waysides and posters, and improved trailhead signs with trail characteristics.

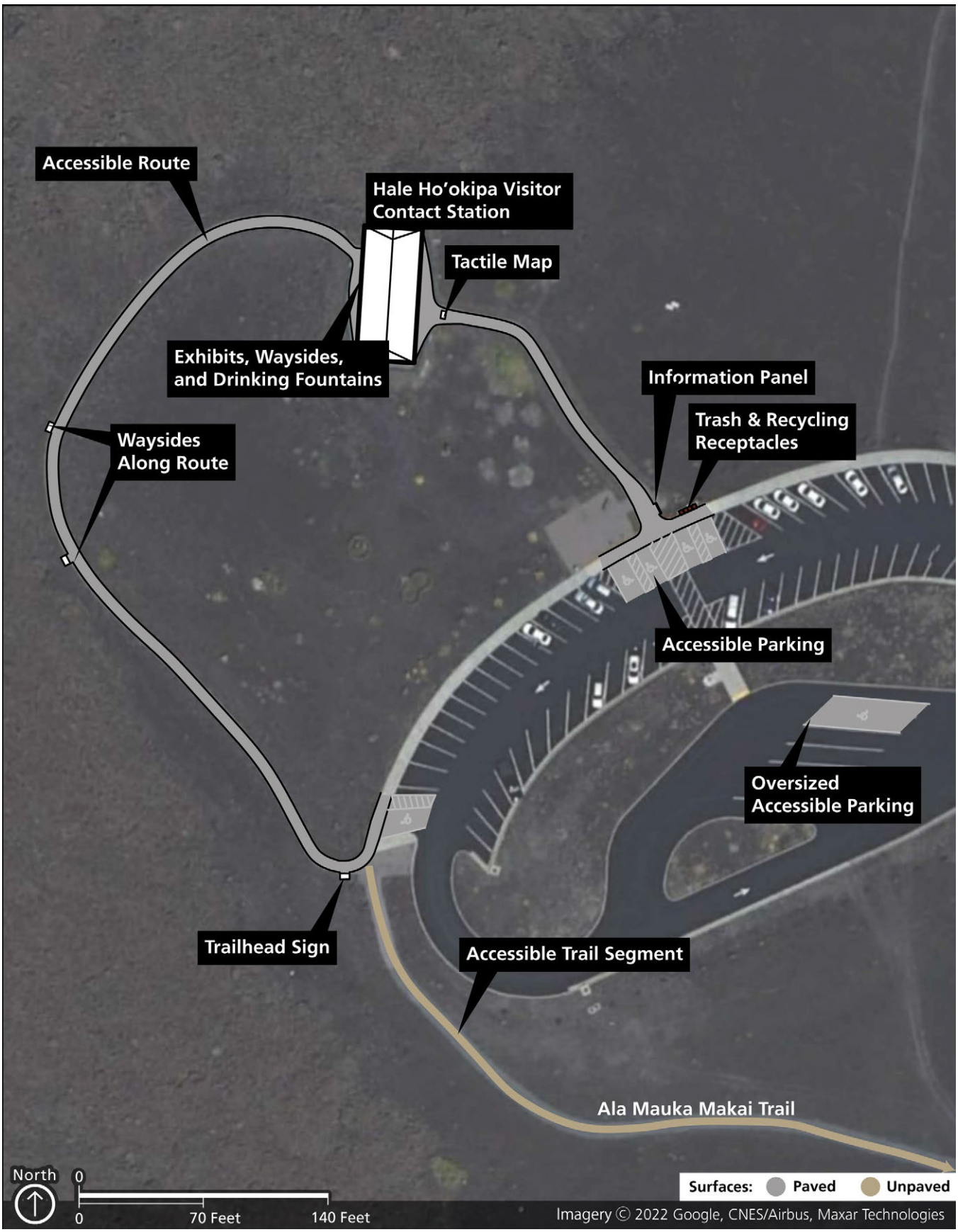
Proposed accessibility improvements at Hale Ho'okipa Visitor Contact Station include the following:

- Parking: Relocate the accessible parking stall near the Ala Mauka Makai Trailhead, and designate an oversized accessible parking space.
- Interpretive Features: Update the information on interpretive features to have large font and readable text and headings with high contrast. Improve or add tactile map and models.

- Drinking Fountains: Improve the drinking fountains to prevent protrusion into the circulation route and for ease of use.
- Trail: Improve the trailhead sign and accessibility information. Improve surfaces on the mostly accessible segment of Ala Mauka Makai Trail.

Details of the identified accessibility barriers and their recommended solutions and target time frames can be found in the implementation strategy table.

Hale Ho'okipa Visitor Contact Station Site Plan



HONOKŌHAU HARBOR AND ʻAIʻŌPIO FISHTRAP

Accessing ʻAiʻōpio Fishtrap requires a hike from Honokōhau Harbor or the visitor center. When hiking to the destination, visitors park at the harbor, walk through a gate, and hike 0.25 mile on a rough and rocky trail to the fishtrap, or hike 0.8 miles from the visitor center on the Ala Mauka Makai Trail. Driving to ʻAiʻōpio is restricted to administrative use or occasionally to allow access to kupuna (elders) or disabled visitors as part of a park-sponsored event. The designated entrance to the park, as shown on the park brochure, is across from a parking lot in the Honokōhau Harbor and is identified as the Welcome Gate or Berm Gate. The "red" gate at the end of Kealakehe Parkway and the short, rough, and rocky road to the fishtrap provide another way to access the ʻAiʻōpio Fishtrap. However, this road is outside of the park boundary; providing vehicle access for visitors is not feasible due to the land ownership, as well as staffing limitations and limited space for vehicles. Facilities at ʻAiʻōpio Fishtrap include a ranger station/storage shed that is not staffed, a kiosk with park information and regulations, portable toilets, and the Halau Wa'a (canoe house). Features of the area are access to the beach, the fishtrap, and Pu'uoina Heiau and Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail. The fishtrap was used by Hawaiians to capture fish, unlike the fishponds, which were used to raise fish. Visitors come to enjoy the secluded beach, view sea turtles, learn about the area and its history, fish and hike, and walk dogs along the trail. Due to the difficult access road and locked gate, lack of accessible parking, and deep sand and steep slopes to access the beach, the area is not accessible. The park previously had beach wheelchairs available at this location but removed them because of the steep terrain and staffing constraints; however, park staff are again considering providing beach wheelchairs here or at a different area. Providing accessible parking, beach access routes, and improved features (e.g., benches) would open new experiences for people with disabilities.

Proposed accessibility improvements at Honokōhau Harbor and ʻAiʻōpio Fishtrap include the following:

- **Parking:** Work with partners to designate accessible parking at the parking lot next to the welcome gate (berm gate).
- **Routes:** Explore options to improve the route from the parking lot to the trailhead at Honokōhau Harbor. Establish a beach route from the parking lot to the information kiosk, ranger shed, and beach at ʻAiʻōpio Fishtrap.
- **Trail:** Relocate and improve the trailhead sign and accessibility information at Honokōhau Harbor and at ʻAiʻōpio Fishtrap.
- **Ranger Station:** Improve the service counter. Add beach wheelchairs that visitors can borrow at ʻAiʻōpio Fishtrap.
- **Benches:** Improve benches to be accessible with companion seating at the ranger shed.

Details of the identified accessibility barriers and their recommended solutions and target time frames can be found in the implementation strategy table.

Honokōhau Harbor and ʻAiʻōpio Fishtrap Honokōhau Harbor Site Plan

Honokōhau Harbor Entrance Points and ʻAiʻōpio Fishtrap/Honokōhau Beach Site Plan

KALOKO FISHPOND PICNIC AREA

Reaching the Kaloko Fishpond can be a bumpy experience. The historic area is accessed by an unpaved historic road traced through rough lava bed, and a stark and rugged landscape extends on either side riddled with the scattered structural remains of previous Hawaiian settlements. Maneuvering the rough road requires driving cautiously at the posted speed limit of 5 miles per hour and is easier with a high-clearance vehicle. Vegetation becomes more pronounced as the coastline nears, giving way to an intimate shoreline picnic area overlooking the Pacific Ocean and the historic fishpond, a small bay protected by a kuapā, a dry-stacked stone wall, at the mouth of the bay. Efforts are underway to manage and use the fishpond for aquaculture once again. The area offers recreational opportunities such as hiking, picnicking, and fishing. These activities are supported by an unpaved parking area with designated accessible parking locations, picnic tables, accessible restrooms, and regulatory and interpretive information provided throughout the site. While the coastal location makes deep sand an issue in some areas, such as near the picnic tables, routes throughout the site generally are low-sloped, and park staff has been exploring options to provide accessible fishing opportunities. The site's most impactful opportunities to improve accessibility, while being mindful of the cultural richness of the area, are through surface improvements to fishing and picnic sites and the routes connecting visitors to them. One opportunity may be to relocate some picnic tables to locations with more firm and stable surfaces. Another option is to install beach mats in areas where the surface is naturally level to access the picnic tables or enabling visitors with wheelchairs or walkers to access fishing opportunities. An opportunity also exists to provide accessibility information on the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail trailhead sign, as well as other trailhead locations.

Proposed accessibility improvements at the picnic area include the following:

- **Parking:** Add car pulloffs on Ala Nui Kaloko (also known as Fishpond Road) and improve or relocate accessible parking.
- **Routes:** Explore options to improve access routes between accessible parking spaces, the information kiosk and waysides, picnic facilities, the restroom, and the trailhead.
- **Restrooms:** Improve the restroom interior, signage, and entrance.
- **Picnic Facilities:** Explore designating and dispersing new accessible picnic tables.
- **Interpretive Features:** Improve approaches to information panels and waysides and update information on interpretive features to have large and readable text with high contrast.
- **Trail:** Improve the trailhead sign and accessibility information.

Details of the identified accessibility barriers and their recommended solutions and target time frames can be found in the implementation strategy table.

Kaloko Fishpond Picnic Area Site Plan

KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROGRAMS

Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park shows strengths in its active and engaged staff and the Hawaiian cultural programs offered to visitors. Park staff does not currently offer beach wheelchairs to visitors with disabilities but is considering reintroducing them. Unique opportunities exist to offer an accessible fishing opportunity and provide an accessible segment on Ala Mauka Makai Trail, to improve the accessibility-related information and audiovisuals on the park website, and to engage staff and further support visitors with disabilities. Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park is aware of these areas for improvement and is committed to addressing them.

Proposed accessibility improvements to parkwide programs include the following:

- Publications: Add alternative format publications and an accessibility guide.
- Audiovisuals: Add assistive listening systems for programs and audio descriptions for self-guided tours and audiovisuals.
- Website and Social Media: Add accessible audiovisuals and accessibility-related information on the website. Provide accessibility information on social media.
- Walks, Talks, Tours, and Special Events: Add sign language interpretation and real-time captioning for events, assistive listening systems for programs, and alternative-format program materials. Provide new tactile models and maps.

Details of the identified accessibility barriers and their recommended solutions and target time frames can be found in the implementation strategy table.

KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING

Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park shows strengths in its support for inclusive, partner-sponsored, and supported special events such as Hawaiian cultural activities. Park staff does not currently offer accessibility training to park staff or include accessibility considerations in the existing standard operating procedures for law enforcement and emergency preparedness. Unique opportunities exist to offer staff training and outreach to local groups with disabilities, providing locals and visitors with a distinctive and accessible Hawaiian experience and engaging staff to further support visitors with disabilities. Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park is aware of these areas for improvement and is committed to addressing them.

Proposed accessibility improvements to policies, practices, communication, and training include the following:

- Staff Training and Park Protocols: Add staff and discipline-related accessibility training and standard operating procedures for park policies and practices.
- Communications and Partnerships: Conduct outreach to local groups with disabilities. Add accessibility information on the park website and social media. Provide guidance to partners and outside groups regarding hosting accessible programs.

Details of the identified accessibility barriers and their recommended solutions and target time frames can be found in the implementation strategy table.

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CONCLUSION

Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park staff is committed to providing all visitors with the opportunity to connect with and learn about the park's unique natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Accessibility improvements identified in the Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park SETP 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. Park staff will continue to work toward accommodating all visitors while sustaining its legacy to preserve and protect the 'aina (land) and wai (water) for the perpetuation and practice of traditional Native Hawaiian activities and cultures and for the education, enjoyment, and appreciation of Kama'āina, local residents, public, and visitors.

The primary goal of the plan is to consider universal design strategies and document modifications needed to provide access to park facilities, services, activities, and programs for all visitors. As park staff works towards implementation of the plan, physical access to and within the assessed park areas can be evaluated for improvements, and information and programs will be enhanced or created for all visitors across the breadth of key park experiences at Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park. Fishing where Hawaiians have fished for centuries, hiking along historic trails, and exploring the rocky, volcanic landscape are a few of the experiences that 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. Alternative format publications, audio tours and audio descriptions for self-guided tours, and tactile maps and models will be provided and allow visitors with disabilities to fully participate.

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

Over time, the results of this collective effort will make Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park a truly welcoming and accommodating place for all visitors and will provide equal opportunity to access the places, resources, stories, and experiences at the park.

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APPENDIX A: ACCESSIBILITY LAWS, STANDARDS, GUIDELINES, AND NPS POLICIES APPLICABLE TO KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

As a national park, Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park 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 pertain to Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park.

LAWS

- Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 – https://www.access-board.gov/aba/guides/
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 – http://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/43/17.550
- Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 – http://www.section508.gov/
- Effective Communication – http://www.ada.gov/effective-comm.htm
- Reasonable Accommodations – http://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/disability-employment/reasonable-accommodations/
- Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices – https://www.ada.gov/opdmd.htm
- Service Animals – https://www.ada.gov/service_animals_2010.htm
- 43 CFR, Section 17.549 Program Accessibility: Discrimination Prohibited – http://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/43/17.549
- 43 CFR, Section 17.550 Program Accessibility: Existing Facilities – http://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/43/17.550
- 43 CFR, Section 17.551 Program Accessibility: New Construction and Alterations – http://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/43/17.551

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIRECTOR'S ORDERS AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- Director's Order 16A – http://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/DOrder16a.html
- Director's Order 42 – http://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/DOrder42.html
- National Park Service *Management Policies 2006*: Section 1.9.3 – Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities – https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1548/upload/ManagementPolicies2006.pdf

GUIDELINES

- Draft Accessibility Standards for Public Rights-Of-Way – https://www.access-board.gov/prowag/
- Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media – https://www.nps.gov/subjects/hfc/accessibility.htm

APPENDIX B: RESOURCES

Many of the resources listed below for trainings, accessibility assessments, project development, and implementation are currently located on the Pacific West Region Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Planning SharePoint site (https://doimspp.sharepoint.com/sites/nps-PWR-AccessibilitySETP?CT=1649343052705&OR=OWA-NT&CID=204c2563-b913-0894-1cae-52bc8f021fcf). In the near future, this information will be available to all NPS staff and will be uploaded to the Park Facility Management Division's "Accessibility for Visitors and Employees with Disabilities" web page (https://doimspp.sharepoint.com/sites/nps-pfmd/SitePages/Access-for-Visitors-and-Employees-with-Disabilities.aspx). This information includes specific accessibility resources for concessions, facilities and maintenance, interpretation and education, and law enforcement staff. Resources include the following:

- A glossary of accessibility terms
- Reference information and links to laws and policies
- Accessibility assessment checklists and videos
- Accessibility training links and materials
- Templates that help track and document accessibility actions and an accessibility guide
- Guidance for making historic sites accessible
- Guidance for service animals in parks, accessible publications and programs, signage, and audio description
- Disability dialogue information and trainings
- Guidance for preparing PMIS packages for accessibility improvements
- Trail assessment protocols and summary sheets

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APPENDIX C: CONTRIBUTORS

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KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN
DECEMBER 2023

This accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan has been prepared as a collaborative effort between Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park staff, Regional Office staff serving Interior Regions 8, 9, 10, and 12, and Denver Service Center staff and is recommended for approval by the superintendent.

PAUL SCOLARI Digitally signed by PAUL SCOLARI
Date: 2023.12.21 09:25:29 -10'00'

Approved Date

Paul Scolari, Superintendent, Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park

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.

KAHO 466/190169
December 2023

Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan (SETP)

Kaloko-Honokōhau
National Historical Park
Hawai'i
December 2023

Produced by the NPS Denver Service Center Planning Division