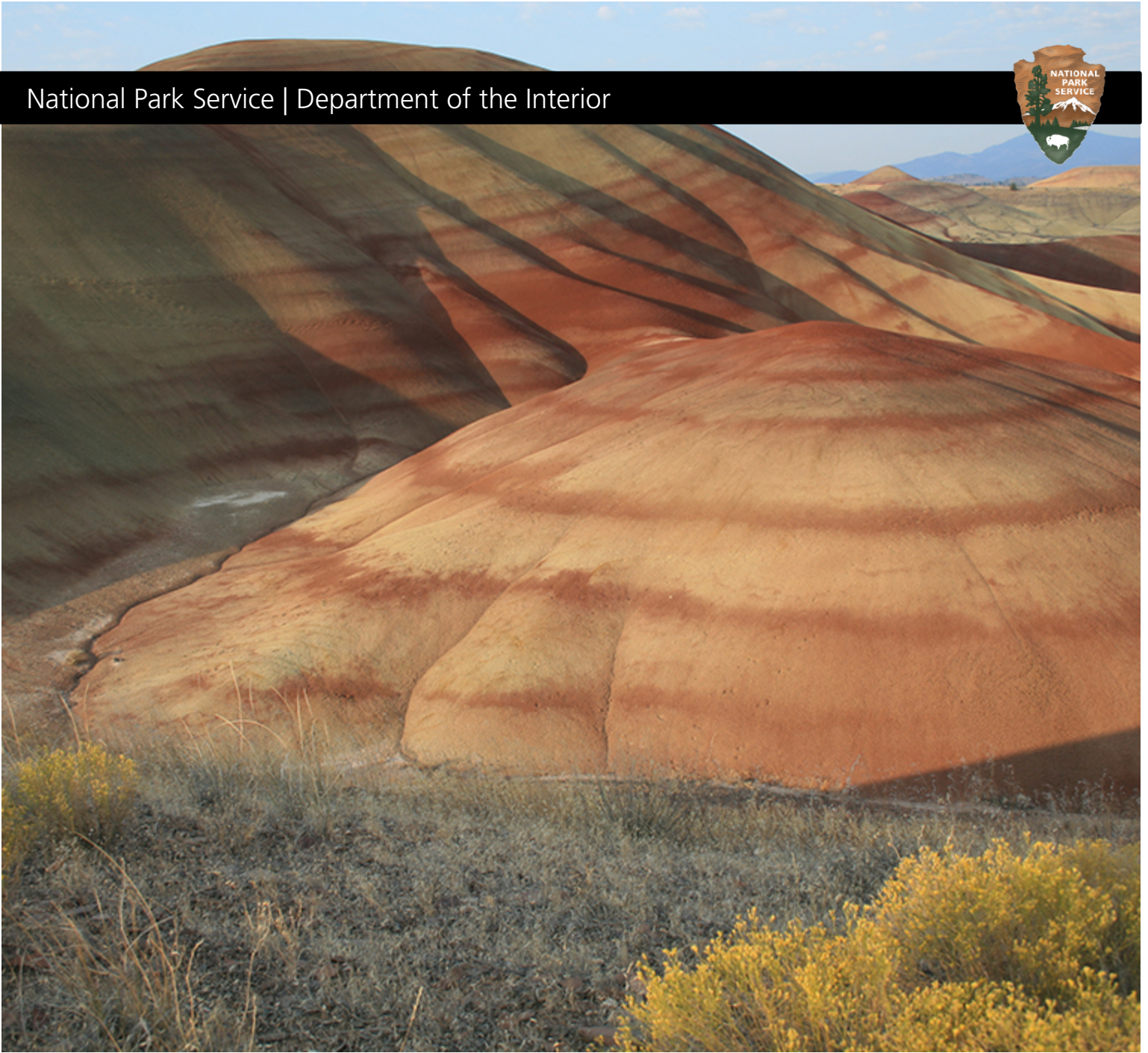


National Park Service | Department of the Interior



**ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND
TRANSITION PLAN OVERVIEW**

JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS

**NATIONAL MONUMENT | OREGON
SEPTEMBER 2018**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

- 1) **World-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils** – Painted Cove Trail, Carrol Rim Trail, Ranger Station and Picnic Area, Painted Hills Overlook Trail, Leaf Hill Trail, Red Scar Knoll Trail, Foree Area, Cathedral Rock, Blue Basin Area, Thomas Condon Paleontology Center and Visitor Center, Mascall Formation Overlook, Clarno Area Trailhead, Palisades Picnic Area, Geologic Time Trail.
- 2) **Science in action via resources available at the paleontology museum, archives, databases, and library collections** – Thomas Condon Paleontology Center and Visitor Center.
- 3) **Vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape** – Painted Cove Trail, Carrol Rim Trail, Ranger Station and Picnic Area, Painted Hills Overlook Trail, Leaf Hill Trail, Red Scar Knoll Trail, Foree Area, Cathedral Rock, Blue Basin Area, James Cant Ranch, Thomas Condon Paleontology Center and Visitor Center, Mascall Formation Overlook, Clarno Area Trailhead, Palisades Picnic Area, Geologic Time Trail.
- 4) **Modern day ecosystem of steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species** – Painted Cove Trail, Carrol Rim Trail, Ranger Station and Picnic Area, Painted Hills Overlook Trail, Leaf Hill Trail, Red Scar Knoll Trail, Foree Area, Blue Basin Area, Thomas Condon Paleontology Center and Visitor Center, Mascall Formation Overlook, Clarno Area Trailhead, Palisades Picnic Area, Geologic Time Trail.
- 5) **Valued resources and qualities of the John Day River and its tributaries and its importance to habitat, tribal interests, and recreation** – Ranger Station and Picnic Area, Blue Basin Area, James Cant Ranch, Mascall Formation Overlook.
- 6) **Culturally significant resources used by American Indian tribes and European settlement characterized by ranching and agricultural use** – James Cant Ranch.

- 7) **Recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, fishing, and night sky viewing** – Painted Cove Trail, Carrol Rim Trail, Ranger Station and Picnic Area, Painted Hills Overlook Trail, Leaf Hill Trail, Red Scar Knoll Trail, Foree Area, Cathedral Rock, Blue Basin Area, Goose Rock, James Cant Ranch, Thomas Condon Paleontology Center and Visitor Center, Picture Gorge, Mascall Formation Overlook, Clarno Area Trailhead, Palisades Picnic Area, Geologic Time Trail.

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

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Recurring findings were generally identified for parking areas, accessible paths of travel, outdoor recreation access routes, hiking trails, and visitor information areas, such as kiosks, bulletin boards, interpretive panels, and waysides. These findings included grades and vertical obstacles that exceeded allowable standards on accessible routes. Amenities offered for picnicking and hydrating, such as tables, drinking fountains and water hydrants, did not always meet appropriate access route and clear space standards, and appropriate quantities were not always provided. Some signage was missing, had illegible content, or had insufficient or misplaced information. Some restrooms contained features that did not meet required accessibility standards for toilet seat heights, grab bar locations, and coat hook and dispenser heights.

Other physical access issues where improvements are recommended include providing signed parking for oversize vehicles and upgrading trailhead areas. Trailhead improvements include updating signage to provide visitors with specific information on trails distances and widths, slopes and lengths of slopes, and surface material, composition, and conditions to enable them to decide for themselves how accessible the trail may be. Assessments for trails not specifically identified in this plan will need to be conducted in the future. Refer to Appendix H: "Trail Assessment Protocol" for additional information on how hiking trails are assessed and what standards apply. Additional recommended improvements to accessibility include clear ground space at waysides and information kiosks; maintaining counter top clear space at checkout counters and information areas; ensuring items in exhibit cases are viewable from seated viewing heights, and viewing scopes are provided at standing viewing heights at the Thomas Condon Paleontology Center.

PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

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

Though necessary at a larger scale as noted above, specific program areas that would better serve visitors with increased accessibility include providing alternative formats in educational programs at the James Cant Ranch, self-guided tours at the Painted Hills and Clarno Units, and open captioning and audio description at the Thomas Condon Paleontology Center.

PARKWIDE ACCESSIBILITY

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

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.

Staff training is of primary importance. Creating parkwide accessibility requires staff awareness and understanding, as well as appropriate action to offer or support accessible conditions. It is recommended that the park provide general training for all staff, and regular, specific training for maintenance and interpretive staff to keep up on physical and programmatic access requirements. Conducting the assessment process with the park team raised awareness, provided staff field training, and generated a commitment toward embracing parkwide accessibility as a core value.

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.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument strives to be inclusive and welcoming. The self-evaluation process identified a number of strengths. There is an increased general awareness among park staff of accessibility needs and requirements. The park's strong commitment to accessibility is evident in how facilities are being retrofitted and how the construction and maintenance program continues to upgrade services and amenities, particularly at parking areas, picnic areas, waysides, and restrooms.

The park website provides information on the programs, services, and activities that are currently accessible in the park, including parking, drinking fountains, restrooms, picnic sites, trails, and overlooks, as well as specific information about accessibility within the Thomas Condon Paleontology Center and the James Cant Ranch Historic District. The website will continue to be updated as the park makes improvements in the areas noted within this Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan and through other ongoing projects in the park. More specific details in the implementation strategies note services, activities, and programs where the park is already meeting accessibility requirements.

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, located in east central Oregon in Grant and Wheeler Counties, was established in 1975. It encompasses 14,000 acres in the John Day River valley.

Eastern Oregon holds many unexpected elements: pine-forested mountains, glades that preserve tall native grasses and wildflowers, deep canyons, trout streams, and small coves of pinnacled badlands. Badlands are steep, barren (nonvegetated) lands that are dissected by many intermittent drainage channels. Intriguing, too, are the area's hidden landscapes—the fossil remains of the jungles, savannas, and woodlands that once flourished here. The 20 square miles of John Day Fossil Beds National Monument feature sedimentary rocks that hold a plant and animal fossil record spanning nearly 50 million years of the “Age of Mammals and Flowering Plants,” from about 50 million to 5 million years ago.

Because of the rain shadow effect of the Cascade and Ochoco Mountains to the west, the area has a semi-arid climate. Elevations range between 2,000 and 4,500 feet above sea level. Average annual precipitation is approximately 14 inches, with much of that coming in the spring as rainfall. The area receives little snowfall at the lower elevations.

Numerous creeks in the area flow into the John Day River, which is a major tributary of the Columbia River and the longest undammed river that flows into the Columbia River today. The natural erosion processes associated with the area's waterways have created features that have exposed the monument's vast fossil record.

The monument is geographically dispersed over three widely separated units: the Clarno Unit, the Painted Hills Unit, and the Sheep Rock Unit. All three units provide a variety of opportunities for recreation and study.

The Clarno Unit is 18 miles southwest of the town of Fossil on Oregon Route 218. It contains 1,969 acres and includes trails and a picnic area. The most prominent natural feature is the towering Clarno Palisades, which are a series of sharp cliffs up to 150 feet high formed from a series of prehistoric volcanic mudflows. The Hancock Field Station, owned and operated by the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, is on Bureau of Land Management-conveyed public lands within the Clarno Unit.

The Painted Hills Unit is nine miles northwest of the town of Mitchell. It contains 3,129 acres and includes trails, a scenic overlook, a picnic area, and informational exhibits. The most prominent natural feature is a series of multicolored hills and ridges derived from exposed paleosols.

The Sheep Rock Unit contains three parcels of land (totaling 8,916 acres) situated along Oregon Route 19 northwest of Dayville. This unit contains the Thomas Condon Paleontology Center, the 200-acre James Cant Ranch Historic District, trails, picnic areas, scenic overlooks, and informational exhibits. Prominent natural features include Picture

Gorge, Sheep Rock, Goose Rock, Blue Basin, and Cathedral Rock. The unit is bisected by the John Day River.

The monument contains a national natural landmark, designated in 1966 as the 39th national natural landmark nationwide. The John Day Fossil Beds National Natural Landmark significance statement states, "Sheep Rock is an icon of North American Tertiary vertebrate paleontology. Located within John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, the peak and surrounding badlands contains a remarkable sequence of very diverse fossils including early horses, rhinoceroses, canids, and more than 30 other mammalian families entombed in reworked volcanic sediments."

Visitation to the monument has averaged about 119,000 visits per year, with a high of 196,277 in 2015 and a low of 74,800 in 1976. Visitation has been steadily increasing in recent years. Between 2012 and 2015, visitation increased by 33%.

JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

In 2017, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument completed a foundation document. Foundation documents provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions by identifying the park purpose, significance, and fundamental resources and values. The John Day Fossil Beds National Monument foundation plan identifies special mandates and administrative commitments and provides an assessment and prioritization of park planning and data needs. Understanding these elements helps set the stage for appropriately integrating accessibility into the overall park priorities and plans. The following foundation elements were identified for John Day Fossil Beds National Monument.

Park Purpose

The purpose of John Day Fossil Beds National Monument is to preserve, and provide for the scientific and public understanding of, the geological and paleontological resources of the John Day region.

Park Significance

The John Day region contains one of the longest and most continuous Cenozoic records of evolutionary change and biotic relationships on earth; this outstanding fossil record heightens scientific and public understanding of Earth history. John Day Fossil Beds National Monument contains a concentration of localities that are a major part of that record. The John Day region is one of the few areas on the planet with numerous well-preserved and ecologically diverse fossil biotas that are entombed in sedimentary layers and are found in close proximity to datable volcanic rocks; these biota span intervals of dramatic worldwide paleoclimatic change.

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 John Day Fossil Beds National Monument a tool for addressing overall needs associated with making the park accessible when viewed in its entirety. The plan is based on an understanding of key park experiences and establishes a methodical process that identifies, prioritizes, and outlines improvements to park accessibility. The plan proposes strategies for implementation over time and in a manner consistent with park requirements and protocols.

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

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

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

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN PROCESS

SELF-EVALUATION

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



Step 1: Identify Key Park Experiences and Park Areas

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

- 1) Examine world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils that span most of the Cenozoic period, and observe the major effects of climate and habitat changes on species and ecosystems over time.
- 2) Research and discover the past and witness science in action via resources available at the paleontology museum, archives, databases, and library collections.
- 3) Enjoy the vistas and educational opportunities that the colorful, scenic geologic landscape offers.
- 4) Appreciate the modern day ecosystem of steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species.

- 5) Understand the valued resources and qualities of the John Day River and its tributaries and its importance to habitat, tribal interests, and recreation.
- 6) Realize the importance of human history as it relates to culturally significant resources used by American Indian tribes and how European settlement was characterized by ranching and agricultural use.
- 7) Participate in recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, fishing, and night sky viewing.

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 John Day Fossil Beds National Monument were evaluated per criteria in step 2, to determine which, if not all, areas would be assessed.

Step 2: Identify Park Areas to be Assessed

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

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

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

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

Step 3 is the identification of all services, activities, and programs within each park area. This process ensured that during step 4 all visitor amenities within a park area, including both physical and programmatic elements, are reviewed for accessibility. The comprehensive lists of services, activities, and programs were the basis for conducting the 13 assessments and documenting all elements as they pertain to improving access to park experiences.

Step 4: Conduct Accessibility Assessment

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

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

TRANSITION PLAN

The following graphic illustrates the primary steps taken in developing the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument transition plan.

TRANSITION PLAN



The staff at John Day Fossil Beds National Monument invited public comment and input on the Draft Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan from March 2 through April 30, 2018. Staff used a variety of methods to solicit public involvement and review of the plan, including press releases, social media (Facebook and Twitter), public meetings, a local radio show interview, and posted flyers announcing the open house in the Sheep Rock Unit, at the post offices in Dayville, Mt. Vernon, and John Day. On March 6, park staff met with the community at Community Counseling Solutions and at the Grant County Agency for Aging and People with Disabilities, and on March 22 the park held an open house at the Grant County Senior Center to present the planning process and to discuss general park accessibility. Staff also attended the Annual Breaking Barriers, Life

Beyond Labels in Redmond, Oregon on April 27, 2018, to inform those in attendance about the SETP process and its open comment period.

Other organizations were notified of the planning effort and availability of the plan for review through cold calls and/or emails. These included the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, the Arc, Association of Late Deafened Adults, Autism Speaks, Disabled Veterans of America, National Federation of the Blind, Paralyzed Veterans of America, United Spinal Association, Center for Independent Living, Central Oregon Disability Support Network, Advocates for Life Skills and Opportunity, REI Bend, Grant County Developmental Disability Services, Grant County Agency for Aging and People with Disabilities, Factor Oregon, and the State Independent Living Council.

Public meeting conversations, review, and comments included a request to provide auditory information and access to FM (frequency modulation), desire for more information about trail conditions, questions about whether visitation was used to determine where improvements would be made and how work is prioritized, and a suggestion to allow ATV use on trails. The plan addresses these issues and provides 1) evaluation of park policies in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, 2) an analysis of park areas against criteria to ensure accessibility to all key park experiences, 3) recommendations for improvements to assistive technologies, 4) recommendations for increased trail information, and 5) an implementation strategy to determine work priorities and completion of the work over time. A suggestion was made to provide a summary information sheet of the SETP findings to enable easier review and comment on the plan. This was noted by the planning team and will be considered for future projects.

Step 5: Draft and Finalize Transition Plan

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

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

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

immediate

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

short-term

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

mid-term

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

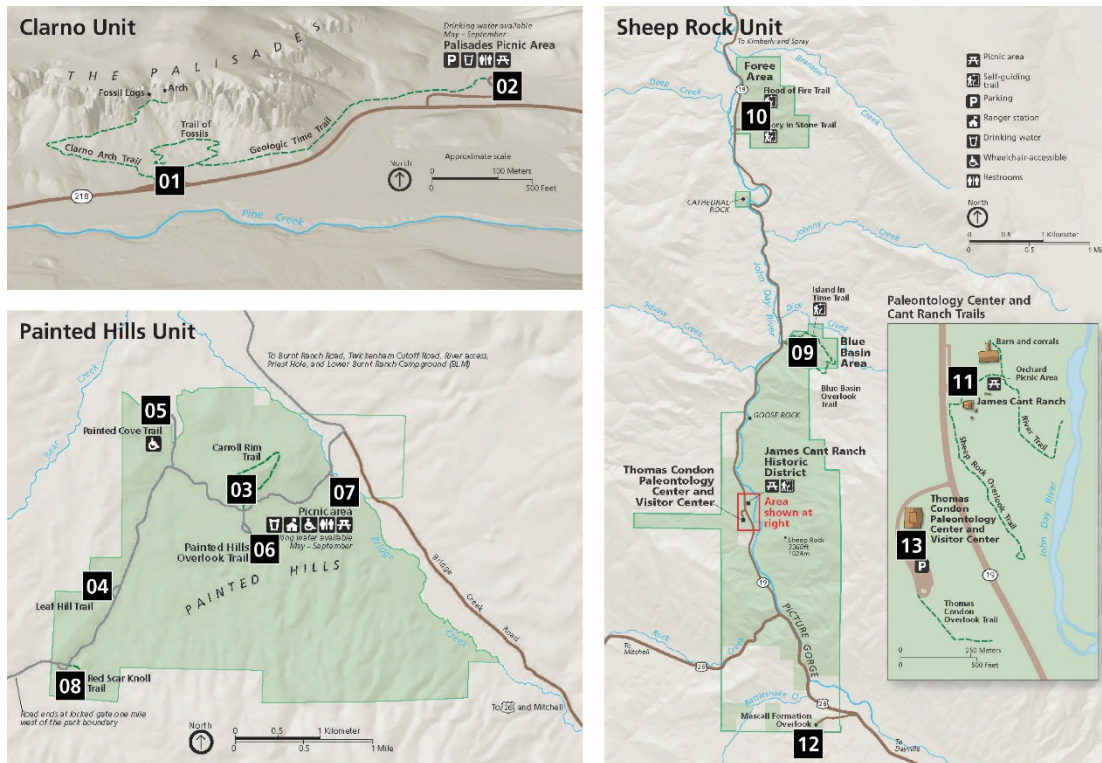
long-term

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IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

PARK AREAS ASSESSED

All key park experiences at John Day Fossil Beds National Monument are represented within the park areas assessed. Park areas not included in the park area list will be upgraded to current code requirements when facility alteration and/or new construction is planned. Each park area identified for assessment is addressed during the implementation strategy exercise. Refer to Appendix D: "Park Areas Not Assessed" for a rationale on why park areas were determined to not be assessed in this planning effort. All park areas assessed are listed in alphabetical order and identified in the associated maps below.



John Day Fossil Beds National Monument - Park Areas Assessed

Clarno Unit

1. Clarno Parking Area, Clarno Arch Trailhead, Geologic Time Trail, and Trail of Fossils Trailhead
2. Palisades Picnic Area

Painted Hills Unit

3. Carroll Rim Trail
4. Leaf Hill Trail
5. Painted Cove Trail

6. Painted Hills Overlook Trail
7. Picnic Area and Ranger Station
8. Red Scar Knoll Trail

Sheep Rock Unit

9. Blue Basin Area
10. Foree Area
11. James Cant Ranch
12. Mascall Formation Overlook
13. Thomas Condon Paleontology Center

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR PARK AREAS ASSESSED

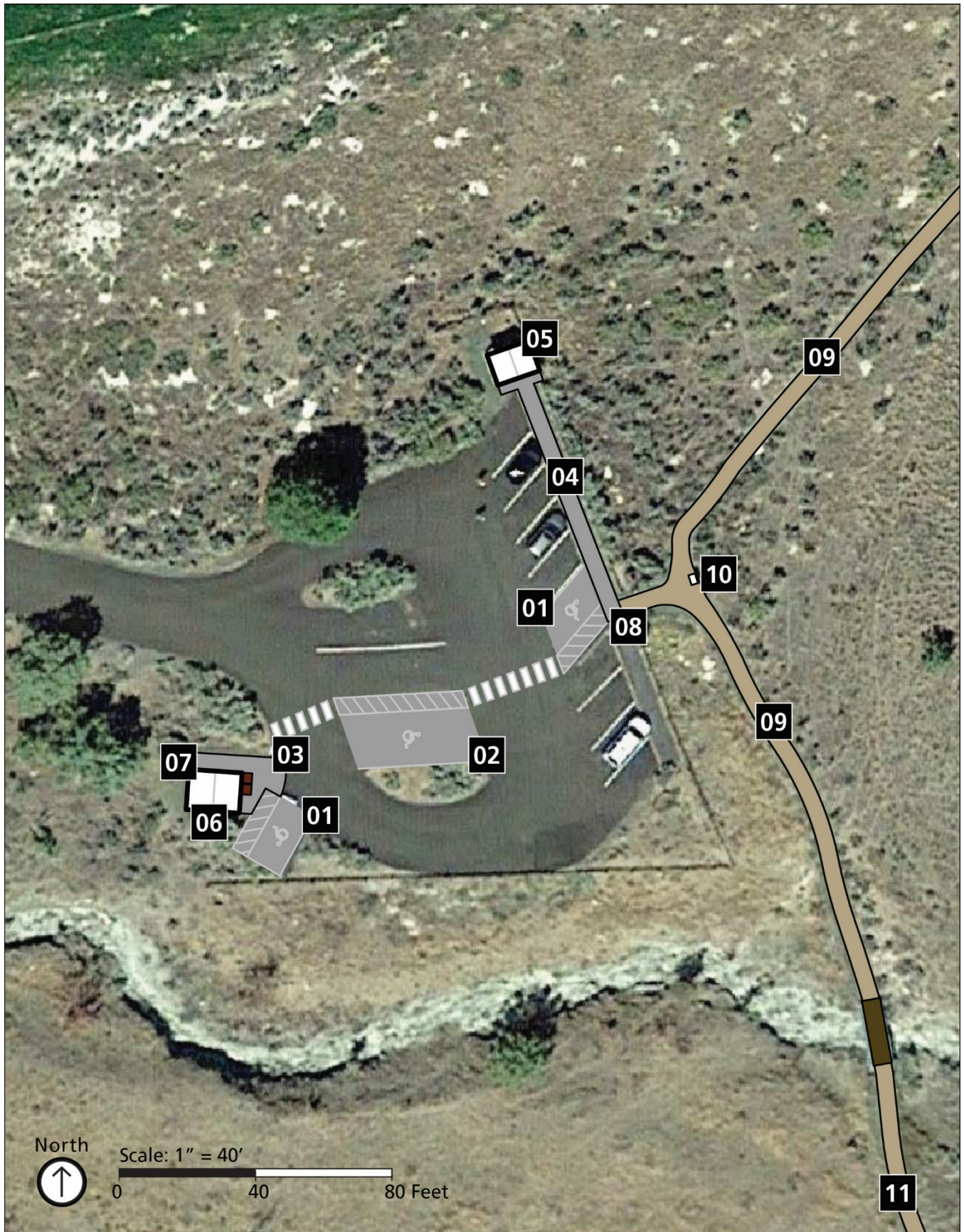
The Architectural Barrier Act (ABA) of 1968 requires that any building or facility designed, constructed, altered, or leased with federal funds be accessible and usable by any individuals with disabilities. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) and the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility 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 in compliance with the standard in place at the time of construction and/or alteration. Therefore, they may not be in violation of ABAAS. However, any renovation or upgrade of that building will be required to meet the most current standard at the time of work.

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

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

For each park area, site plans illustrate existing conditions and recommended improvements. During the implementation phase, reassessment of the project site conditions and consultation with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards is necessary to ensure that specific design and programmatic solutions are addressed correctly. Assistance is available at the Denver Service Center and through the Pacific West Region Accessibility Coordinator.



Implementation Strategy

Blue Basin provides five key park experiences, including world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils; vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species; valued resources and qualities of the John Day River and its tributaries; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include picnicking, hiking, and sightseeing. Services that supplement these activities and programs include car parking with a van-accessible stall and three oversize stalls, restrooms with braille signage, trash and recycling, a picnic shelter area with a table and space for a wheelchair, interpretive waysides, trailhead signage to The Island in Time and Blue Basin Overlook trails, and the hiking trails. The outdoor recreation access route is composed of asphalt, with minimal to moderate slopes along its alignment.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) When the parking lot is resurfaced, improve parking stalls and access aisles to have slopes that are 2% maximum in all directions.
- 2) Install accessible parking signage at each stall at 60" minimum from the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on each van-accessible stall.

long-term

02 Oversized-Vehicle Parking

- 1) Provide one accessible oversized-vehicle parking stall, 16' minimum in width at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. As best practice, make this stall 20' minimum in width to better accommodate recreational vehicles.
- 2) Provide an accessible parking sign at 60" minimum height to the bottom of the sign.

long-term

03 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve route to the restroom to have a 5% maximum running slope and a 2% maximum cross slope. If route cannot meet a maximum running slope of 5%, provide handrails between 34"-38" extending 12" beyond the top and bottom of the ramp.

long-term

04 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

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

long-term

05 Picnic Area

- 1) Provide clear ground space of 36" on all usable sides of the table measured from the back edge of the benches.

long-term

06 Men's and Women's Restrooms

- 1) Modify or replace the toilet and/or seat, so the seat is 17" minimum and 19" maximum, measured to the top of the seat.
- 2) Reinstall the hand sanitizer dispenser so operable parts are 15" minimum and 48" maximum above the finish floor.

mid-term

07 Signage at Restrooms

- 1) Maintain a clear floor space at tactile signage. Clear floor space shall be 18" minimum by 18" minimum, centered on the tactile characters and beyond the arc of any door swing.

immediate

08 Trail Signage (Blue Basin Overlook Trail and Island in Time Trail)

- 1) Provide a clear ground space at 36" by 48" minimum, centered on the trailhead sign, with one full, unobstructed side of the clear ground space adjoining or overlapping an outdoor recreation access route or a trail.
- 2) Improve or replace signage to provide details of 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

09 Hiking Trails

- 1) As practicable, improve the surface of the trail to be firm and stable, and have cross slopes of 2% maximum, and running slopes of 12% maximum for segments 10' long, 10% maximum for segments 30' long, and 8.33% maximum for segments 20' long. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment at 2% maximum slope in all directions, 5' long minimum, and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread.
- 2) Remove tread obstacles greater than ½" in height.

long-term

10 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Relocate inaccessible wayside to an accessible location and provide 30" by 48" minimum clear ground space for forward approach with a 2% maximum slope in all directions in front of each wayside. Ensure that all waysides have a bottom edge no higher than 34" above the finish ground and provide 27" minimum knee clearance underneath.
- 2) As a best practice, when waysides are replaced, avoid the use of serif fonts, italics, and all caps.

long-term

11 Benches along Trail

- 1) Provide a 36" by 48" minimum clear ground space at a 2% slope in all directions next to one end of each bench for companion seating.
- 2) As best practice, improve some of the benches to include armrests and backrests.

long-term

CARROLL RIM TRAILHEAD

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Carroll Rim Trailhead provides four key park experiences, including world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils; vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include hiking and sightseeing. Services that supplement these activities and programs are car parking, routes, and a hiking trail. Trail parking is on a sloped, compacted gravel pullout, with no formal designation or markings. Trail access requires crossing the roadway, and the trail steeply inclines along a narrow route. There are no site amenities along the trail.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall at 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle. The stalls and access aisle shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage at the stall, at 60" minimum from the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on the signage.

long-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish firm and stable outdoor recreation access route between accessible parking spaces and trailhead. Route shall be free of obstacles, and have 36" minimum width with a 2% maximum cross slope and a 5% maximum running slope.

long-term

03 Trailhead Signage

- 1) Install signage at trailhead that provides details of 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

**CLARNO PARKING AREA, CLARNO ARCH TRAILHEAD, GEOLOGIC TIME TRAIL,
AND TRAIL OF FOSSILS TRAILHEAD**

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Clarno Parking Area, Clarno Arch Trailhead, Geologic Time Trail, and Trail of Fossils Trailhead provide four key park experiences, including world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils; vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include educational programs, hiking, and sightseeing. Services that supplement these activities and programs are car parking, routes, a drinking fountain, trail signage, and interpretive waysides. Parking is along the highway in an unsigned asphalt pullout. A short, but wide and steep asphalt entry leads to a moderately steep visitor area within loose, rocky soil. A wayside, fountain, and the entrance to the Arch Trail, Trail of Fossils, and the Geologic Time trail is located just off this area. The three-foot-wide trail begins with gentle to moderate slopes and is composed of rocky, natural earth. It quickly narrows, steepens, and winds towards the Palisades picnic area.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall at 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle. The stalls and access aisle shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage at the stall, at 60" minimum from the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on the signage.

mid-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route from the accessible parking to the drinking fountain to have a 5% maximum running slope and a 2% maximum cross slope. If the route cannot meet a maximum running slope of 5%, provide handrails between 34"-38" in height, extending 12" beyond the top and bottom of the ramp.

short-term

03 **Drinking Fountain**

- 1) Replace drinking fountain with an accessible unit that provides spout heights for both standing and seated users. Install drinking fountain in a location that does not require the use of a step and has 30" by 48" clear ground space positioned for a forward approach with a maximum cross slope of 2% in all directions.

long-term

04 **Bench (under tree)**

- 1) Ensure that at least one bench in each distinct area is located on an outdoor recreation access route and has a clear floor space adjacent to the bench, 36" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) As best practice, improve some of the benches to include armrests and backrests.
- 3) Provide a 36" by 48" minimum clear ground space at a 2% slope in all directions next to one end of the bench for companion seating.

short-term

05 **Trailhead Signage**

- 1) Provide a clear ground space at 36" by 48" minimum, centered on each trailhead sign, with one full, unobstructed side of the clear ground space adjoining or overlapping an outdoor recreation access route or a trail.
- 2) Improve or replace signs to provide details of 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

06 **Hiking Trail (Geologic Time Trail)**

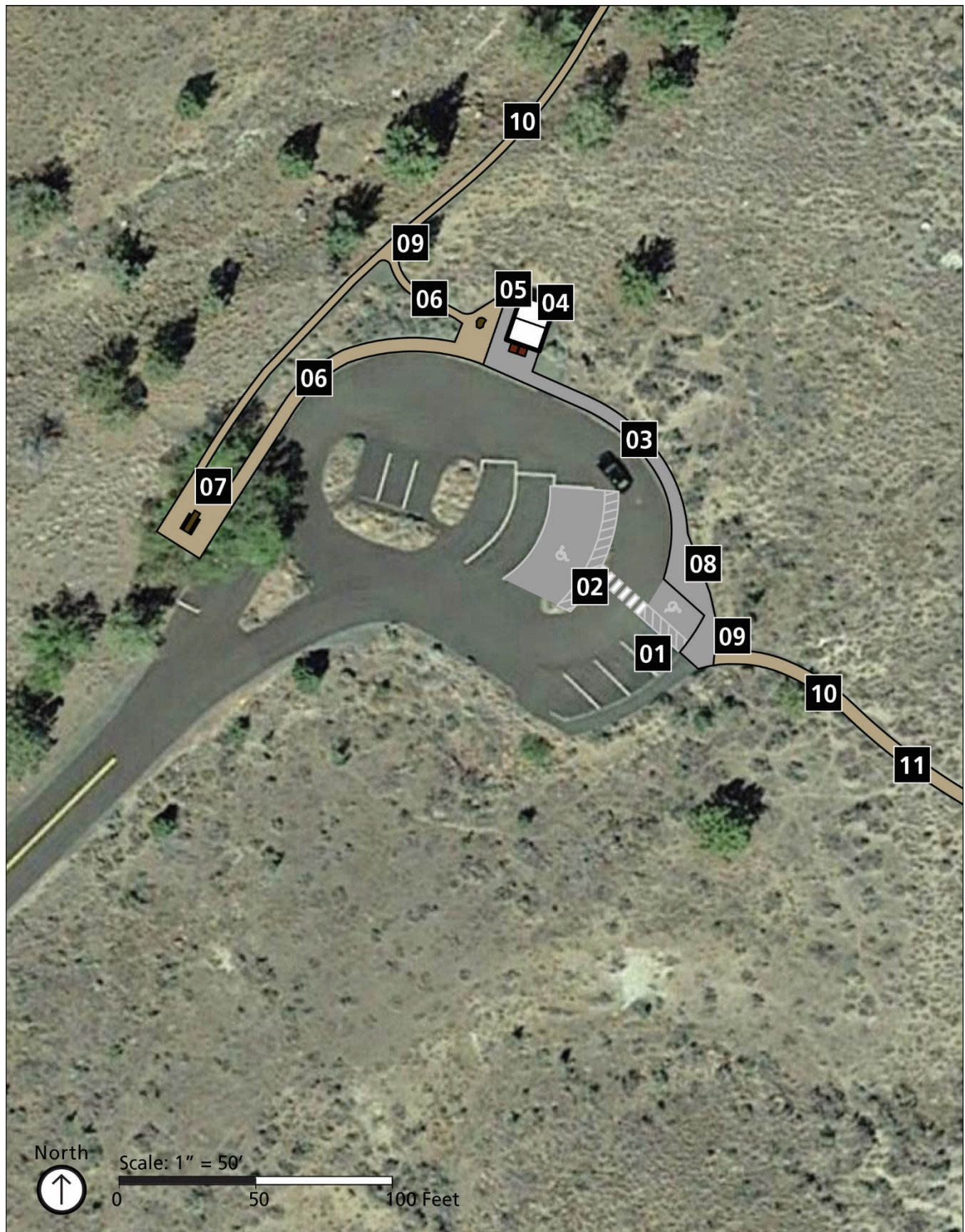
- 1) As practicable, improve the surface of the trail to be 36" wide, firm and stable, and have cross slopes of 2% maximum, and running slopes of 12% maximum for segments 10' long, 10% maximum for segments 30' long, and 8.33% maximum for segments 20' long. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, 5' long minimum and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread.

mid to long-term

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FOREE AREA

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Foree Area provides four key park experiences, including world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils; vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include hiking, sightseeing, and picnicking. Services that supplement these activities and programs are car parking, with one stall marked accessible, routes that are flat to gently sloping, restrooms, trash and recycling, a small picnic area, interpretive waysides, trailhead signage, two hiking trails including the Flood of the Fire trail and the Story in Stone Trail, and benches. One picnic table includes space for wheelchair access, but slopes are moderately steep in areas. The Flood of Fire trailhead sign indicates the direction and length of trail. The trail has loose and rocky conditions, and a moderate incline. The Story in Stone trail is unsigned, but the entry is visible from the accessible stall parking area. It is composed of cold patch asphalt with stone edging and begins with a short steep ramp up that changes to gentle to moderately sloping conditions with some loose gravel areas with rocky washouts. The trail winds around to a loop trail junction, an overlook with a bench, a turnaround area and a badlands outcrop.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) When parking lot is resurfaced, improve existing accessible parking stall to be van accessible at 11' wide with a 5' wide access aisle, with slopes that are a 2% maximum in all directions.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage with "van accessible" designation at stall at 60" minimum from the ground to the bottom of the sign.

long-term

02 Oversized Vehicle Parking

- 1) Provide one accessible oversized-vehicle parking stall, 16' minimum in width at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. As best practice, make this stall 20' minimum in width to better accommodate recreational vehicles.
- 2) Provide an accessible parking sign at 60" minimum height to the bottom of the sign.

long-term

03**Accessible Route**

- 1) Improve the route to the restroom to be free of vertical obstacles. Route shall have a 5% maximum running slope and a 2% maximum cross slope. If route cannot meet a maximum running slope of 5%, provide handrails between 34"-38" in height, extending 12" beyond the top and bottom of the ramp.
- 2) Install level landing at the top of curb ramp. The landing shall be 36" minimum in length and at least as wide as the curb ramp, excluding flared sides.

long-term**04****Men's and Women's Restrooms**

- 1) Reinstall the hand sanitizer dispenser so operable parts are 15" minimum and 48" maximum above the finish floor.

immediate**05****Signage at Restrooms**

- 1) Maintain a clear floor space at signage. Clear floor space shall be 18" by 18" minimum, centered on the tactile characters, and located beyond the arc of any door swing.

immediate**06****Outdoor Recreation Access Route**

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

long-term**07****Picnic Area**

- 1) Provide clear ground space of 36" on all usable sides of the table measured from the back edge of the benches.
- 2) Clear ground space shall be firm, stable, and no steeper than 2% in any direction.

long-term

08 Interpretive Wayside “Foree”

- 1) Provide 30" by 48" minimum clear ground space at a 2% maximum slope in all directions in front of each wayside.
- 2) As best practice, provide waysides that use sans serif fonts, no italics, no all caps, and 24-point minimum font.

long-term

09 Trailhead Signage “Flood of Fire Trail” and “Story in Stone Trail”

- 1) Provide a clear ground space at 36" by 48" minimum, centered on the trailhead sign, with one full, unobstructed side of the clear ground space adjoining or overlapping an outdoor recreation access route or a trail.
- 2) Improve or replace sign to provide details of 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

10 Hiking Trails (Flood of Fire Trail and Story in Stone Trail)

- 1) As practicable, improve the surface of the trail to be firm and stable and have cross slopes of a 2% maximum and running slopes of 12% maximum for segments 10' long, 10% maximum for segments 30' long, and 8.33% maximum for segments 20' long. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, 5' long minimum, and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread.
- 2) Remove tread obstacles greater than ½" in height.

long-term

11 Benches (along Trails)

- 1) Ensure that at least one bench in each distinct area is located on an outdoor recreation access route and has a clear floor space adjacent to the bench, 36" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) As best practice, improve some of the benches to include armrests and backrests.
- 3) Provide a 36" by 48" minimum clear ground space at a 2% slope in all directions next to one end of the bench for companion seating.

long-term

JAMES CANT RANCH

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The James Cant Ranch provides four key park experiences, including vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; valued resources and qualities of the John Day River and its tributaries; culturally significant resources used by American Indian tribes and European settlement; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, fishing, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include educational programs, sightseeing, self-guided tours, picnicking and hiking. Services that supplement these activities and programs are car parking, routes, a bulletin board, restrooms, trash and recycling, picnic areas, interpretive exhibits and waysides, a hiking trail, and benches.

The James Cant Ranch is situated on a site that slopes down to the river. The asphalt parking lot has a moderate cross slope and includes one stall marked accessible. The accessible route passes an information board, pamphlets and trash/recycle, and intersects the entry into the house, a flat concrete path that leads to a wooden entry ramp on the front porch. The first floor is open to visitors and has a wide entry foyer, a parlor room with a viewing area, two exhibit rooms with spacious circulation, restrooms, and a drinking fountain.

The accessible route also connects to a brick paver pathway that leads to the back of the house, which includes a log cabin, bunkhouse, and chick brooder shed. The pavers also lead to the River Trailhead and to the entrance to the barn area, where the surface changes to a compacted gravel path. The ½-mile round-trip River Trail is flat, with approximately 12 waysides. The surface can be maintained with minimal regrading and compaction as needed. The trail terminates at a river wayside and is furnished with a picnic table with wheelchair space and bench with companion seating.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Improve accessible parking stall and access to have a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Provide an accessible parking sign at 60" minimum height to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stall.

long-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Reduce threshold at front door to be less than ½" in height. Exception under ABAAS 404.2.5 states that threshold may be altered to be ¾" high maximum with a beveled edge on each side with a slope not steeper than 1:2.

long-term

03 Outdoor Recreation Access Routes

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

long-term

04 Bulletin Board

- 1) Provide 30" by 48" minimum clear ground space for forward approach with a 2% maximum slope in all directions in front of bulletin board.

long-term

05 Picnic Area (north side of Ranch House)

- 1) Provide dispersion of picnic tables that allows a variety of seating options.
- 2) Ensure that picnic tables have clear ground space of 36" on all usable sides of the table measured from the back edge of the benches.
- 3) Ensure that clear ground space is adjoining an Outdoor Recreation Access Route.

mid-term

06 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Provide 30" by 48" minimum clear ground space for forward approach with a 2% maximum slope in all directions in front of each wayside. Ensure that all waysides have a bottom edge no higher than 34" above the finish ground and provide 27" minimum knee clearance underneath.
- 2) As a best practice, when waysides are replaced, avoid the use of serif fonts, italics, and all caps.

long-term

07 Trailhead Signage (River Trail)

- 1) Provide a clear ground space at 36" by 48" minimum, centered on the trailhead sign, with one full, unobstructed side of the clear ground space adjoining or overlapping an outdoor recreation access route or a trail.

- 2) Improve or replace signage to provide details of 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 Hiking Trail (River Trail)

- 1) As practicable, improve the surface of the trail to be firm and stable and have cross slopes of 2% maximum.
- 2) Modify joinery on trail surface to remove tread obstacles greater than ½" in height.

short-term

09 Bench (on River Trail)

- 1) Provide a 36" by 48" minimum clear ground space at a 2% slope in all directions next to one end of the bench for companion seating.

short-term

10 Picnic Area (north side of Ranch House)

- 1) Provide dispersion of picnic tables that allows a variety of seating options.
- 2) Ensure that picnic tables have clear ground space of 36" on all usable sides of the table measured from the back edge of the benches.
- 3) Ensure that clear ground space is adjoining an Outdoor Recreation Access Route.

short to mid-term

The following planned improvements are located inside the Ranch House:

Men's Restroom

- 1) Replace toilet with unit that has flush control on open side of the water closet.
- 2) Relocate toilet paper dispenser so it is 7" to 9" in front of the water closet measured to the centerline of the dispenser.
- 3) Reinstall mirror so it is installed with the bottom edge of the reflecting surface 40" maximum above the finish floor.
- 4) Insulate or otherwise configure water supply and drainpipes under sink to protect against contact.

short-term

Women's Restroom

- 1) Move table to provide clearance at toilet, measured at 60" minimum perpendicular from the sidewall and 56" minimum perpendicular from the rear wall.
- 2) Reinstall toilet so that it is 12" minimum and 18" maximum from the sidewall, measured from centerline.
- 3) Relocate toilet paper dispenser so it is 7" to 9" in front of the water closet measured to the centerline of the dispenser.
- 4) Reinstall mirror so it is installed with the bottom edge of the reflecting surface 40" maximum above the finish floor.
- 5) Insulate or otherwise configure water supply and drainpipes under sink to protect against contact.

short-term

Restroom Signage

- 1) Install signage with tactile characters alongside the door at the latch side. Tactile characters shall be located so that a clear floor space of 18" by 18" minimum, centered on the tactile characters, is provided beyond the arc of any door swing. Tactile characters on signs shall be located 48" minimum above the finish floor measured from the baseline of the lowest tactile character and 60" maximum above the finish floor measured from the baseline of the highest tactile character.

short-term

Exhibits

- 1) As a best practice, maintain level of wool to be closer to the rim of the bag so it can be seen and reached while seated.
- 2) Move, replace, or otherwise configure wall-mounted cases so they are not protruding beyond 4" horizontally into circulation paths.

long-term

Drinking Fountain

- 1) Replace drinking fountain with unit that provides spout heights for both standing and seated users.

long-term

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LEAF HILL TRAILHEAD

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Leaf Hill Trailhead provides four key park experiences, including world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils; vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include hiking and sightseeing. Services that supplement these activities and programs are car parking, routes, interpretive waysides, and a hiking trail. This ¼-mile round-trip trail is composed of compacted gravel and natural earth. The trail begins with a short composite deck bridge and leads to a flat crushed gravel surface and another bridge crossing before arriving to the Leaf Hill entrance. The site is generally flat up to two waysides. Here, the trail changes to compacted, natural red earth and begins to moderately incline, then steeply rises up and around the hill to a rest area with bench. From here, the alignment loops back down and around to the trail entry zone.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible parking stall, 11' wide with a 5' wide access aisle. The stall and access aisle must be firm and stable with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Provide an accessible parking sign at 60" minimum height to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stall.

short-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Routes

- 1) Regrade and maintain surface at bridge thresholds to eliminate obstructions.

short-term

03 Trailhead Signage

- 1) Install signage at trailhead that provides details of 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

04**Interpretive Waysides**

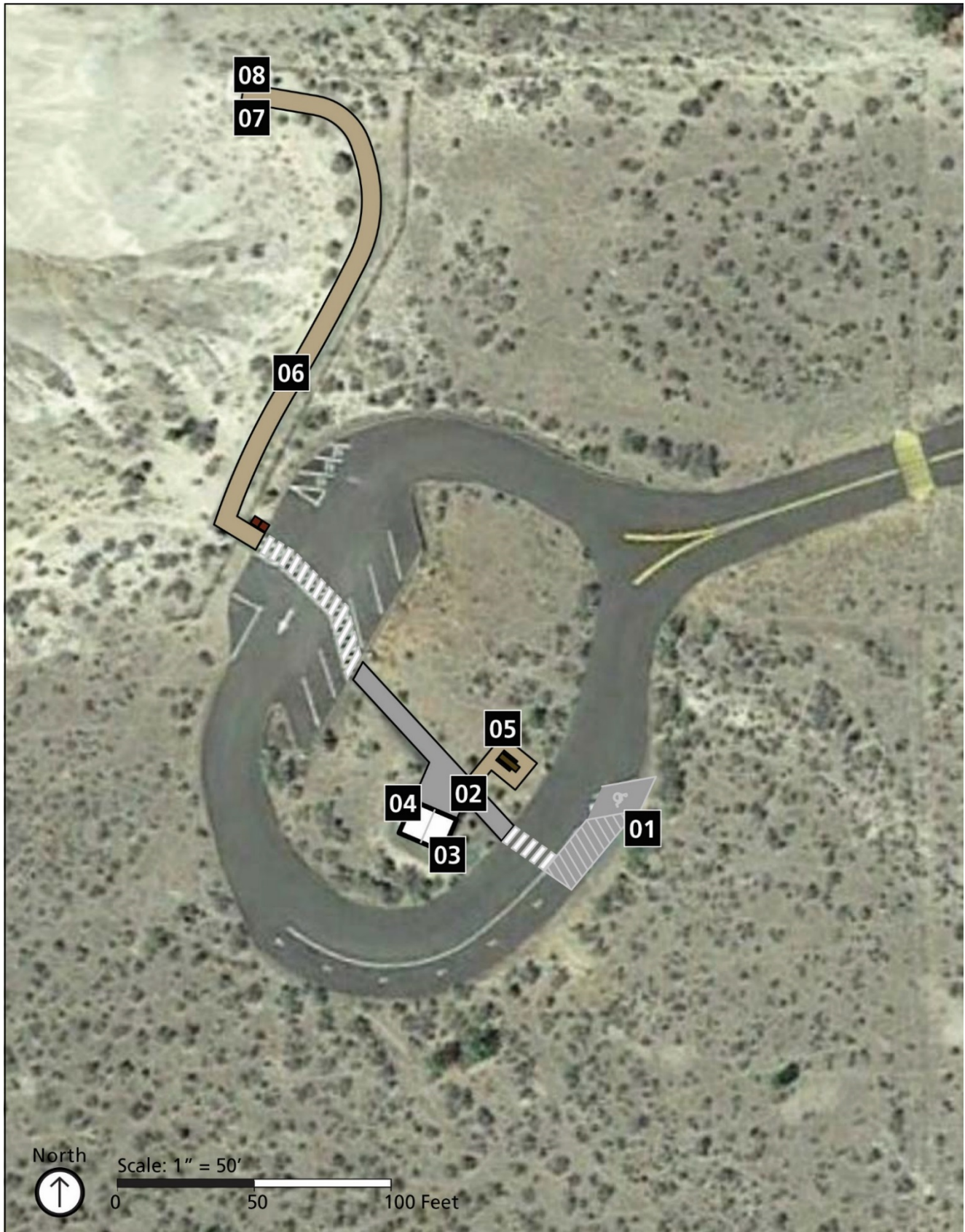
- 1) Provide clear ground space for a forward approach at each wayside, 30" by 48" minimum, with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) As a best practice, when waysides are replaced, avoid the use of serif fonts, italics, and all caps.

long-term

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MASCALL FORMATION OVERLOOK

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Mascall Formation Overlook provides five key park experiences, including world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils; vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species; valued resources and qualities of the John Day River and its tributaries; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include hiking, sightseeing, and picnicking. Services that supplement these activities and programs are car parking with one stall signed accessible, routes, restrooms, a picnic table, trash and recycling, a short hiking trail, interpretive waysides, and benches. The picnic table sits in the meadow outside the restroom area. The outdoor recreation access route extends from the restroom area, across the parking lot, and up to a compacted gravel trailhead and trail. The trail continues along a moderate slope and terminates at the Overlook with a bench.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall at 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle. The stalls and access aisle shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage at the stall, at 60" minimum from the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on the signage.

long-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve route to the restroom to have a 5% maximum running slope and a 2% maximum cross slope. If route cannot meet a maximum running slope of 5%, provide handrails between 34"-38" extending 12" beyond the top and bottom of the ramp.

long-term

03 Men's and Women's Restrooms

- 1) Modify or replace the toilet and/or seat, so the seat is 17" minimum and 19" maximum, measured to the top of the seat.
- 2) Reinstall the hand sanitizer dispenser so operable parts are 15" minimum and 48" maximum above the finish floor.

- 3) Remove doorstop, or replace with model that is installed at a minimum height of 78" above the finish floor.

mid-term

04 Signage at Restrooms

- 1) Maintain a clear floor space at tactile signage. Clear floor space shall be 18" minimum by 18" minimum, centered on the tactile characters, and beyond the arc of any door swing.

immediate

05 Picnic Area

- 1) Provide an accessible picnic table.
- 2) Provide a firm and stable, clear ground space of 36" on all usable sides of the table measured from the back edge of the benches. Clear ground space shall be a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 3) Ensure that clear ground space is adjoining an Outdoor Recreation Access Route or Accessible Route.

long-term

06 Outdoor Recreation Access Route (to Overlook)

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

long-term

07 Bench

- 1) Ensure that at least one bench in each distinct area has a clear ground space adjacent to the bench for companion seating, 36" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Provide 30" by 48" minimum clear ground space at a 2% maximum slope in all directions in front of each wayside.
- 2) As best practice, provide waysides that use sans serif fonts, no italics, no all caps, and 24-point minimum font.

long-term

PAINTED COVE TRAIL

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Painted Cove Trail provides four key park experiences, including world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils; vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include hiking and sightseeing. Services that supplement these activities and programs are unmarked car parking, with the exception of an area that includes an accessible parking sign, compacted earth routes, a boardwalk, hiking trail, and interpretive panels. The trail is composed of composite decking with heel bumpers, is five-feet wide, ¼-mile long round trip, and is within accessible maximum slope requirements along its entire length. The trail register box is within reach range, and there are four pullout rest stops at points of interest that include wayside information at knee height. The boardwalk ends at a wash, where the landscape and trail continues steeply upward via natural earth and compacted gravel surfaces and some water bars. The trail loops back down to the parking lot, with several additional wayside stops. A bench sits under a tree a few steps up and off the trail.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Improve surface of accessible parking stall to be firm and stable.
- 2) Install accessible parking signage that does not include the word “handicap” at the accessible parking stall, at 60” minimum from the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide “van accessible” designation on the signage.

short-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Maintain the route and transition to boardwalk to be free of vertical obstacles that exceed ½" in height.

short-term

The following planned improvements are on the Painted Cove Trail:

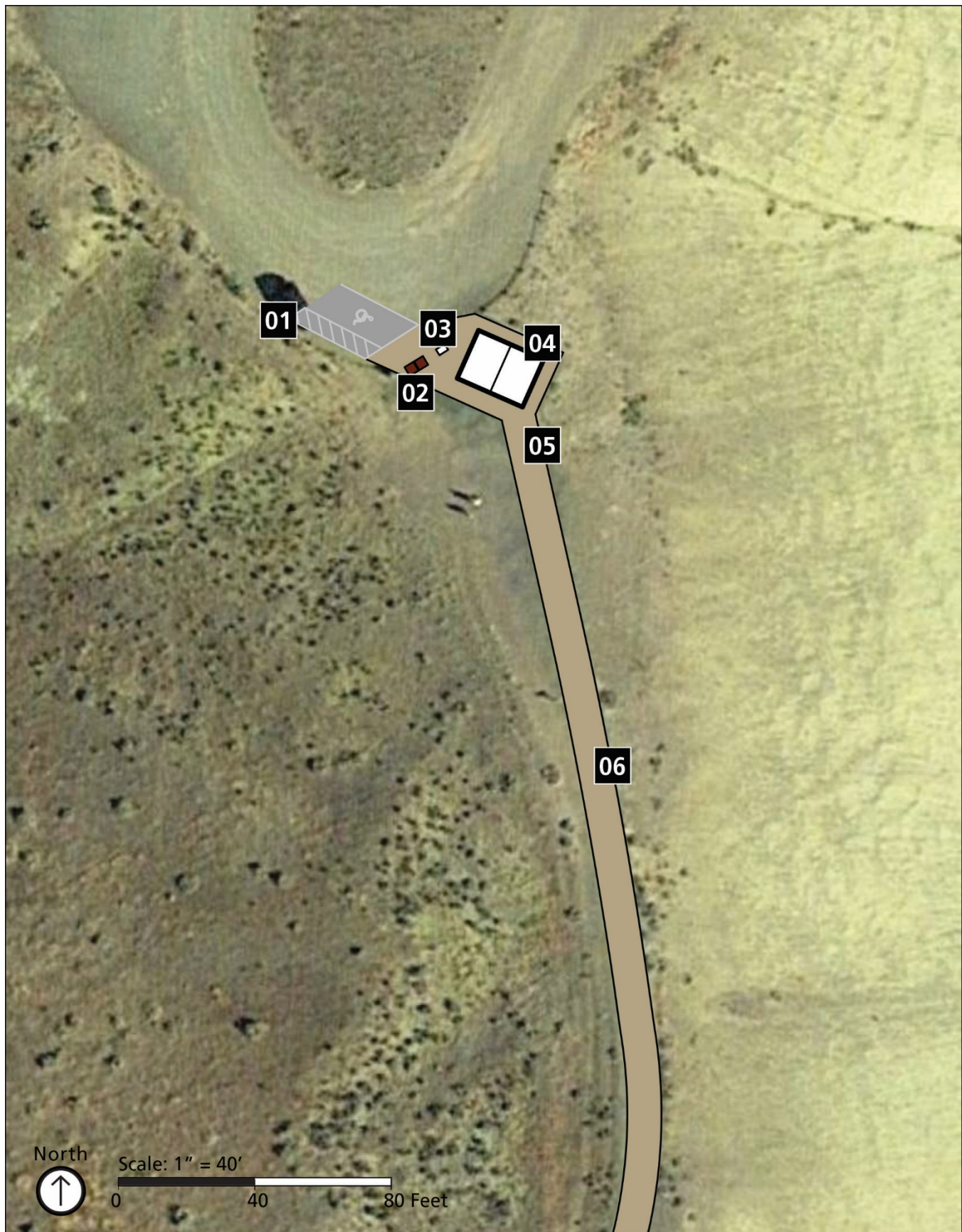
Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Ensure that information on waysides is available in an accessible location by relocating or providing equivalent information in an accessible location.

long-term

PAINTED HILLS OVERLOOK TRAIL

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Painted Hills Overlook Trail provides four key park experiences, including world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils; vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include hiking and sightseeing. Services that supplement these activities and programs are car parking within a compacted gravel cul-de-sac, accessible outdoor routes, trash cans, interpretive waysides, and a hiking trail. The outdoor recreation access route is fully within ABAAS requirements, provided regular maintenance to regrade, compact, and rake the surface is ongoing. The trailhead area consists of a sheltered exhibit and information area, trash/recycle facilities and a bench. The ½-mile round-trip overlook trail surface is compacted, decomposed gravel. The trail begins with mostly gentle slopes to the first rest area, which provides a full view of the painted hills ridge, with a bench for resting. The trail then ascends moderately, with steeper inclines towards the top of the trail. Ridge views are available along the trail length of the trail, with benches provided at rest stops. The trail ends at a high point, in a large, relatively flat area with exhibits and signage, enclosed by wood rail fencing.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall at 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle. The stalls and access aisle shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage at the stall, at 60" minimum from the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on the signage.

mid-term

02 Trash Cans

- 1) Provide a clear ground space, 36" by 48" positioned for forward approach to the receptacle opening; or 30" by 60" positioned for a parallel approach to the receptacle opening.

immediate

03 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Relocate wayside in front of fence rail to provide 30" by 48" minimum clear ground space at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) As best practice, provide waysides that use sans serif fonts, no italics, no all caps, and 24-point minimum font.

long-term

04 Benches

- 1) Ensure that at least one bench in each distinct area is located on an outdoor recreation access route and has a clear floor space for companion seating adjacent to the bench, 36" by 48" minimum, and a 2% slope in all directions.

immediate

05 Trailhead Signage

- 1) Install signage at trailhead that provides details of 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

06 Hiking Trail

- 1) As practicable, improve the surface of the trail to be firm and stable, and have cross slopes of 2% maximum, and running slopes of 12% maximum for segments 10' long, 10% maximum for segments 30' long, and 8.33% maximum for segments 20' long. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment at a 2% maximum slope in all directions, 5' long minimum and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread.
- 2) Remove tread obstacles greater than ½" in height.

immediate

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PAINTED HILLS PICNIC AREA AND RANGER STATION

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Painted Hills Picnic Area and Ranger Station is a popular visitor destination, and the small ranger/visitor contact station holds limited hours. The area provides five key park experiences, including world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils; vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species; valued resources and qualities of the John Day River and its tributaries; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include picnicking and information gathering. Services that supplement these activities and programs are car parking, routes, restrooms, trash and recycling, picnic areas, an informational kiosk, and a ranger station. A gravel entrance road and parking area includes one designated accessible parking space located on a concrete pad, adjacent to a concrete walkway. The walkway leads to a slightly undulating brick paver path to a restroom and picnic area. One group picnic shelter provides wheelchair seating, and individual picnic tables are scattered within the partly shady, grassy area. Two accessible tables are provided. A fountain, trash/recycle and pet waste facilities are along the path. Though the restrooms are signed accessible and the interior only requires minor adjustments, slumping of the brick over time at the entry requires stepping up onto the restroom landing. Improvements to eliminate this condition are planned for summer 2017. The visitor center and exhibit area are located across the gravel lot. The surrounding entrance area is generally flat, a mix of concrete and brick pavers, with occasional, slight changes in elevation. The exhibit area has good circulation space, and park pamphlets are within reach range. The ranger station interior is small and includes a desk/register, retail items, and exhibit case. All are at accessible heights, and most items are within reach range.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Modify existing accessible parking stall to be a van-accessible parking stall, 11' wide with a 5' wide access aisle. The stall and access aisle must be firm and stable with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Provide an accessible parking sign at 60" minimum height to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stall.

short to mid-term

02**Accessible Route**

- 1) Improve the route to the restrooms to be free of steps and vertical obstacles. Route shall have a 5% maximum running slope and a 2% maximum cross slope. If route cannot meet a maximum running slope of 5%, provide handrails between 34"-38" in height, extending 12" beyond the top and bottom of the ramp.

immediate**03****Outdoor Recreation Access Route**

- 1) Improve outdoor recreation access route between accessible parking space and picnic area. Route shall be free of obstacles and have a 36" minimum width with a 2% maximum cross slope and a 5% maximum running slope.

immediate**04****Trash and Recycling**

- 1) Improve clear ground space for a forward approach to each trash can opening, 36" by 48" minimum, with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

immediate**05****Men's and Women's Restrooms**

- 1) Move the existing coat hook or install a second hook so that one is available at 48" maximum above the finish floor.
- 2) Remove doorstop or replace with model that is installed at a minimum height of 78" above the finish floor.

immediate**06****Ranger Station**

- 1) Maintain a cleared portion of the counter surface, 30" long.
- 2) Provide 30" by 48" minimum clear floor space at touch table.

short-term**07****Kiosk at Ranger Station**

- 1) Provide clear ground space for a forward approach to each panel of kiosk, 36" by 48" minimum, with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

immediate

08

Drinking Fountain

- 1) Replace drinking fountain with unit that provides spout heights for both standing and seated users.
- 2) Maintain water flow to be 4-5 " in height.
- 3) Improve clear ground space to eliminate obstacles greater than ½ " in height.

long-term

09

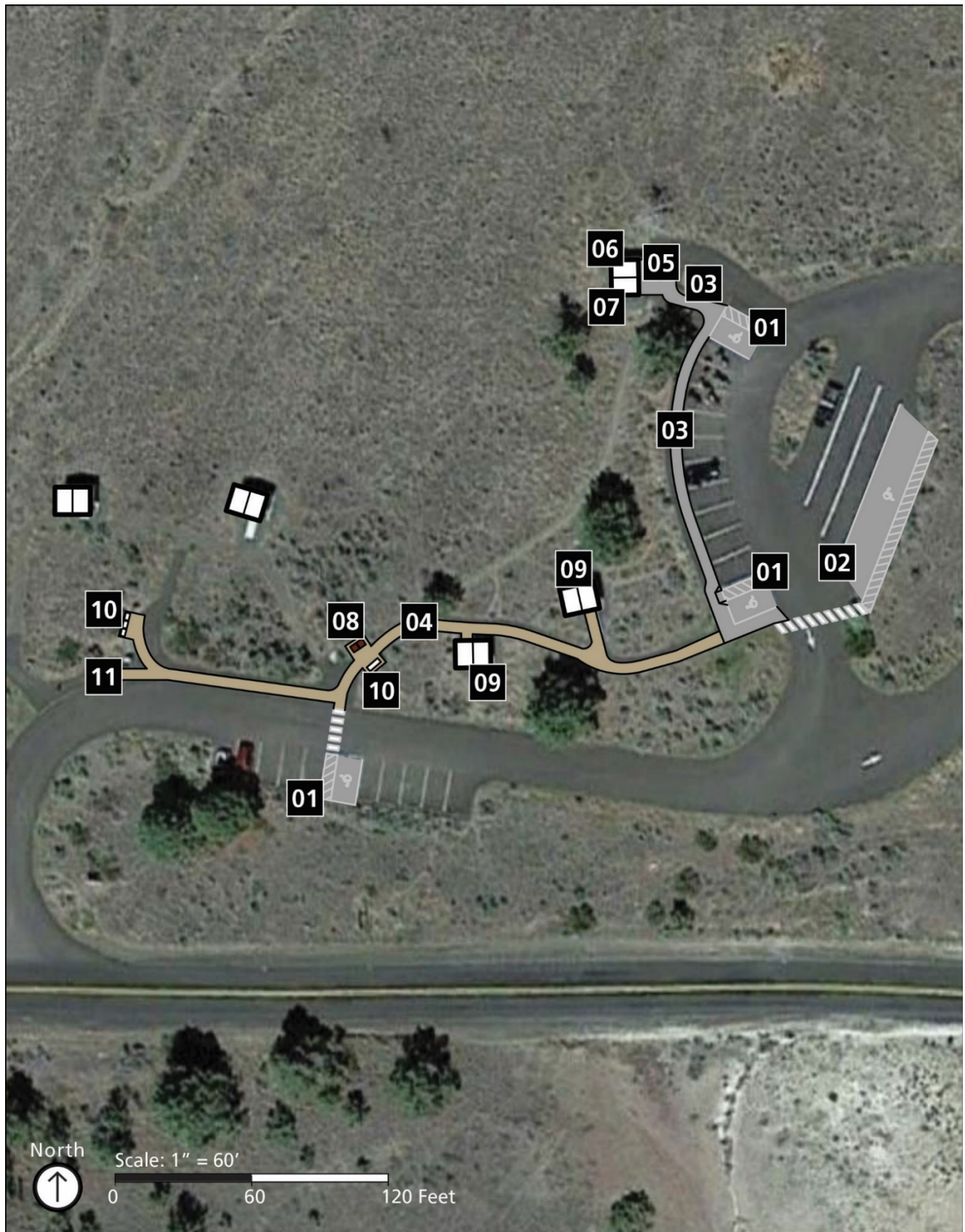
Picnic Area

- 1) Provide dispersion of picnic tables that allows a variety of seating options.
- 2) Ensure that picnic tables have clear ground space of 36 " on all usable sides of the table measured from the back edge of the benches.
- 3) Ensure that clear ground space is adjoining an Outdoor Recreation Access Route.

mid to long-term

PALISADES PICNIC AREA

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Palisades Picnic Area provides four key park experiences, including world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils; vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include picnicking, hiking, and sightseeing. Services that supplement these activities and programs are car parking, with one stall marked accessible, two van-accessible stalls, and three unsigned oversize-vehicle parking sites; routes; restrooms; a two-tiered drinking fountain; picnic areas, trash and recycling; hiking trails; and an orientation area with interpretive waysides. An asphalt accessible route connects the parking area to the picnic area and gently slopes to each picnic site. Exhibits comprising a series of knee-high signs are placed intermittently along the route. Picnic shelters are on concrete pads, each with one accessible table. Additional decomposed gravel trails meander around the picnic area to most site facilities.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible parking stall, 11' wide with a 5' wide access aisle, at each parking area.
- 2) Improve all accessible parking stalls and access aisles to have slopes that are 2% maximum in all directions.
- 3) Install accessible parking signage at each stall at 60" minimum from the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on each van-accessible stall.

mid-term

02 Oversized-Vehicle Parking

- 1) Provide one accessible oversized-vehicle parking stall, 16' minimum in width at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. As best practice, make this stall 20' minimum in width to better accommodate recreational vehicles.
- 2) Provide an accessible parking sign at 60" minimum height to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stall.

mid-term

03

Accessible Route

- 1) Provide level landing at the tops of curb ramps at 36" long minimum and as wide as the curb ramp, excluding flared sides leading to the landing.
- 2) Improve route from accessible parking stalls to the restroom to have a 5% maximum running slope and a 2% maximum cross slope.

short-term

04

Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve outdoor recreation access route between accessible parking and picnic areas to eliminate vertical obstacles greater than ½" in height.

short-term

05

Drinking Fountains

- 1) Replace drinking fountain with unit that provides spout heights for both standing and seated users.
- 2) Improve clear ground space at drinking fountain to have 2% maximum running and cross slopes.

long-term

06

Men's Restroom

- 1) Modify or replace the toilet and/or seat, so the seat is 17" minimum and 19" maximum, measured to the top of the seat.

long-term

07

Women's Restroom

- 1) Modify or replace the toilet and/or seat, so the seat is 17" minimum and 19" maximum, measured to the top of the seat.

long-term

08

Trash and Recycling

- 1) Improve the clear ground space in front of the trash and recycling receptacles to have 2% maximum running and cross slopes.

mid to long-term

09**Picnic Area**

- 1) Ensure that picnic tables have clear ground adjoining an Outdoor Recreation Access Route. Clear space shall be 36" on all usable sides of the table measured from the back edge of the benches.

mid-term

10**Interpretive Waysides**

- 1) Provide 30" by 48" minimum clear ground space at a 2% maximum slope in all directions in front of each wayside. Ensure that all waysides have a bottom edge no higher than 34" above the finish ground and provide 27" minimum knee clearance underneath.
- 2) As best practice, provide waysides that use sans serif fonts, no italics, no all caps, and 24-point minimum font.

long-term

11**Trailhead Signage**

- 1) Install signage that provides details of 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.
- 2) Provide a clear ground space at 36" by 48" minimum, centered on the trailhead sign, with one full, unobstructed side of the clear ground space adjoining or overlapping an outdoor recreation access route or a trail.

long-term

RED SCAR KNOLL TRAILHEAD

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Red Scar Knoll Trailhead provides four key park experiences, including world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils; vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include hiking and sightseeing. Services that supplement these activities and programs are car parking and a hiking trail. This trailhead is composed of a compacted gravel area. There is no designated parking or trailhead information. The crushed gravel/natural earth trail begins as a gentle slope but moderately undulates to a spur with a viewing area. The trail alignment continues along moderate to steep slopes.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall at 11' minimum width with a 5' minimum width access aisle. The stalls and access aisle shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage at the stall, at 60" minimum from the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on the signage.

short to mid-term

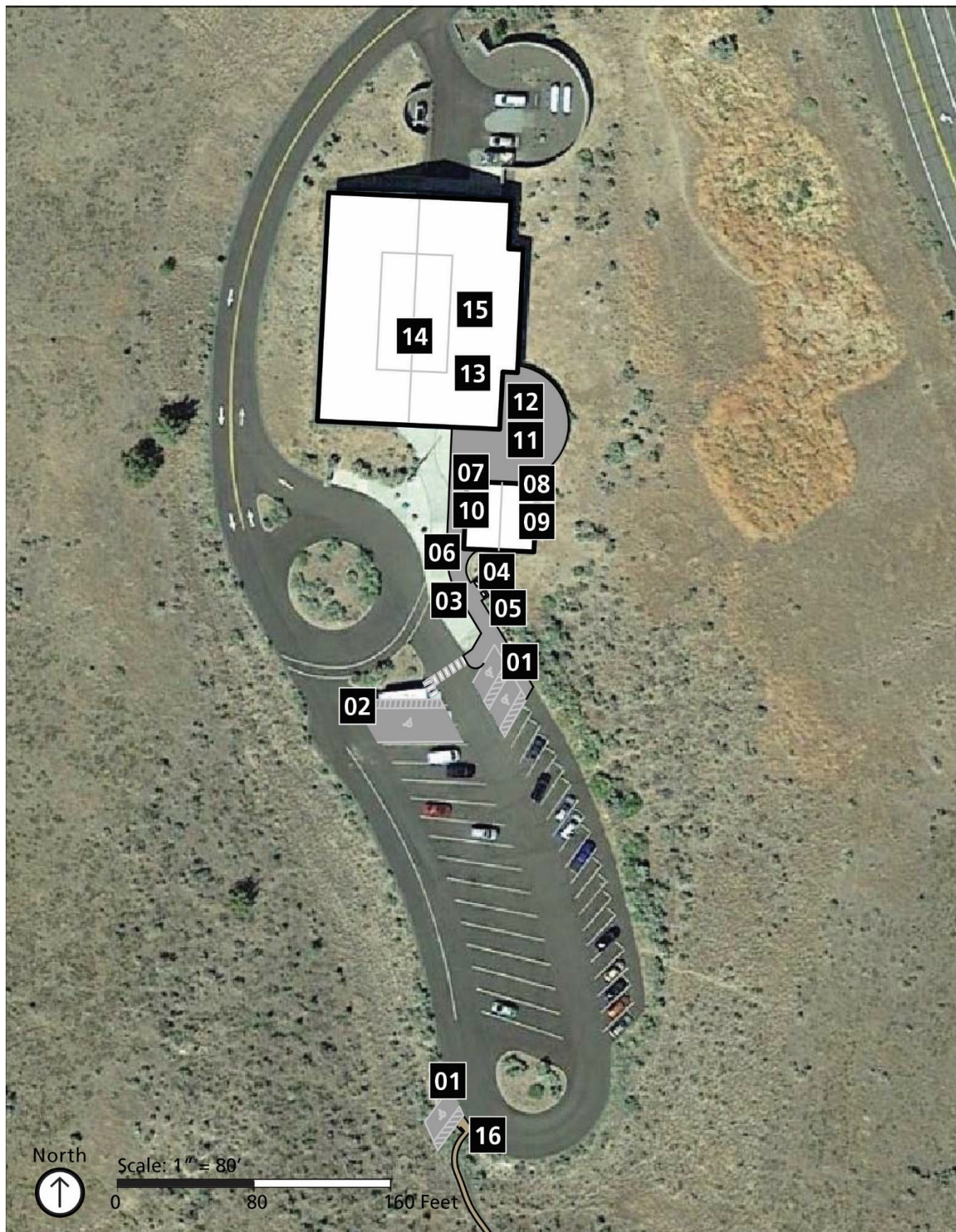
02 Trailhead Signage

- 1) Install signage at trailhead that provides details of 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

THOMAS CONDON PALEONTOLOGY CENTER

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Thomas Condon Paleontology Center houses the park visitor center and bookstore, an auditorium, junior ranger room, and administrative offices. It provides programs covering five key park experiences, including world-class rock layers and plant and animal fossils; science in action; vistas and educational opportunities offered by the colorful, scenic geologic landscape; steppe habitats and riparian areas that include protected native plant and animal species; and recreational opportunities including hiking, photography, picnicking, and night sky viewing. The activities and programs provided include a night sky program, ranger talks, and a ladder (lab simulation) program. A park film can be viewed in the auditorium, which is spacious and has moveable seating. A new film is underway, which will include open captioning and audio description. Exhibits have good text size and contrast, and a large print exhibit guide is available. A few tactile objects are provided, including a touch table. The park is currently working on developing a gallery tour to make available for people unable to take the tour.

Services that supplement these activities and programs include parking stalls marked accessible; a flat to gently sloping concrete path that extends along the parking area and into a wide, open, concrete entrance plaza with moveable picnic tables, waysides, an accessible height viewing scope; a drinking fountain; trash/recycle; and restrooms. An automatic door entry provides access into the visitor center, which has generous and open circulation. A fee donation box is within reach range, and a wheelchair is available for visitor use upon request. The junior ranger room has good circulation space, a sink, computer station with movable tables and chairs, and two rolling interactive tables.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Improve van-accessible parking stall near building to be 11' wide with a 5' wide access aisle. The stall and access aisle must be firm and stable with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Provide an additional van-accessible parking stall at the trailhead, 11' wide with a 5' wide access aisle. The stall and access aisle must be firm and stable with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

long-term

02 Oversized-Vehicle Parking

- 1) Provide one accessible oversized-vehicle parking stall, 16' minimum in width at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. As best practice, make this stall 20' minimum in width to better accommodate recreational vehicles.

- 2) Provide an accessible parking sign at 60" minimum height to the bottom of the sign.

long-term

03 Accessible Routes

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

long-term

04 Brochure Box

- 1) Reinstall box for park brochures so that the opening is within an accessible reach range of 15" minimum and 48" maximum above the finish ground.

short-term

05 Interpretive Wayside "An Oregon Fossil Rush"

- 1) Provide 30" by 48" minimum clear ground space at a 2% maximum slope in all directions in front of each wayside. Ensure that all waysides have a bottom edge no higher than 34" above the finish ground and provide 27" minimum knee clearance underneath.
- 2) As best practice, provide waysides that use sans serif fonts, no italics, no all caps, and 24-point minimum font.

long-term

06 Trash and Recycling Receptacles

- 1) Relocate trash and recycling receptacles to a location that provides clear ground space for a forward approach to each trash can opening, 36" by 48" minimum, with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

07 Signage at Restrooms

- 1) Maintain a clear floor space at tactile signage. Clear floor space shall be 18" minimum by 18" minimum, centered on the tactile characters, and beyond the arc of any door swing.

short-term

08**Men's Restroom**

- 1) Adjust or replace automatic door opener to have an activating force of 5 pounds maximum.
- 2) Install urinal so the rim is at 17" maximum above the finish floor.
- 3) Switch the rear grab bar and side grab bars in the accessible stall so the sidewall grab bar is 42" long minimum, located 12" maximum from the rear wall and extends 54" minimum from the rear wall, and the rear wall grab bar is 36" long minimum and extends 12" from the centerline of the toilet.
- 4) Reinstall baby changing station so the handle is within an accessible reach range of 15" minimum and 48" maximum above the finish floor.

mid-term

09**Women's Restroom**

- 1) Reinstall coat hook to be within an accessible reach range of 15" minimum and 48" maximum above the finish floor.
- 2) Switch the rear grab bar and side grab bars in the accessible stall so the sidewall grab bar is 42" long minimum, located 12" maximum from the rear wall and extends 54" minimum from the rear wall, and the rear wall grab bar is 36" long minimum and extends 12" from the centerline of the toilet.
- 3) Reinstall baby changing station so the handle is within an accessible reach range of 15" minimum and 48" maximum above the finish floor.
- 4) As a best practice, relocate the automatic door opener sign from its current location on the dispenser to a less confusing location.

mid-term

10**Drinking Fountains**

- 1) Replace existing drinking fountains or add additional units to provide drinking fountains at heights for both standing and seated users at each location.

long-term

11**Picnic Area**

- 1) Provide accessible picnic tables, so that 20%, but no less than two of the tables in the picnic area are accessible.
- 2) Ensure that picnic tables have clear ground space of 36" on all usable sides of the table measured from the back edge of the benches.

long-term

12 Viewing Scope

- 1) Add a second viewing scope at a height of 43" minimum and 51" maximum above the ground.

long-term

13 Interior Signage

- 1) Provide tactile signage on the latch side of the Junior Ranger Room and Theater. Tactile characters shall be located 48" minimum above the finish floor measured to the baseline of the lowest tactile character, and 60" maximum above the finish floor measured to the baseline of the highest tactile character.
- 2) Provide a clear floor space 18" by 18" minimum, centered on the tactile characters and provided beyond the arc of the door swing.

short-term

14 Exhibits

- 1) Replace handles on museum gallery drawers so they are operable with a closed fist.
- 2) As a best practice, provide magnifying glasses in exhibit cases that are viewable from a seated position.

short to mid-term

15 Bookstore

- 1) Provide a variety of items for sale within an accessible reach range of 15" to 48" above the finish floor.

short-term

16 Trailhead Signage (Thomas Condon Overlook Trail)

- 1) Provide a clear ground space at 36" by 48" minimum, centered on the trailhead sign, with one full, unobstructed side of the clear ground space adjoining or overlapping an outdoor recreation access route or a trail.
- 2) Improve or replace signage to provide details of 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

Other planned improvements to The Thomas Condon Paleontology Center area include:

Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish firm and stable outdoor recreation access routes between accessible parking, viewing areas, and benches at 36" minimum width with a 2% maximum cross slope and a 5% maximum running slope (wherever possible). Where running slope exceeds 5% up to 8.33%, the maximum segment length permitted is 50'. Where running slope exceeds 8.33% up to 10%, the maximum segment length permitted is 30'. No segment shall be steeper than 10%. Ensure resting intervals are provided at the top and bottom of each segment, regardless of segment length with a description of potential obstacles, distances to experiences and/or features, and graphics such as a cross-section that demonstrates slope conditions.

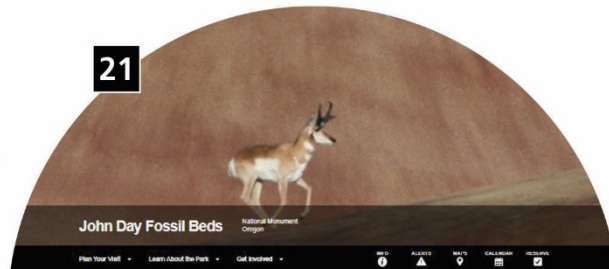
long-term

JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING

Park Features

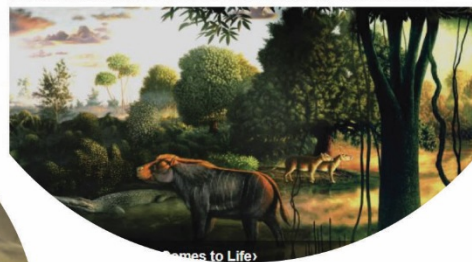


Discrimination on the basis of disability in the programs or activities of the National Park Service is prohibited.



Active Science & Spectacular Scenery

Colorful rock formations at John Day Fossil Beds preserve a world class record of plant and animal evolution, changing climate, and past ecosystems that span over 40 million years. Exhibits and a working lab at the Thomas Condon Paleontology Center as well as scenic drives and hikes at all three units allow visitors to explore the prehistoric past of Oregon and see science in action.



Implementation Strategy

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

Posting and Publications

01 Accessibility Flyers Posted in Common Areas

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

immediate

02 Publications

- 1) Provide Braille publications and tactile wayfinding maps.

long-term

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

mid-term

03 Publicly Shared Documents

- 1) Regularly review webpages and publicly shared documents and revise to delete discriminatory language.

mid-term

Staff Training and Park Protocols

04 Accessibility Awareness Training

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

immediate

05 Accessible Facilities and Maintenance Training

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

immediate

06 Accessibility for Project Managers Training

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

short-term

07 Accessible Interpretive Training

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

immediate

08 Emergency Preparedness

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

short-term

09 Movable Seating

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

- 2) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures for movable seating arrangements and moving things to create an accessible route and maintain integrated accessible seating. Post a map in an area with accessible layout and instructions for use of the space.

immediate

10

Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs)

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

mid-term

11

Service Animals

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

short-term

12

Wheelchairs

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

short-term

Audio and Visual Programs

13

Assistive Listening Devices (ALDs)

- 1) Purchase assistive listening transmitters and devices. Provide these devices at visitor centers, educational programs, and guided tours with audio components.
- 2) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures or guidance for checking out and returning assistive listening devices.
- 3) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures or guidance describing protocol for pre –and post-inspection of the devices and for cleaning and maintaining all devices.
- 4) Provide signage and information where programs are offered stating device availability. Verbally inform visitors and program participants that auxiliary aids are available. Add information to all publications and communications stating that assistive listening devices are available and provide information on how they can be obtained.

mid-term

14 Live Audio Description

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

mid-term

15 Open Captioning and Audio Description

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

mid-term

16 T-Coil Hearing Loops or Neck Loops

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

long-term

17 Text Telephone (TTY) Machines

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

long-term

Visitor Information

18 Communication

- 1) Provide park e-mail address and telephone number on the park website and in publications; for questions: joda_interpretation@nps.gov.

mid-term

- 2) Develop an accessibility guide for John Day Fossil Beds National Monument that outlines accessible services, activities, and programs.

short-term

19**Outreach**

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

immediate
short-term**20****Signage**

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

immediate**21****Website**

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

short-term

Tours, Programs, and Special Events

22

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

- 1) Upon request, provide alternative formats such as trail information in large print; audio descriptions for tours; educational programs; or special events. Provide alternative formats on park website and in publications at visitor center.

mid-term

- 2) Provide information on the physical conditions of the tour, education program, or special event (e.g., number of steps, slopes, other barriers that exist, etc.) on-site, in a publication and/or on a website.
- 3) Provide designated stopping points or resting areas for the tour, education program, or special event, with 2% maximum cross and running slopes, firm and stable surfaces, and a minimum 30" by 48" clear space.

short to mid-term

23

Sign Language Interpreters

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

long-term

24

Special Events

- 1) Provide a system for people to call in and request a sign language interpreter within five days of service. Provide assistive listening devices and a T-coil or neck loop system. Post signage indicating devices and systems are available for special events. Provide large print of any handouts or waivers being provided.

mid-term

- 2) Provide information on how people can contact the park for accommodations for special events, and release event announcements in a variety of accessible methods (e.g., large-print flyers, electronic accessible PDFs, etc.)
- 3) Develop and distribute a standard operating procedure on how to post accessibility information and how to request accommodations on event announcements.

short-term

CONCLUSION

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument is committed to providing all visitors the opportunity to connect with and learn about the park's unique natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Accessibility improvements identified in the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan will make it easier for individuals with cognitive, hearing, vision, and mobility disabilities to discover, understand, and enjoy the range of experiences available at the park. Implementation of the plan will ensure that John Day Fossil Beds National Monument will continue to work toward accommodating all park visitors while sustaining its legacy to preserve and protect the world-class rock layers, plant and animal fossils, scenic geologic landscapes, steppe habitats, riparian areas, and native plant and animal species found in the John Day River Valley.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A: ACCESSIBILITY LAWS, STANDARDS, GUIDELINES, AND NPS POLICIES APPLICABLE TO JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

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

LAWS AND STANDARDS

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

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968

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

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

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

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

To the extent that section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 applies to departments and agencies of the federal government, the parks operated by the National Park Service are subject to the provisions of that statute. As will be discussed in the following text, both section 504 and the Architectural Barriers Act require the application of stringent access standards to new construction and the alteration of existing facilities. The Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978 (PL 95-602) extends the scope of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (PL 93-112) to include Executive Branch agencies of the federal government. As amended, section 504 states:

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

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

Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

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

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

Accessibility Standards for Outdoor Developed Areas

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

Achieving accessibility in outdoor environments has long been a source of inquiry because of challenges and constraints posed by terrain, the degree of development, construction practices and materials, and other factors. The new provisions address access to trails, picnic and camping areas, viewing areas, beach access routes, and other components of outdoor developed areas on federal sites when newly built or altered. They also provide exceptions for situations where terrain and other factors make compliance impracticable. In 2013, this final rule amended the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines by adding scoping and technical requirements for camping facilities, picnic facilities, viewing

areas, trails, and beach access routes constructed or altered by or on behalf of federal agencies. The final rule ensures that these facilities are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. The final rule applies to the following federal agencies and their components that administer outdoor areas developed for recreational purposes: Department of Agriculture (Forest Service); Department of Defense (Army Corps of Engineers); and Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service). The final rule also applies to nonfederal entities that construct or alter recreation facilities on federal land on behalf of the federal agencies pursuant to a concession contract, partnership agreement, or similar arrangement.

Accessibility Standards for Shared Use Paths

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

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

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

Draft Accessibility Standards for Public Rights-of-Way

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

Sidewalks, street crossings, and other elements in the public right-of-way can pose challenges to accessibility. The United States Access Board's ADA and ABA Accessibility Guidelines focus mainly on facilities on sites. While they address certain features common to public sidewalks, such as curb ramps, further guidance is necessary to address conditions and constraints unique to public rights-of-way.

The board is developing new guidelines for public rights-of-way that will address various issues, including access for blind pedestrians at street crossings, wheelchair access to on-street parking, and various constraints posed by space limitations, roadway design practices, slope, and terrain. The new guidelines will cover pedestrian access to sidewalks and streets, including crosswalks, curb ramps, street furnishings, pedestrian signals,

parking, and other components of public rights-of-way. The board's aim in developing these guidelines is to ensure that access for persons with disabilities is provided wherever a pedestrian way is newly built or altered, and that the same degree of convenience, connection, and safety afforded the public generally is available to pedestrians with disabilities. Once these guidelines are adopted by the Department of Justice, they will become enforceable standards under ADA Title II.

Effective Communication

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

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

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

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

Reasonable Accommodations

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

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

Reasonable accommodations can apply to the duties of the job and/or where and how job tasks are performed. The accommodation should make it easier for the employee to

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

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

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

Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices

<http://www.ada.gov/regs2010/ADAREgs2010.htm>

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

Service Animals

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

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

34.104 Definitions: Service animal means any dog [or miniature horse as outlined in the following text] that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not service animals for the purposes of this definition. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the handler's disability. Examples of work or tasks include, but are not limited to, assisting individuals who are blind or have low vision with navigation and other tasks, alerting individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing to the presence of people or sounds, providing nonviolent protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, assisting an individual during a seizure, alerting

individuals to the presence of allergens, retrieving items such as medicine or the telephone, providing physical support and assistance with balance and stability to individuals with mobility disabilities, and helping persons with psychiatric and neurological disabilities by preventing or interrupting impulsive or destructive behaviors. The crime deterrent effects of an animal's presence and the provision of emotional support, well-being, comfort, or companionship do not constitute work or tasks for the purposes of this definition.

- a. General. Generally, a public entity shall modify its policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a service animal by an individual with a disability.
- b. Exceptions. A public entity may ask an individual with a disability to remove a service animal from the premises if-
 - (1) The animal is out of control and the animal's handler does not take effective action to control it; or
 - (2) The animal is not housebroken.
- c. If an animal is properly excluded. If a public entity properly excludes a service animal under § 35.136(b), it shall give the individual with a disability the opportunity to participate in the service, program, or activity without having the service animal on the premises.
- d. Animal under handler's control. A service animal shall be under the control of its handler. A service animal shall have a harness, leash, or other tether, unless either the handler is unable because of a disability to use a harness, leash, or other tether, or the use of a harness, leash, or other tether would interfere with the service animal's safe, effective performance of work or tasks, in which case the service animal must be otherwise under the handler's control (e.g., voice control, signals, or other effective means).
- e. Care or supervision. A public entity is not responsible for the care or supervision of a service animal.
- f. Inquiries. A public entity shall not ask about the nature or extent of a person's disability, but may make two inquiries to determine whether an animal qualifies as a service animal. A public entity may ask if the animal is required because of a disability and what work or task the animal has been trained to perform. A public entity shall not require documentation, such as proof that the animal has been certified, trained, or licensed as a service animal. Generally, a public entity may not make these inquiries about a service animal when it is readily apparent that an animal is trained to do work or perform tasks for an individual with a disability (e.g., the dog is observed guiding an individual who is blind or has low vision, pulling a person's wheelchair, or providing assistance with stability or balance to an individual with an observable mobility disability).
- g. Access to areas of a public entity. Individuals with disabilities shall be permitted to be accompanied by their service animals in all areas of a public entity's facilities where members of the public, participants in services, programs or activities, or invitees, as relevant, are allowed to go.

- h. Surcharges. A public entity shall not ask or require an individual with a disability to pay a surcharge, even if people accompanied by pets are required to pay fees, or to comply with other requirements generally not applicable to people without pets. If a public entity normally charges individuals for the damage they cause, an individual with a disability may be charged for damage caused by his or her service animal.
 - i. Miniature horses.
 - (1) Reasonable modifications. A public entity shall make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a miniature horse by an individual with a disability if the miniature horse has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability.
 - (2) Assessment factors. In determining whether reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures can be made to allow a miniature horse into a specific facility, a public entity shall consider-
 - i. The type, size, and weight of the miniature horse and whether the facility can accommodate these features;
 - ii. Whether the handler has sufficient control of the miniature horse;
 - iii. Whether the miniature horse is housebroken; and
 - iv. Whether the miniature horse's presence in a specific facility compromises legitimate safety requirements that are necessary for safe operation.
- (C) Other requirements. Paragraphs 35.136 (c) through (h) of this section, which apply to service animals, shall also apply to miniature horses.

Section 17.549 Program Accessibility: Discrimination Prohibited

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

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

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

Section 17.550 Program Accessibility: Existing Facilities

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

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

- (1) Necessarily require the agency to make each of its existing facilities or every part of a facility accessible to and usable by people with disabilities;

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

(b) Methods.

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

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

Section 17.551 Program Accessibility: New Construction and Alterations

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

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIRECTOR’S ORDERS AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

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

Director’s Order 16A

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

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

Director's Order 42

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

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

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

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

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

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

A primary principle of accessibility is that, to the highest degree practicable, people with disabilities should be able to participate in the same programs, activities, and employment

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

GUIDELINES

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

Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media

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

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

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommended solution: The action to eliminate the identified barrier.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX C: CONTRIBUTORS

JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

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JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN OVERVIEW SEPTEMBER 2018

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

Patrick Gammon

9/12/2018

Approved

Date

Superintendent, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument



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.

JODA 177/147354



ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN OVERVIEW

JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS

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