

National Park Service | Department of the Interior



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

GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT

NATIONAL MONUMENT | ARIZONA

NOVEMBER 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The monument's Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan (SETP) includes findings from the self-evaluation process, as well as a plan for improving accessibility monument-wide. 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) **Experience iconic western viewsheds and one of the most remote and expansive landscapes in the Southwestern United States** – Public Lands Information Center, Mt. Dellenbaugh Trailhead, Mt. Trumbull Trailhead, Temple Trailhead, Nixon Spring, Historic Sawmill Site, Nampaweap, Pakoon Springs, Tassi Ranch and Spring, Waring Ranch, and Whitmore Canyon Overlook.
- 2) **Understand and experience geologic features and processes of Parashant National Monument that form the Colorado Plateau and the Basin and Range regions (including rugged canyons, mountains, and lonely buttes as well as geologic faults and invertebrate fossils)** – Public Lands Information Center, Mt. Dellenbaugh Trailhead, Mt. Trumbull Trailhead, Temple Trailhead, Nixon Spring, Historic Sawmill Site, Nampaweap, Pakoon Springs, Tassi Ranch and Spring, and Whitmore Canyon Overlook.
- 3) **Understand and experience biologically diverse systems of plant and animal life within an area that spans the Mojave Colorado Plateau, Basin and Range, and Sonoran ecoregions (including Joshua trees, ponderosa pine forests, Mojave desert scrub, desert tortoises, coyotes, and mule deer)** – Public Lands Information Center, Mt. Dellenbaugh Trailhead, Mt. Trumbull Trailhead, Temple Trailhead, Nixon Spring, Historic Sawmill Site, Nampaweap, Pakoon Springs, Tassi Ranch and Tassi Spring, Waring Ranch, and Whitmore Canyon Overlook.

- 4) **Understand the unique biological diversity associated with water resources within the monument** – Public Lands Information Center, Pakoon Springs, Tassi Ranch and Spring, Waring Ranch, and Whitmore Canyon Overlook.
- 5) **Appreciate the natural soundscape and internationally recognized dark night skies** – Public Lands Information Center, Mt. Dellenbaugh Trailhead, Mt. Trumbull Trailhead, Temple Trailhead, Nixon Spring, Historic Sawmill Site, Nampaweap, Pakoon Springs, Tassi Ranch and Spring, Waring Ranch, and Whitmore Canyon Overlook.
- 6) **Engage in rugged and remote recreation (including horseback riding, backpacking, hiking, camping, hunting, and off-pavement vehicle routes)** – Public Lands Information Center, Mt. Dellenbaugh Trailhead, Mt. Trumbull Trailhead, Temple Trailhead, Nixon Spring, Historic Sawmill Site, Nampaweap, Pakoon Springs, Tassi Ranch and Spring, Waring Ranch, and Whitmore Canyon Overlook.
- 7) **Understand history of ancient inhabitants and the Southern Paiutes way of life** – Public Lands Information Center, Mt. Dellenbaugh Trailhead, Mt. Trumbull Trailhead, Temple Trailhead, Nixon Spring, Historic Sawmill Site, Nampaweap, Pakoon Springs, Tassi Ranch and Spring, Whitmore Canyon Overlook.
- 8) **Learn about the opening of the western frontier, including exploration, homesteading, logging, mining, and ranching** – Public Lands Information Center, Mt. Dellenbaugh Trailhead, Mt. Trumbull Trailhead, Temple Trailhead, Nixon Spring, Historic Sawmill Site, Pakoon Springs, Tassi Ranch and Spring, Waring Ranch, and Whitmore Canyon Overlook.

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

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Recurring findings to physical accessibility were generally identified for car parking areas, outdoor recreation access routes, gates, and visitor information areas, such as interpretive panels, waysides, and guestbooks. These findings included surfaces that were not firm and stable, slopes that exceeded allowable standards, and undefined parking stalls and access aisles. Some signage was missing, and some had illegible content or insufficient information. Some restroom features did not meet required standards at the information center.

Other physical access issues where improvements are recommended include upgrading trailhead areas with appropriate signage detailing trail conditions. In addition, exhibits, such as those within the information center, should be supplemented to offer a variety of tactile elements for interpretation. Trails throughout the park would be difficult to

manage for a visitor using a wheelchair, with only short segments of existing trails providing accessible surfaces and grades. For trails not specifically identified in this plan, assessments will need to be conducted in the future. Refer to Appendix H: "Trail Assessment Protocol" for additional information on how hiking trails are assessed and what standards apply.

PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

Recurring findings related to program accessibility included font and contrast issues at interpretive waysides that require modifications to meet size and readability standards identified in Harpers Ferry Center's "Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media." In general, interpretive panels, waysides, publications, videos, and self-guided tours did not have alternate formats in braille, large print, open captioning, or audio described formats. Assistive listening devices were not available for use at the information center or special events. Audio description for self-guided tours that describe visual elements also were not available. Tactile exhibits were limited, with a few located inside the information center.

Exhibits at the Interagency Information Center are outdated and lack tactile elements. They are not audio described. Graphic panels fail to meet standards of font size and contrast. Self-guided tours in the monument could be included in an audio described program and/or updated waysides. The accessibility page of the park website could be improved to provide information on physical conditions of trails and park areas, available alternative formats for park programs, and information for visitors on how to request sign language interpretation.

Refer to Appendix I: "Programmatic Alternatives" for additional resources and ideas on alternative solutions for program accessibility.

MONUMENT-WIDE ACCESSIBILITY

Some of the more noteworthy monument-wide accessibility challenges that were discussed by the planning team during the self-evaluation and assessment process include the remote, rugged nature of the monument and its roads and the challenges in providing accessible facilities at sites that are minimally developed and rarely visited. Other accessibility challenges are presented by the need to prevent wildlife and motorized vehicles from entering sensitive resource areas and trails, while allowing accessible entry for visitors. The planning team also discussed the need to explore solutions that allow visitors to experience this vast and remote area through virtual experiences and new technologies.

It is recommended that the park employ trained consultants to assist in determining how best to address accessibility improvements monument-wide and to ensure that design and implementation of alternate format programs meet the needs of the intended

audiences. Notify visitors through signage placed in appropriate locations and in park publications that alternative formats are available.

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

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

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument strives to be inclusive and welcoming. The Public Lands Information Center accommodates all visitors and offers services that help people of all abilities learn about the public lands of the region. National Park Service staff have been working with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the United States Forest Service (USFS), and the General Services Administration (GSA) and are considering these needs when looking at new locations for a proposed new information center and incorporating accessible solutions into the existing information center. Monument staff are developing an accessible stand for a new topographic relief map, and there are some tactile exhibits currently available. The restrooms in the information center have some barriers that require simple modifications to resolve. Most parking stalls and routes to the information center are firm and stable, and the addition of a van accessible stall and accessible recreational vehicle stall should only require minor alterations to striping and signage. Park staff are aware of accessibility issues in their services, activities, and programs and are committed to making improvements that will accommodate a wider diversity of visitors.

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INTRODUCTION

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

Many of our national parks were founded because of their stunning views, extreme and unique geography, challenging and sensitive natural environments, and historic and fragile structures. This park, Grand Canyon-Parashant 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.

GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT NATIONAL MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

Parashant National Monument is a hidden treasure. Deep canyons, mountains, and lonely buttes testify to the power of geological forces. Visitors will find cactus clinging to sheer canyon walls, soaring raptors, tall ponderosa pines, American Indian petroglyphs, isolated cattle corrals and shacks, and lone cowboys, all set against endless blue skies. At night, the sky is resplendent with stars. Parashant features some of the darkest night skies to be seen anywhere in the Continental United States.

The monument is cooperatively managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, as directed by presidential proclamation 7265 of January 11, 2000. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the NPS Organic Act both apply within the monument.

The monument is in Mohave County, Arizona, immediately north of Grand Canyon National Park and the Colorado River and east of the state of Nevada. Altogether, it encompasses 1,048,321 acres: 208,449 acres administered by the National Park Service; 812,581 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management; 23,206 acres administered by the Arizona State Trust; and 4,085 acres of private land. The federally administered lands lie within the Arizona Strip BLM District and the Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NPS), co-managed under a Service First agreement. These lands include the ponderosa pine forested areas of Mt. Trumbull, Mt. Logan, and Mt. Dellenbaugh; the Mojave Desert in the Grand Wash and Pakoon areas; Kelly and Twin Points overlooking the Grand Canyon; and the Shivwits and Uinkaret Plateaus. Nearly 300,000 acres of the monument are designated or eligible for designation as wilderness areas. Approximately 791,017 acres are allotted and/or leased for livestock grazing, and more than 14,000 head of cattle roam monument lands.

With the Grand Canyon plunging thousands of feet deep along the south perimeter and only rough, unpaved roads providing entry from the north, west, and northeast, Parashant National Monument is one of the most remote areas within the 48 contiguous states. No towns or communities lie within its boundaries. The nearest towns (Littlefield, Beaver Dam, Scenic, Fredonia, Colorado City, and Centennial, Arizona; Mesquite and Bunkerville, Nevada; and St. George, Utah) are all more than an hour's drive from the monument boundaries. Traveling anywhere in the monument, except its outermost edges, requires slow driving over rough terrain, often in a high-clearance, four-wheel-drive or off-highway vehicle (OHV).

The name "Parashant" (pronounced "Pair-a-SHAUNT") derives from a Southern Paiute Indian family name, spelled "Parashonts" in early pioneer-era translations. One of the monument's large canyons draining into the Colorado River was named for this family. The new monument was named Grant Canyon-Parashant National Monument to incorporate both the historical reference to the Southern Paiutes and a geographical reference to the Grand Canyon watershed included in the designation.

Today, most visitors and monument staff refer to the monument as “Parashant National Monument,” dropping the Grand Canyon reference to avoid confusion. Except where the formal name is used in legislation and documentation, the current preference for the more common, abbreviated name (Parashant National Monument) has been followed in this plan.

GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT NATIONAL MONUMENT PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

In 2017, Parashant 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 Parashant 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 Parashant National Monument.

Park Purpose

At Parashant National Monument, the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service cooperatively protect undeveloped, wild, and remote northwestern Arizona landscapes and their resources, while providing opportunities for solitude, primitive recreation, scientific research, and historic and traditional uses.

Park Significance

1. Spanning 320 million years, the exposed rock layers at Parashant National Monument provide a distinctly identifiable view of the geologic boundaries of the Colorado Plateau and Basin and Range regions, including evidence of the interaction between volcanic processes and native cultural communities. The extensive natural history reveals a robust fossil record and preserves museum-quality marine and ice age fossils.
2. Encompassing more than 1 million acres, a dramatic elevational gradient from 1,200 to 8,000 feet, and transitional zones of the Sonoran, Mojave, Great Basin, and Colorado Plateau ecoregions, Parashant National Monument protects a biologically rich system of plant and animal life.
3. Parashant National Monument is one of the most rugged and remote landscapes remaining in the Southwestern United States. The monument provides iconic western viewsheds in a setting known for its solitude, natural soundscapes, internationally recognized night skies, and wilderness values.

4. Parashant National Monument provides the opportunity to continue historic and traditional uses of the landscape, including ranching and hunting and American Indian practices. The monument also provides exemplary opportunities for diverse primitive recreation, including horseback riding, camping, internationally renowned mule deer trophy hunting, and more than 1,386 miles of unpaved roads.
5. The large, contiguous, and undeveloped landmass of Parashant National Monument offers rare scientific opportunities for landscape-scale analysis of natural processes and related human influences.
6. The abundant and unspoiled prehistoric resources of Parashant National Monument offer a unique laboratory for the study of human behavior and cultural interaction spanning at least 13,000 years.
7. Parashant National Monument contains significant historic resources representative of the exploration and settling of the American West, including evidence of J. W. Powell's exploration of the Colorado River region, as well as homesteads, dairy farms, ranches, and logging and mining operations.

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 Parashant 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.

The public, including people with disabilities and organizations representing people with disabilities, was invited to provide comments on the draft Parashant National Monument Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan process and findings. Organizations notified included: Utah Department of Human Services; Accessible Trails Foundation, Nevada; Utah State Parks Natural Resources, Utah Interpreter (Sign Language) Program; Utah State Division of Rehabilitation Services; Easter Seals Nevada; United Cerebral Palsy of Nevada; Centers for Independent Living, Nevada; Autism Society, Arizona; United Spinal Association, Arizona; National Association of the Deaf, Nevada; Hearing Loss Association of America, Arizona; State Councils on Developmental Disabilities, Nevada; and the Southern Utah Autism Support Group.

Parashant National Monument notified the public of the opportunity to review and comment on the draft plan via the Planning, Environment, and Public Comment webpage (PEPC) and through local media in Southern Utah, Northern Arizona, and Central East Nevada via a press release. Lead personnel from the organizations listed above were contacted personally by phone. For those who were not available, a voicemail was left. The press release was emailed to lead organization personnel. While distributed widely, only one media outlet picked up the press release, the Southern Utah Independent, which posted the press release online July 26, 2017.

The public review period in PEPC was from July 24 through August 25, 2017. Comments received included a request for motorized recreation to remain open for access, questions about trailhead and trail access, and a statement that noted these actions should have all been taken when the monument was first created. Other comments supported NPS planning efforts being made to improve overall park accessibility. The park emailed a response to trail questions to the Executive Director the Accessible Trails Foundation Las Vegas. All comments were considered to determine if changes to the plan were necessary, but no revisions were incorporated into the final plan.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

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

- 1) Experience iconic western viewsheds and one of the most remote and expansive landscapes in the Southwestern United States.
- 2) Understand and experience the geologic features and processes of Parashant National Monument that form the Colorado Plateau and the Basin and Range regions (including rugged canyons, mountains and lonely buttes, as well as geologic faults and invertebrate fossils).
- 3) Understand and experience a biologically diverse system of plant and animal life within an area that spans the Mojave Colorado Plateau, Basin and Range, and Sonoran ecoregions (including Joshua trees, ponderosa pine forests, Mojave desert scrub, desert tortoises, coyotes, and mule deer).

- 4) Understand the unique biological diversity associated with water resources within the monument.
- 5) Appreciate the natural soundscape and internationally recognized dark night skies.
- 6) Engage in rugged and remote recreation (including horseback riding, backpacking, hiking, camping, hunting, and off-pavement vehicle routes).
- 7) Understand human history of ancient inhabitants and the Southern Paiute way of life.
- 8) Learn about the opening of the western frontier, including exploration, homesteading, logging, mining, and ranching.

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 Parashant 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 eight 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 Parashant National Monument transition plan. Public involvement occurred at the draft stage of the transition plan. The draft plan was released for a 30-day period to solicit input from the public, including people with disabilities and organizations that represent people with disabilities, to provide comments and thoughts on whether the document represents a reasonable review of the park's barriers and a feasible and appropriate strategy for overcoming the barriers. After the comment period closed, the park analyzed all comments to determine if any changes to the plan were necessary. Those changes were made before the implementation strategy was finalized. Once finalized, a notification was sent to the public to announce the plan's availability.

TRANSITION PLAN



Step 5: Draft and Finalize Transition Plan

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

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

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

immediate

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

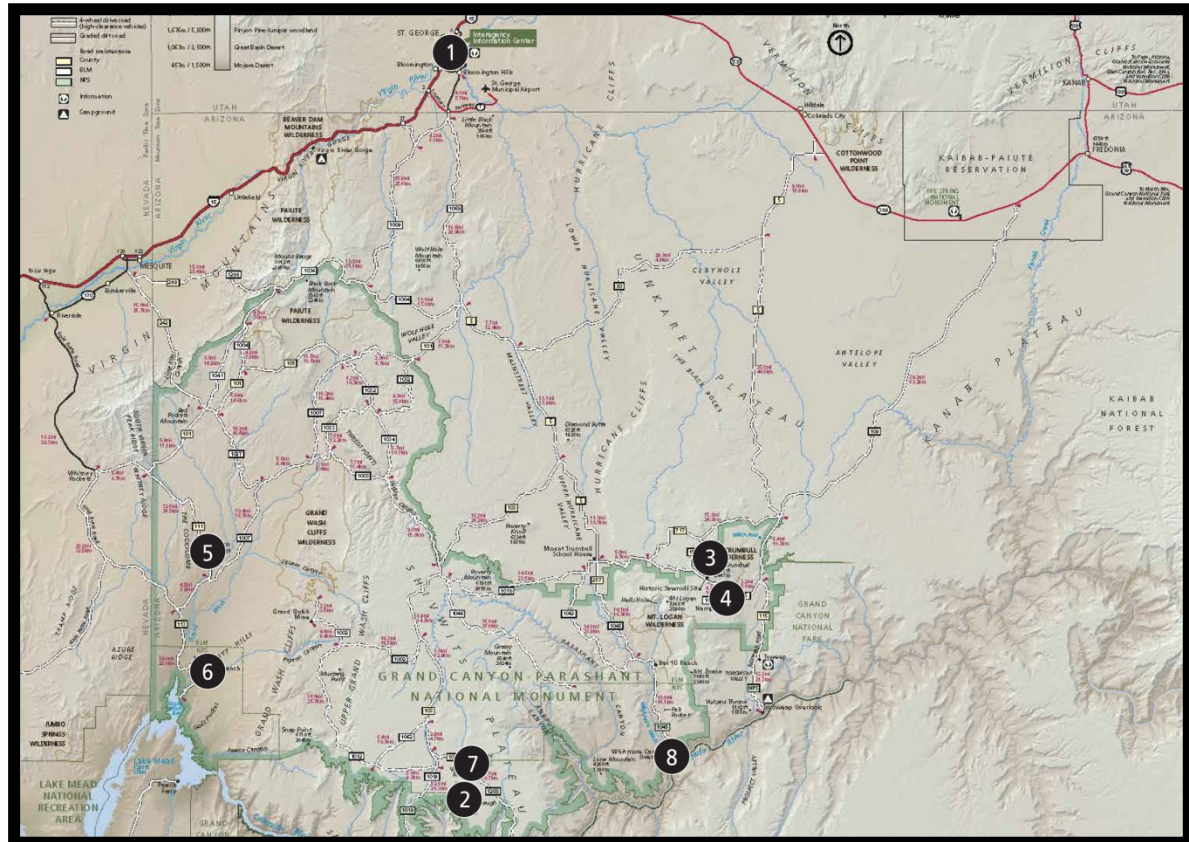
long-term

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT NATIONAL MONUMENT

PARK AREAS ASSESSED

All key park experiences at Parashant 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 map below.

1. Public Lands Information Center
2. Mt. Dellenbaugh Trailhead
3. Mt. Trumbull Trailhead, Temple Trailhead, Nixon Spring, and Historic Sawmill Site
4. Nampaweap
5. Pakoon Springs
6. Tassi Ranch and Spring
7. Waring Ranch
8. Whitmore Canyon Overlook



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.

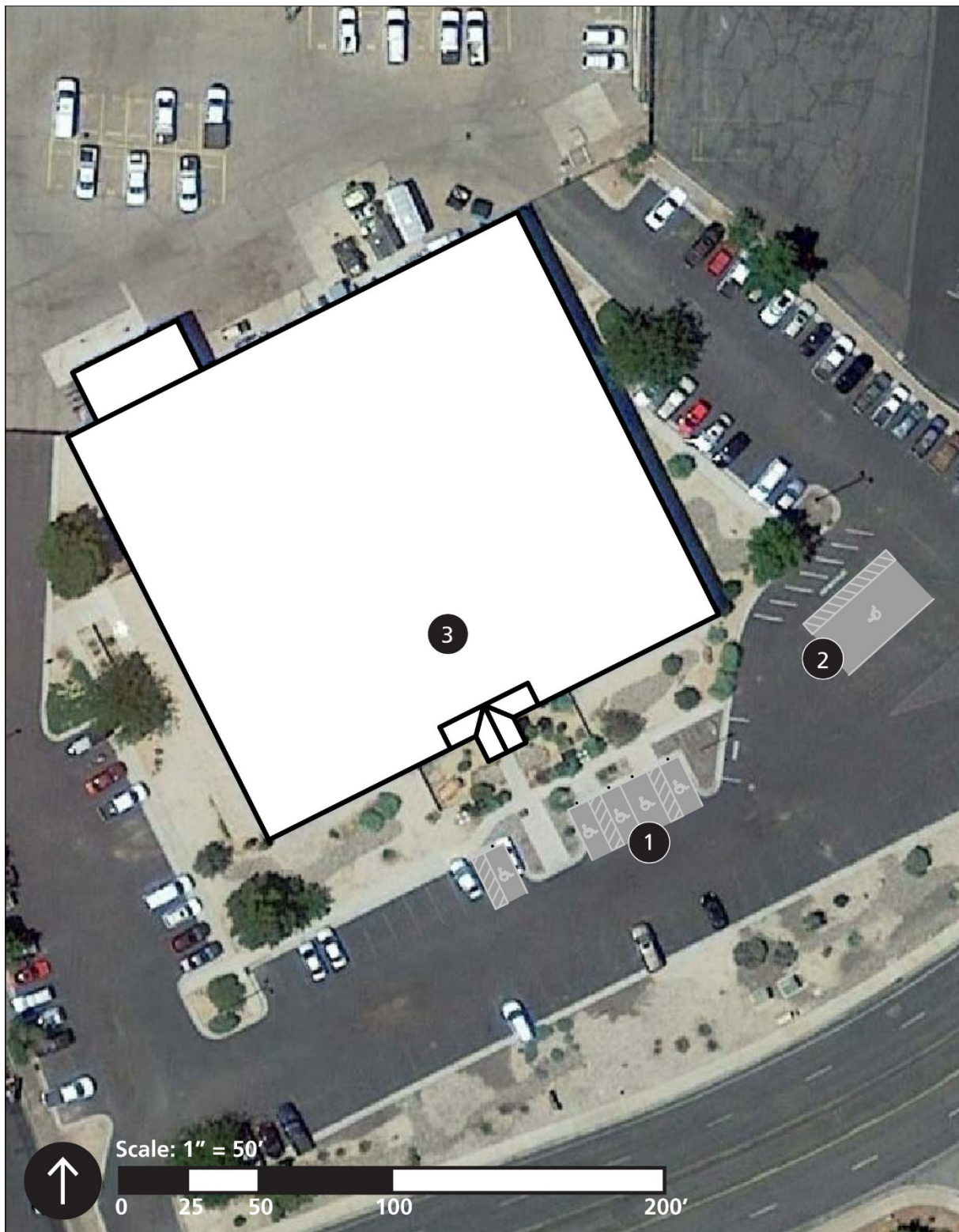
Recommended improvements for park policies, practices, communication and training are included. Park policies are adopted by the park and are those defined courses of action for reaching a desired outcome. Park practices are those habitual and/or customary performances or operations park staff employs 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 Parashant 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.

PUBLIC LANDS INFORMATION CENTER

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Public Lands Information Center provides eight key park experiences, which include iconic western viewsheds and expansive landscapes; geologic features and processes; a biologically diverse system of plant and animal life; unique biological diversity associated with water resources; natural soundscape and dark night skies; rugged and remote recreation; human history of ancient and native inhabitants; and the opening of the western frontier.

The activities and programs provided at the center include educational programs, viewing a park film and exhibits, information gathering for a visit to the park, and purchasing products at the bookstore. The existing services that support these activities and programs include car parking, access aisles and routes, restrooms, interpretive exhibits, information desk, and bookstore.

The Public Lands Information Center provides four accessible car parking spaces with a paved access route to the building's front doors. There is ample interior circulation space for wheelchair mobility throughout the exhibits and bookstore. The information desk includes an accessible counter with a side approach. Interpretive exhibits include tactile exhibits of rocks and prehistoric impressions. Men's and women's restrooms require some modification to turning space in toilet rooms and reconfiguring of interior components to meet accessibility standards.

The Public Lands Information Center is a GSA-leased facility operated by the Bureau of Land Management; therefore the National Park Service is not responsible for improvements to this facility. Recommended solutions in this plan have been shared with the Bureau of Land Management and the US Forest Service.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Car Parking

- 1) There are currently four accessible parking spaces at the Public Lands Information Center, none of which meets the dimensions required for a van-accessible space. Scoping requirements determine that five accessible parking spaces are required, one of which is required to be van accessible. Reconfigure existing accessible parking to provide one van-accessible stall in the parking area, 11' wide with a 5' wide access aisle. Add an additional accessible parking space at 8' wide with a 5' wide access aisle extending the full length of the accessible stall and adjoining an accessible route. The stalls and access aisles shall be firm and stable with 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Install accessible parking signage to be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on the van-accessible stall.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

2 Recreational Vehicle and Oversized Vehicle Parking

- 1) Provide one accessible recreational vehicle parking stall at 2% maximum slope in all directions. Stall shall be 20' wide, including a 5' wide access aisle on the passenger side of the vehicle.
- 2) Install accessible parking signage to be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

3 Other services, activities, and programs to be addressed in the Public Lands Information Center:

Restrooms (Men's)

- 1) Provide 60" diameter turning space in toilet room.
- 2) Add an accessible door pull to the interior of the wheelchair compartment door near the latch.
- 3) Relocate the toilet seat cover dispenser to a location below the side grab bar, maintaining a 1 ½" gap between the dispenser and grab bar.
- 4) Insulate or otherwise reconfigure water supply and drain pipes under sink to prevent contact with user.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

Restrooms (Women's)

- 1) Provide 60" diameter turning space in toilet room.
- 2) Provide toilet flush control on open side of accessible compartment.
- 3) Increase the vertical spacing between dispenser and grab bar to be 12".
- 4) Move the coat hook located on the door of wheelchair accessible compartment to a height of 15"-48" above the finish floor.
- 5) Add an accessible door pull to the interior of the wheelchair compartment door near the latch.
- 6) Relocate the toilet seat cover dispenser to a location below the side grab bar, maintaining a 1 ½" gap between the dispenser and grab bar.
- 7) Insulate or otherwise reconfigure water supply and drain pipes under sink to prevent contact with user.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

Drinking Fountain

- 1) Add an accessible drinking fountain with spout outlet at 36" maximum above the finish floor. Provide clear floor space of 36" by 48" positioned for a forward approach and centered on the unit. Provide 27" minimum knee clearance. Configure the existing drinking fountain so the spout outlet is between 38" minimum and 43" maximum above the finish floor.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

Checkout Counter (at Bookstore)

- 1) Provide a 36" wide portion of the checkout counter at a maximum height of 36" above the finish floor. Provide a clear floor space of 30" by 48" adjacent to the counter for a parallel approach.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

Bookstore

- 1) Provide a variety of items for sale within reach range at 48" maximum.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

Bench Seating (Indoor)

- 1) Provide companion seating at the end of benches, by maintaining clear space of 30" by 48" not overlapping with path of travel.

immediate

Exhibits – Tactile

- 1) Identify and communicate to visitors objects that are meant to be touched.
- 2) Provide tactile exhibits within reach range at 48" maximum.

immediate

Topographic Relief Map

- 1) Provide a minimum clear knee space of 36" wide and 27" clear height above the floor. Where it does not create a hazard for people with low vision, 29" high knee space is recommended for wheelchair users.

short-term

Exhibits – Nontactile (Display Cases)

- 1) Improve or replace displays to provide 24 point minimum text in an accessible sans serif font, 70% minimum contrast between typeface and background, and flush left/rag right.
- 2) Add alternative formats, such as audio descriptions and large print displays to assist in facilitating effective communication, learning, and understanding of the exhibits.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

Interpretive Panels (Tree Cutting and Fossil Footprint)

- 1) Improve or replace labels to provide 24 point minimum text in an accessible sans serif font, 70% minimum contrast between typeface and background, and flush left/rag right.

immediate

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MT. DELLENBAUGH TRAILHEAD

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Mt. Dellenbaugh Trailhead has seven key park experiences, which include iconic western viewsheds and expansive landscapes; geologic features and processes; a biologically diverse system of plant and animal life; natural soundscape and dark night skies; rugged and remote recreation; human history of ancient and native inhabitants; and the opening of the western frontier.

The activity provided at the site is hiking. The existing services that support this activity include a car parking area and a trailhead. A parking area and informal trailhead are provided on the roadside. The surface of the lot is somewhat flat, however some slopes exceed 2% and the natural surface is not firm and stable.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Car Parking

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

short-term

2 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish a firm and stable outdoor recreation access route between accessible parking and trailhead, 36" wide minimum at 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 feet. Where running slope exceeds 8.33% up to 10%, the maximum segment length permitted is 30 feet. No segment shall be steeper than 10%. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment regardless of length.

short-term

3 Gate at Trailhead

- 1) Replace or modify gate with a design option that incorporates accessibility features.

short-term

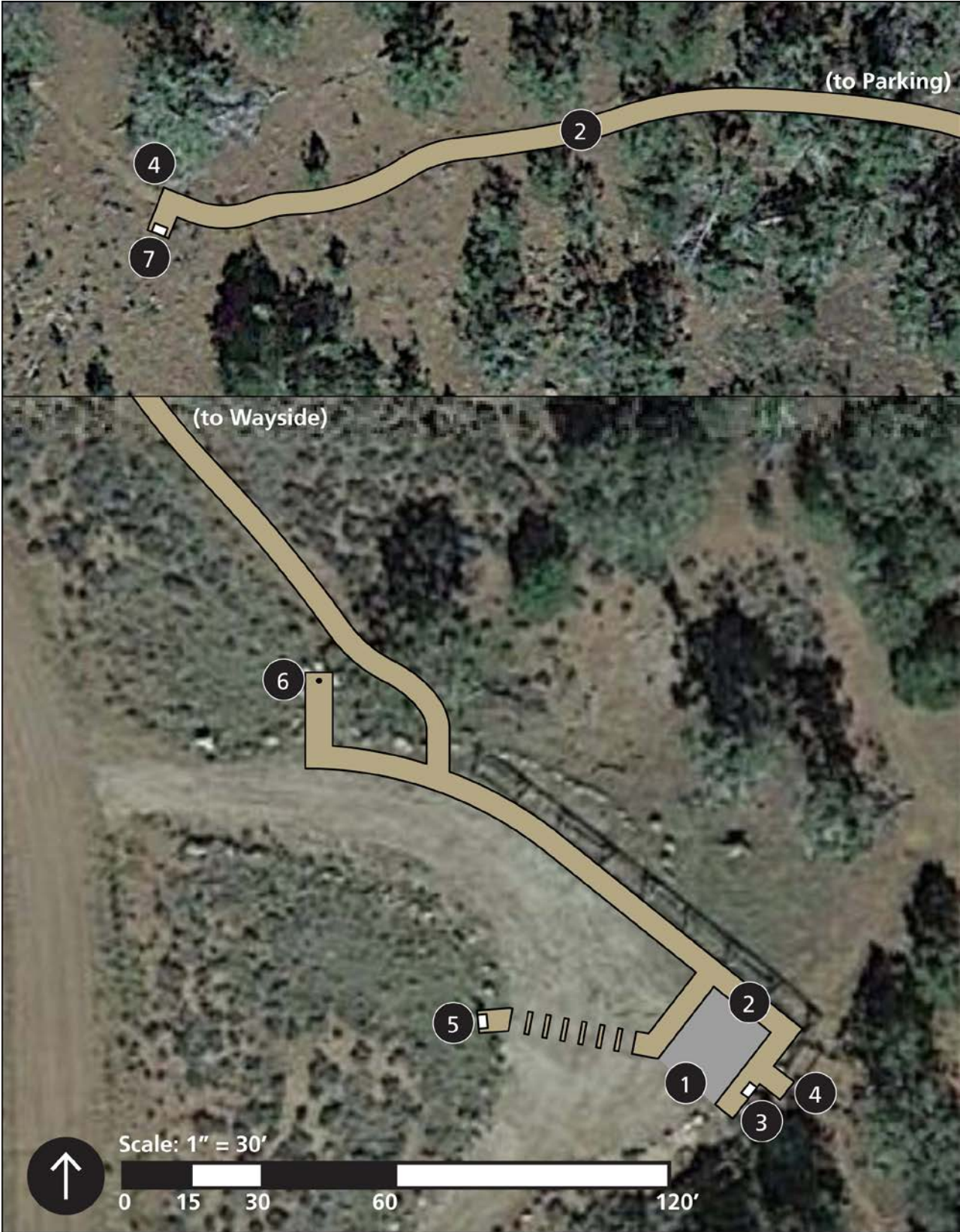
4 Trailhead Signage

- 1) Provide trailhead signage that details trail conditions, such as typical and maximum running and cross slopes, trail length, material, and potential obstacles.

short-term

MT. TRUMBULL TRAILHEAD, TEMPLE TRAILHEAD, NIXON SPRING,
AND HISTORIC SAWMILL SITE

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Mt. Trumbull Trailhead, Temple Trailhead, Nixon Spring, and the Historic Sawmill Site provide seven key park experiences, which include iconic western viewsheds and expansive landscapes; geologic features and processes; a biologically diverse system of plant and animal life; natural soundscape and dark night skies; rugged and remote recreation; human history of ancient and native inhabitants; and the opening of the western frontier.

The activities and programs provided at this area include hiking, exploration of the site, and historical discovery. The existing services that support these activities and programs include a car parking area, trailheads, guestbook, and interpretive waysides.

The Mt. Trumbull Trailhead, Temple Trailhead, Nixon Spring and Historic Sawmill Site area includes a natural surface and gravel parking lot with ample parking and circulation space and no defined parking spaces. There is a water hydrant that is easy to operate with a closed fist and waysides with large font that are easy to read. A stable surface and clear space at the Mt. Trumbull Trailhead allows wide passage for wheelchair access for a limited distance.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Car Parking

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

short-term

2 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish a firm and stable route between accessible parking, trailhead, and waysides, 36" wide minimum at 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 feet. Where running slope exceeds 8.33% up to 10%, the maximum segment length permitted is 30 feet. No segment shall be steeper than 10%. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment regardless of length.

short-term

3 Guestbook

- 1) Establish a firm and stable surface at guestbook.
- 2) Provide a forward approach at guestbook of 30" by 48" minimum, with 2% maximum slope in all directions.

short-term

4 Trailhead Signage (for Temple Trail and Mt. Trumbull Trail)

- 1) Provide trailhead signage that details trail conditions such as typical and maximum running and cross slopes, trail length, material, and potential obstacles.

short-term

5 Interpretive Wayside ("What to See Within a One-Hour Drive")

- 1) Establish a firm and stable surface that provides a forward approach of 30" by 48" minimum, with 2% maximum slope in all directions at each wayside, or move waysides to accessible locations.
- 2) Improve or replace wayside to provide 24-point minimum font, without the use of italics. Contrast between text and background shall be at least 70%.

short-term

6 Water Hydrant (Nixon Spring)

- 1) Provide a clear space of 72" by 48" with the long side of the space adjoining or overlapping a route, trail, or another clear ground space. Locate the space so that the water spout is 11" minimum and 12" maximum from the rear center of the long side of the space. Establish a firm and stable surface.

short-term

7 Interpretive Wayside ("From a Forest Cathedral to a Desert Temple")

- 1) Establish a firm and stable surface that provides a forward approach of 30" by 48" minimum, with 2% maximum slope in all directions at each wayside, or move waysides to accessible locations.
- 2) Improve or replace wayside to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics. Contrast between text and background shall be at least 70%.

short-term

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Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Nampaweap provides six key park experiences, which include iconic western viewsheds and expansive landscapes; geologic features and processes; a biologically diverse system of plant and animal life; natural soundscape and dark night skies; rugged and remote recreation; and human history of ancient and native inhabitants.

The activities and programs provided at the site include hiking, viewing of petroglyphs and interpretation of the site. The existing services that support these activities and programs include a car parking area, trailhead, and an interpretive wayside.

The following planned improvements to this park area:

1 Car Parking

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

short-term

2 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish a firm and stable outdoor recreation access route between accessible parking, wayside, and trailhead, 36" wide minimum at 2% maximum cross slope and 5% maximum running slope.

short-term

3 Gate at Trailhead

- 1) Replace or modify gate with a design option that incorporates accessibility features.

short-term

4 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Establish a firm and stable surface that provides a forward approach of 30" by 48" minimum, with 2% maximum slope in all directions at wayside, or move wayside to an accessible location.
- 2) Improve or replace wayside to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics. Contrast between text and background shall be at least 70%.

short-term

5 Trailhead Signage

- 1) Provide trailhead signage that details trail conditions such as typical and maximum running and cross slopes, trail length, material, and potential obstacles.

short-term

PAKOON SPRINGS

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Pakoon Springs provides eight key park experiences, which include iconic western viewsheds and expansive landscapes; geologic features and processes; a biologically diverse system of plant and animal life; unique biological diversity associated with water resources; natural soundscape and dark night skies; rugged and remote recreation; human history of ancient and native inhabitants; and the opening of the western frontier.

The activities and programs provided at the site include hiking, exploration, and interpretation of the site. The existing services that support these activities and programs include a car parking area, interpretive wayside, and a trail route to the springs.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall in the parking area for every 25 spots, 11' wide with a 5' wide access aisle. The stall and access aisle shall be firm and stable with 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) Install accessible parking signage to be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stall.

short-term

2 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish a firm and stable outdoor recreation access route between accessible parking, trailhead, and viewing areas at 36" wide minimum 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 feet. Where running slope exceeds 8.33% up to 10%, the maximum segment length permitted is 30 feet. No segment shall be steeper than 10%. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment regardless of length.

short-term

3 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Establish a firm and stable surface that provides a forward approach of 30" by 48" minimum, with 2% maximum slope in all directions at each wayside, or move waysides to accessible locations.
- 2) Improve or replace wayside to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics. Contrast between text and background shall be at least 70%.

short-term

4 Gate at Trailhead

- 1) Replace gate with a design option that incorporates accessibility features.

short-term

5 Trailhead Signage

- 1) Provide trailhead signage that details trail conditions such as typical and maximum running and cross slopes, trail length, material, and potential obstacles.

short-term

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TASSI RANCH AND SPRING

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Tassi Ranch provides eight key park experiences, which include iconic western viewsheds and expansive landscapes; geologic features and processes; a biologically diverse system of plant and animal life; unique biological diversity associated with water resources; natural soundscape and dark night skies; rugged and remote recreation; human history of ancient and native inhabitants; and the opening of the western frontier.

The activities and programs at the site include exploration of the site and historical discovery. The existing services that support these activities and programs include an interpretive wayside.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Car Parking

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

short-term

2 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish a firm and stable route between accessible parking, viewing areas, and wayside at 36" wide minimum 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 feet. Where running slope exceeds 8.33% up to 10%, the maximum segment length permitted is 30 feet. No segment shall be steeper than 10%. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment, regardless of length.

short-term

3 Gate

- 1) Replace gate with a design option that incorporates accessible features.

short-term

4 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Establish a firm and stable surface that provides a forward approach of 30" by 48" minimum, with 2% maximum slope in all directions at each wayside, or move waysides to accessible locations.
- 2) Improve or replace wayside to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics. Contrast between text and background shall be at least 70%.

short-term

WARING RANCH

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Waring Ranch provides eight key park experiences, which include iconic western viewsheds and expansive landscapes; geologic features and processes; a biologically diverse system of plant and animal life; unique biological diversity associated with water resources; natural soundscape and dark night skies; rugged and remote recreation; human history of ancient and native inhabitants; and the opening of the western frontier.

The activities and programs provided at the site include exploration and historical discovery. The existing services that support these activities and programs include a guestbook.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Car Parking

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

short-term

2 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish a firm and stable outdoor recreation access route between accessible parking and guestbook, 36" wide minimum at 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 feet. Where running slope exceeds 8.33% up to 10%, the maximum segment length permitted is 30 feet. No segment shall be steeper than 10%. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment regardless of length.

short-term

3 Guestbook

- 1) Establish a firm and stable surface at guestbook or move guestbook to accessible locations. Provide a forward approach to guestbook with clear space of 30" by 48" minimum, with 2% maximum slope in all directions.

short-term

WHITMORE CANYON OVERLOOK

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Whitmore Canyon Overlook provides eight key park experiences, which include iconic western viewsheds and expansive landscapes; geologic features and processes; a biologically diverse system of plant and animal life; unique biological diversity associated with water resources; natural soundscape and dark night skies; rugged and remote recreation; human history of ancient and native inhabitants; and the opening of the western frontier.

The activities and programs provided at the site include exploration and interpretation of the site and views of the Grand Canyon. The existing services that support these activities and programs include a viewing area and an interpretive wayside.

The following planned improvements to this park area are:

1 Car Parking

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

mid-term

2 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish a firm and stable route between accessible parking, viewing area, and wayside, 36" wide minimum at 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 feet. Where running slope exceeds 8.33% up to 10%, the maximum segment length permitted is 30 feet. No segment shall be steeper than 10%. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment regardless of length.

mid-term

3 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Establish a firm and stable surface that provides a forward approach of 30" by 48" minimum, with 2% maximum slope in all directions at wayside, or move wayside to accessible location.
- 2) Improve or replace wayside to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics. Contrast between text and background shall be at least 70%.

mid-term

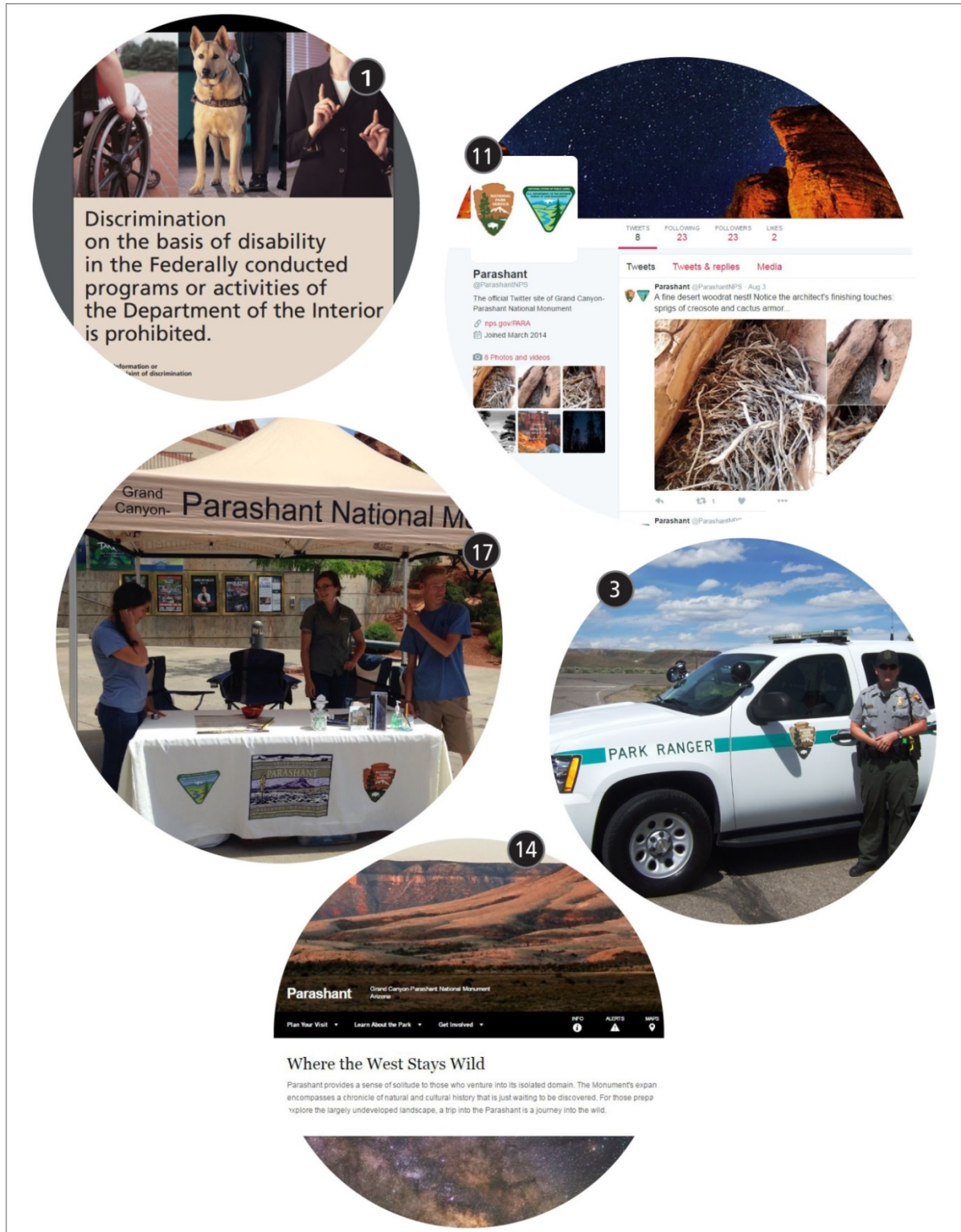
4 Site Interpretation

- 1) Provide programmatic alternatives to allow visitors to experience the site remotely through multimedia and audio description.

short-term

GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT NATIONAL MONUMENT POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING

Park Features



Implementation Strategy

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

Parashant National Monument is managed under a Service First agreement and provides services and programs in collaboration with other public land agencies. Many recommended solutions are the responsibility of these partnering agencies. Parashant National Monument will follow up with partnering agencies on recommendations since actions and improvements are their responsibility.

Postings and Publications

1 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

2 Publications

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

mid-term

Staff Training and Park Protocols

3 Law Enforcement Communication

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

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

4 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 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 area with accessible layout and instructions for use of the space.

short-term

5 Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs)

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

short-term

Audio and Visual Programs

6 Assistive Listening Devices (ALD)

- 1) Purchase assistive listening transmitters and devices. Provide ALDs 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 ALDs.
- 3) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures or guidance describing protocol for pre- and post-inspection of ALDs, 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 ALDs are available, and provide information on how they can be attained.

short-term

7 Live Audio Description

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

immediate

8 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 how to check them out. Add signs in appropriate locations and information in all publications provide program information that T-coil hearing loops and neck loops are available.
- 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 describing protocol for pre- and post-inspection of T-coil hearing loops and neck loops, and cleaning and maintenance of all devices.

immediate

9 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 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.

short-term

Visitor Information

10 Communication

- 1) Develop an accessibility guide for PARA that outlines accessible services, activities, and programs.

short-term

11 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 hard media and other advertising methods to describe accessible programs, services, and activities available at the park.

- 3) Contact groups with disabilities directly to inform them about the accessible programs, services, and activities that have become available at the park as solutions are implemented.
- 4) Contact and reach out to groups with disabilities to determine appropriate ways to involve them in park accessibility improvement projects as they occur (case-by-case basis).

immediate

12 Reservations

- 1) On the park website, identify the following Federal Relay Service phone numbers: Voice (1-866-377-8642), Voice Carry Over (1-877-877-6280), Speech-to-Speech (1-877-877-8982), and Telebraille (1-866-893-8340). Note that for some of these services (Voice and Voice Carry Over) a user may also dial 711.
- 2) Provide an online reservation system built into the provider's website. Provide accessible formats for making reservations through the Federal Relay Service, Text Telephone (TTY), Video Phone, etc.
- 3) For each park area that requires a reservation, provide information on website reservation systems about accessible services and facilities.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

13 Signage

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

short-term

14 Website

- 1) Provide information on 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.

immediate

Tours, Programs, and Special Events

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

- 1) Provide, upon request, alternative formats such as trail information in large print; audio descriptions for tours, educational programs; or special events. Provide alternative formats on park website and in publications at visitor center.
- 2) Provide information on the physical conditions of the tour, education program, or special event (e.g., number of steps, slopes, other barriers that exist, etc.). Provide in a publication and/or on a website.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

16 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.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

17 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 with signage indicating they are available for special events. Provide large print of any handouts or waivers.
- 2) Provide information on how people can contact the park for accommodations for special events and release announcements in a variety of accessible methods (e.g., large-print flyers, electronic accessible PDFs, etc.)
- 3) Develop and distribute standard operating procedure that provides guidance on how to include necessary accessibility information on event announcements, including how to request accommodations.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

Concessions and Partnerships

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

- 1) Prepare a standard operating procedure for lessees and park partners about providing accessible programs, services, and activities within the park unit.
- 2) Develop and distribute a standard operating procedure to outside groups that provides guidance regarding making presentations accessible, and addresses elements such as providing assistive listening devices, etc.
- 3) Architectural Barriers Act for Accessibility Standards does not apply to state partner lands; however, the Americans with Disabilities Act does. State requirements take precedence in these cases. Communication will take place between state partners and the federal government to ensure an assessment will take place and accessibility solutions will be implemented in the future.
- 4) Architectural Barriers Act for Accessibility Standards applies to all lands funded by the federal government. Communication will take place between park partner concessioners and the federal government to ensure accessibility of services, activities, and programs. The National Park Service will conduct an assessment, develop a transition plan, and address park partner concessioner services.

Time frame to be determined by responsible partnering agency

CONCLUSION

Parashant 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 Parashant 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 Parashant National Monument will continue to work toward accommodating all park visitors while sustaining its legacy to preserve and protect undeveloped, wild, and remote northwestern Arizona landscapes and their resources, while providing opportunities for solitude, primitive recreation, scientific research, and historic and traditional uses.

The Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan for Parashant 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 Parashant 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 viewing iconic western viewsheds and geologic formations and some of the most expansive landscapes in the Southwestern United States; viewing internationally recognized dark night skies; experiencing rugged and remote recreation such as backpacking, off-pavement vehicle routes and hunting; and learning about the human history and environment of the park will be enhanced.

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

Over time, the results of this collective effort will make Parashant 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 PARASHANT NATIONAL MONUMENT

As a national monument, Parashant 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 Parashant 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 that cannot otherwise be made accessible;
 - (ii) Assigning persons to guide people with disabilities into or through portions of historic properties that cannot otherwise be made accessible; or
 - (iii) Adopting other innovative methods.
- (3) **Recreation programs.** In meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) in recreation programs, the agency shall provide that the program or activity, when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. When it is not reasonable to alter natural and physical features, accessibility may be achieved by alternative methods as noted in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

Section 17.551 Program Accessibility: New Construction and Alterations

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

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIRECTOR'S ORDERS AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

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

Director's Order 16A

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

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

Director's Order 42

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUIDELINES

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

Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media

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

The "Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media" is for media specialists, superintendents, and other NPS employees and contractors who develop and approve interpretive media. Publications, exhibits, audiovisual programs and tours, wayside exhibits, signage, and web-based media provide visitors with information and context so that their experience of visiting national parks can be both safe and meaningful. 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 monument-wide 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

GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT NATIONAL MONUMENT

Rosie Pepito, Superintendent
Jeff Axel, Chief of Interpretation
Paul Krumland, Facilities Manager
Chad Corey, Law Enforcement
Jennifer Fox, Ecologist
Amber Franklin, Interpretive Ranger
Braden Yardley, BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner

PACIFIC WEST REGIONAL OFFICE

Suzanne Brinkley, Planner
Patricia Brouillette, Project Manager and Landscape Architect
Trung-Son Nguyen, Regional Accessibility Coordinator

DENVER SERVICE CENTER

Mindy Burke, Contract Editor
Marc Kochheiser, Landscape Architect
Katie Ryan, Landscape Architect
Kim Shafer, Project Manager and Landscape Architect
Laura Watt, Contract Editor

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GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT NATIONAL MONUMENT ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN NOVEMBER 2017

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



11/9/2017

Approved

Date

Superintendent, Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument
(acting)



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.

GCP 666/140540



ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN OVERVIEW

GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT

NATIONAL MONUMENT | ARIZONA