ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

OREGON AND WASHINGTON

APRIL 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

1) **Discover the life the expedition led during their stay at Fort Clatsop** – Dismal Nitch, Fort Clatsop Replica, Fort Clatsop Visitor Center, Lewis and Clark's Historic Canoe Landing, Middle Village/Station Camp, Netul Landing, and Salt Works

2) **Expand the story of the Corps of Discovery through cross-education with partnership parks and sites** – Dismal Nitch, Fort Clatsop Visitor Center, Middle Village/Station Camp, Netul Landing, and Salt Works

3) **View the preserved and restored ecosystems and wildlife in the park, including the elk population that sustained the Corps of Discovery** – Dismal Nitch, Fort Clatsop Replica, Fort Clatsop Visitor Center, Fort to Sea Trail, Lewis and Clark's Historic Canoe Landing, Middle Village/Station Camp, Netul Landing, Netul Trail, Sunset Beach State Recreation Area, and Yeon Property/Sunset Beach Education Center

4) **Experience the history and archeological resources from before and after the Lewis and Clark Expedition** – Fort Clatsop Replica, Fort Clatsop Visitor Center, Lewis and Clark's Historic Canoe Landing, Middle Village/Station Camp, Netul Landing, Netul Trail, and Salt Works

5) **Understand the interactions between the expedition and native communities** – Fort Clatsop Replica, Fort Clatsop Visitor Center, Lewis and Clark's Historic Canoe Landing, Middle Village/Station Camp, Netul Landing, and Salt Works

6) **Enjoy the recreational opportunities of paddling and hiking in the unique coastal Oregon environment** – Fort Clatsop Replica, Fort Clatsop Visitor Center, Fort to Sea Trail, Netul Landing, Netul Trail, Sunset Beach State Recreation Area, and Yeon Property/Sunset Beach Education Center

7) **Engage in high-level education programs that promote a better understanding of, and appreciation for, the resources at LEWI** – Fort Clatsop Replica, Fort Clatsop Visitor Center, Fort to Sea Trail, Lewis and Clark's Historic Canoe Landing, Middle Village/Station Camp, Netul Landing, Netul Trail, Sunset Beach State Recreation Area, and Yeon Property/Sunset Beach Education Center

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

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Physical access in the park generally provides for ease of circulation and includes barrier-free access to many site features, including accessible parking stalls and pedestrian routes. Newly constructed facilities were typically found to be accessible, including at Middle Village/Station Camp where visitors enjoy gradual slopes on compacted aggregate and hard surfaces to all interpretive waysides and exhibits.

Recurring findings were generally identified for accessible paths of travel, outdoor recreation routes, hiking trails, and visitor information areas, such as kiosks, interpretive panels and waysides. These findings included surfaces that were not firm and stable, and slopes that exceeded allowable standards. Some restroom features did not meet required standards, and mechanisms to open trash and recycling receptacles exceeded allowable poundage for operation. Some signage was also missing, had illegible content, or had insufficient or misplaced information.

Other physical access issues where improvements are recommended include providing signage at all trail heads with trail conditions such as slope, trail length, trail width, surface material, and barriers that will be encountered. Improving door widths and leveling routes at the Fort Replica will make the experience more accessible. Partnering with the City of Seaside for Salt Works, and Washington Department of Transportation for Dismal Nitch to improve accessible routes will provide visitors the same experience and amenities that can be found within the park. Assessments for trails not specifically identified in this plan will need to be conducted in the future. Refer to Appendix H: "Trail Assessment Protocol" for additional information on how hiking trails are assessed and what standards apply.

PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

The park's visitor center allows for all visitors to enjoy interpretive programs and exhibits. Tactile exhibits at the facility were few, but they did enrich the programming for visitors who are blind or have low vision. The park film is open-captioned and assistive listening devices are available for visitors to check out.

Recurring findings related to program accessibility included font and contrast issues at interpretive waysides that require modifications to meet size and readability standards. In general, interpretive panels, waysides, publications, videos, and self-guided tours did not have alternate formats in braille, large print, open captioning, or audio or electronic formats. Audio description for ranger-led interpretive tours and self-guided tours that describe visual elements to persons with low or no vision were also not available. Tactile exhibits were limited.

Specific program areas would better serve visitors with increased accessible formats such as upgrades in educational programs at the Sunset Beach Education Center and guided educational tours on the Fort to Sea Trail. Museum and exhibit upgrades at the visitor center to provide additional tactile features is also recommended.

PARKWIDE ACCESSIBILITY

Some of the more noteworthy parkwide accessibility challenges that were discussed by the planning team during the self-evaluation and assessment process include: repurposing Netul Landing into an accessible recreation destination and improving all park education programs to provide the highest level of accessibility.

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

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

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

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park strives to be inclusive and welcoming. The park staff is trained and aware of the need for accessibility in all park areas and programs. The education staff communicates with all teachers and groups on what accommodations are needed for a specific program. New facilities are constructed with a commitment to accessibility.

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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, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, 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 (US) 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.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK DESCRIPTION

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park consists of seven units that ring the mouth of the Columbia River, extending some 40 miles along the rugged Pacific coast from Long Beach, Washington, to Cannon Beach, Oregon. The various NPS and state park units commemorate and interpret places importantly associated with the successful mission of Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and the Corps of Discovery during their 1805–1806 stay in the Pacific Northwest. The park area encompasses ancestral homelands of the Chinook and Clatsop Indians and includes the location of the Corps' winter quarters at Fort Clatsop.

Public Law 108-387 (October 30, 2004) established Lewis and Clark National Historical Park. The enabling legislation redesignated and expanded Fort Clatsop National Memorial (authorized in 1958) to include additional sites along the lower Columbia River related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Congress specified that the expanded park "preserve for the benefit of the people of the United States the historic, cultural, scenic, and natural resources associated with the arrival of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the lower Columbia River area." The legislation further authorized the National Park Service to work with the Oregon and Washington state parks programs to promote visitor use and cooperative management to preserve important heritage resources.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition party arrived in the Pacific Northwest in 1805 after an epic 4,000-mile trek across the newly acquired Louisiana Territory, departing from near St. Louis in May of 1804. The US government held little knowledge of the area west of the Mississippi River at the beginning of the 19th century. President Thomas Jefferson therefore instructed Lewis and Clark to map the region and its geographic features, locate a suitable water route to the Northwest, document and record American Indian cultures, and scientifically describe and inventory plants and animals. The primary purpose of these efforts was to establish claim to the region for the United States and to assess potential economic assets and transportation routes. During the expedition's stay in the Pacific Northwest, Lewis and Clark maintained friendly relations with local Indian tribes, prepared maps and revised their journals, and undertook preparations for the trip home.

Fort Clatsop, now five miles southwest of Astoria, Oregon, on the banks of the Netul (now Lewis and Clark) River, was the winter encampment for the Corps of Discovery from December 1805 to March 1806. During the Corps' time at Fort Clatsop, the Clatsop and Chinook Indians came to the fort almost daily to visit and trade. Captains Lewis and Clark maintained a strict military routine, posted a round-the-clock sentinel, and at sundown cleared the fort of visitors and locked the fort gates for the night. Because of persistent rain, men not assigned to hunting or salt-making details often stayed indoors, engaging in a variety of tasks (e.g., servicing weapons, preparing elk hide for clothing, making elk-fat candles as light for journal writing). Lewis and Clark used the winter encampment to update their journals and made extensive notes on the trees, plants, fish, and wildlife around Fort Clatsop. Clark, as the expedition's cartographer, spent most of his time refining and updating maps of the entire country through which they had traveled. The Corps chose the site in part for its plentiful game—much of which still inhabits nearby forests and grasslands today—including blacktail deer and Roosevelt elk.

The Fort Clatsop visitor center includes the log fort exhibit, an interpretive center with an exhibit hall, gift shop, and two interpretive/orientation films. The center features ranger-led programs, living history programs and demonstrations in the fort, and trailheads for the Fort to Sea Trail and Netul River Trail. At Netul Landing visitors can walk along a paved path by the Lewis and Clark River where there is also a nonmotorized kayak/canoe launch. In 2005, a fire destroyed the 1955 replica of Fort Clatsop, although the National Park Service rebuilt the fort in the same location the following year.

Among the park units are other locations along the northern shore of the Columbia River in Washington (Dismal Nitch, Middle Village/Station Camp) where the expedition temporarily camped before selecting the site for Fort Clatsop. The Salt Works at Seaside, Oregon, is another park unit thought to represent the location where members of the expedition boiled seawater to extract salt essential for the winter encampment and the long return journey. As requested by the 2004 park expansion legislation, the National Park Service partners with associated state park units. Among these units, Cape Disappointment State Park (southwestern point of Washington at the mouth of the Columbia River) offers hiking, beachcombing, and other attractions including the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center. The Sunset Beach State Recreation Site (Oregon) provides one of the primary trailheads for the Fort to Sea Trail and several shorter hiking trails. In 2010, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park acquired the new "Yeon" unit of the park adjacent to Sunset Beach. Named for previous owner Norman Yeon, the half-mile stretch (107 acres) along the Pacific Ocean provides partnership opportunities for conservation and environmental education. The various NPS and state park units comprising Lewis and Clark National Historical Park encompass a combined 1,824 acres in Washington and 1,421 acres in Oregon.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

In 2015, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park 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 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park 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 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

Park Purpose

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park preserves, restores, and interprets key historic, cultural, scenic, and natural resources throughout the lower Columbia River area associated with the Lewis and Clark Expedition's arrival at and exploration of the Pacific coast, and commemorates the 1805–1806 winter encampment at Fort Clatsop.

Park Significance

The following significance statements have been identified for Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

- Fort Clatsop was the winter encampment (December 7, 1805–March 23, 1806) of the Lewis and Clark Expedition following its successful crossing of the continent, where the Corps provisioned and planned for their return journey and was the first US military fort built west of the Rocky Mountains.
- At Fort Clatsop, members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition compiled an unprecedented amount of important scientific, cultural, and geographic information collected along their journey, including interaction with Indian tribes and previously undocumented information about the Lower Columbia River area. The resulting journals and maps are still used to support scholarly research.
- Lewis and Clark National Historical Park preserves and protects sites of the Lower Columbia where the expedition interacted with native communities that resulted in cultural exchanges and lasting impacts.
- The park protects the Middle Village (qíʼqayaqilxam) site, one of the most significant known archeological sites in the Lower Columbia River area, and its associated 18,000 artifacts. The high density of manufactured European trade goods recovered at the site speaks to the role that this Lower Chinook Indian village played in European and American exploration and commercial ventures of the region.
- The establishment of Fort Clatsop became a significant part of the foundation for US claims and commercial ventures in the Northwest and set into motion subsequent western settlement.
- Lewis and Clark National Historical Park preserves and restores diverse ecosystems representative of the natural and cultural environment documented by the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

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 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park a tool for addressing overall needs associated with making the park accessible when viewed in its entirety. The plan is based on an understanding of key park experiences and establishes a methodical process that

identifies, prioritizes, and outlines improvements to park accessibility. The plan proposes strategies for implementation over time and in a manner consistent with park requirements and protocols.

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

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

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

1) Discover the life the expedition led during their stay at Fort Clatsop, including visiting Netul Landing, Dismal Nitch, Middle Village / Station Camp, and the Salt Works.
2) Expand the story of the Corps of Discovery through cross-education with partnership parks and sites.
3) View the preserved and restored ecosystems and wildlife in the park, including the elk population that sustained the Corps of Discovery.
4) Experience the history and archeological resources from before and after the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
5) Understand the interactions between the expedition and native communities.

6) Enjoy the recreational opportunities of paddling and hiking in the unique coastal Oregon environment.

7) Engage in high-level education programs that promote a better understanding of, and appreciation for, the resources at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

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 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park were evaluated per criteria in step 2, to determine which, if not all, areas would be assessed.

Step 2: Identify Park Areas to be Assessed

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

1) Level of visitation

2) Diversity of services, activities, and programs offered in the area

3) Geographic favorability (as a whole, the park areas selected reflect a broad distribution throughout the park)

4) Other unique characteristics of the site

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

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

During step 3, all services, activities, and programs within each park area were identified. This process ensured that during step 4 all visitor amenities within a park area, including both physical and programmatic elements, were reviewed for accessibility. The comprehensive lists of services, activities, and programs were the basis for conducting the 11 assessments and documenting all elements as they pertained to improving access to park experiences.

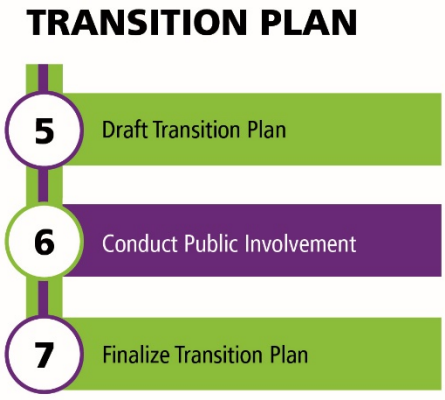
Step 4: Conduct Accessibility Assessment

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

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

TRANSITION PLAN

The following graphic illustrates the primary steps taken in developing the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park transition plan. Each step is further described in the following text.



Step 5: Draft Transition Plan

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

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

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

   immediate

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

   short-term

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

   mid-term

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

   long-term

Step 6: Conduct Public Involvement

Public involvement occurs at the draft stage of the transition plan; however, it is recommended that at the beginning of the SETP process parks initiate public outreach efforts with organizations representing people with disabilities. The draft plan will be released for a 30-day period to solicit input from the public, including people with disabilities and organizations that represent people with disabilities, to provide comments and thoughts on whether the document represents a reasonable review of the park's barriers and a feasible and appropriate strategy for overcoming the barriers.

Step 7: Finalize Transition Plan

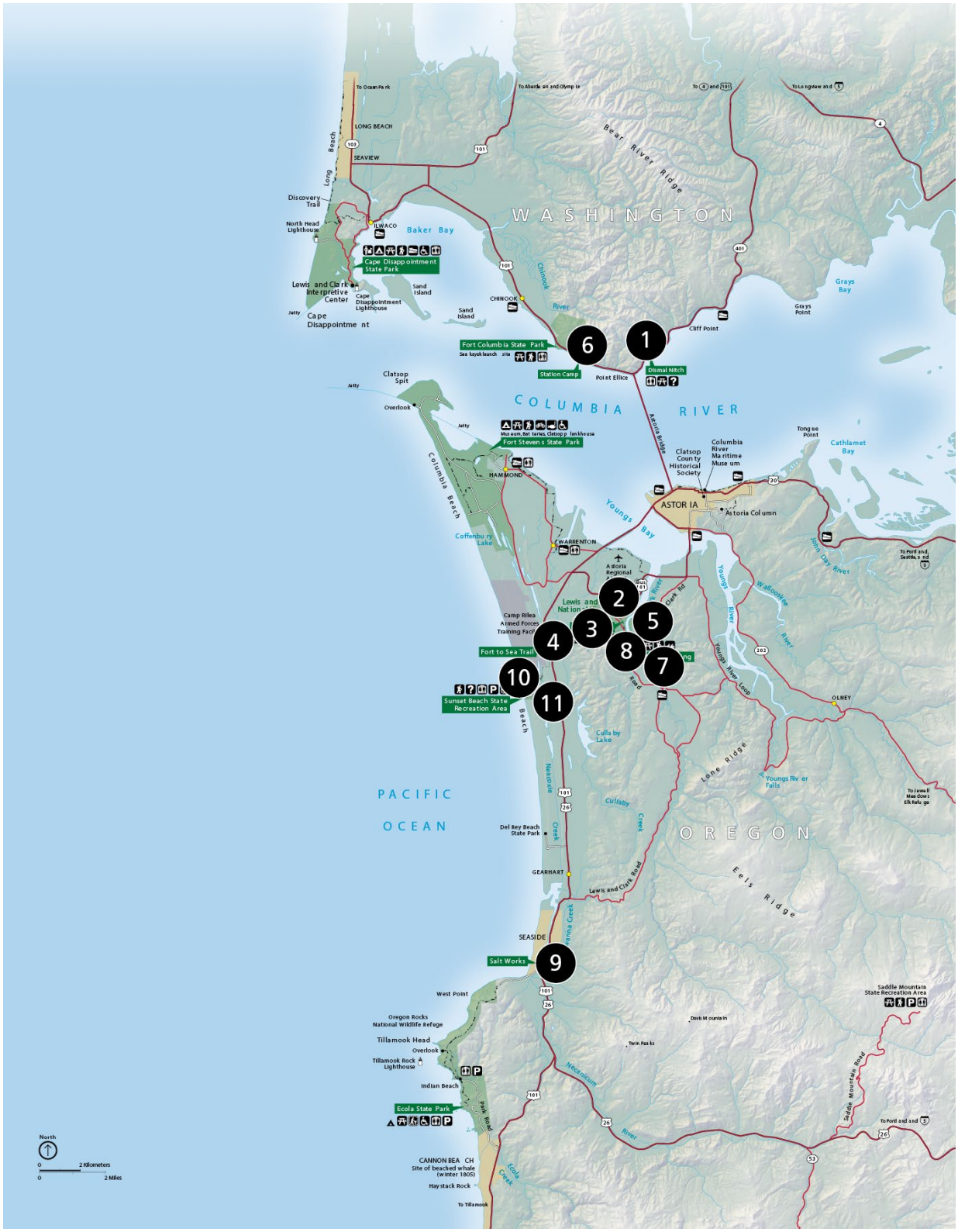
After the comment period has closed, the park will analyze all comments to determine if any revisions to the plan are necessary. Those revisions will be made before the implementation strategy is finalized. Once finalized, a notification will be sent to the public to announce the plan's availability.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PARK AREAS ASSESSED

All key park experiences at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park 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) Dismal Nitch
2) Fort Clatsop Replica
3) Fort Clatsop Visitor Center
4) Fort to Sea Trail
5) Lewis and Clark's Historic Canoe Landing
6) Middle Village/Station Camp
7) Netul Landing
8) Netul Trail
9) Salt Works
10) Sunset Beach State Recreation Area
11) Yeon Property/Sunset Beach Education Center


WASHINGTON
OREGON
COLUMBIA RIVER
PACIFIC OCEAN
Baker Bay
Bear River Ridge
Grays Bay
Cliff Point
Point Ellice
Station Camp
Fort Columbia State Park
Disnal Nitch
Cape Disappointment State Park
Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center
Cape Disappointment Lighthouse
Sand Island
CHINOOK
Clatsop Spit
Overlook
Fort Stevens State Park
HAMMOND
Columbia Beach
Astoria Bridge
Clatsop County Historical Society
Columbia River Maritime Museum
ASTORIA
Astoria Column
Tongue Point
Cathlamet Bay
Youngs Bay
WARRENTON
Coffenbury Lake
Astoria Regional
Lewis and Clark Nation
Camp Rilea Armed Forces Training Facility
Fort to Sea Trail
Sunset Beach State Recreation Area
Clark Rd
Youngs River
Wallooskee River
John Day River
OLNEY
Lone Ridge
Youngs River Falls
Culla by Lake
Neacoxie Creek
Culliby Creek
Del Rey Beach State Park
GEARHART
Lewis and Clark Road
Neawanna Creek
SEASIDE
Salt Works
West Point
Oregon Rocks National Wildlife Refuge
Tillamook Head
Overlook
Tillamook Rock Lighthouse
Indian Beach
Ecola State Park
Park Road
Necanicum River
Saddle Mountain State Recreation Area
Saddle Mountain Road
Twin Peaks
Devils Mountain
CANNON BEACH
Site of beached whale (winter 1805)
Haystack Rock
Ecola Creek
To Tillamook
To Portland and
North
2 Kilometers
2 Miles
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11

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 comply with the standard in place at the time of construction and/or alteration. Therefore, they may not be in violation of ABAAS. However, any renovation or upgrade of that building will be required to meet the most current standard at the time of work.

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

This document does not include strategies for transitioning employee workspaces to be accessible. In the event an employee with a disability is hired by Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, 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 Regional Accessibility Coordinator.

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DISMAL NITCH

Site Plan

Implementation Strategy

Dismal Nitch is connected to three key park experiences: expedition life, partnership parks and sites, and ecosystems and wildlife. It is located off Washington State Highway 401 and is mainly used as a rest stop for travelers. This rest stop is operated by the Washington Department of Transportation and includes restrooms, accessible picnic tables, and waysides. Only the interpretive waysides are NPS operated and owned. Visitors can enjoy an accessible walking path to an overlook to learn about the expedition and the decision to remain at Dismal Nitch. The National Park Service will work with the Washington Department Of Transportation (WDOT) to ensure NPS waysides and WDOT facilities meet applicable standards.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Interpretive Waysides

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

short-term

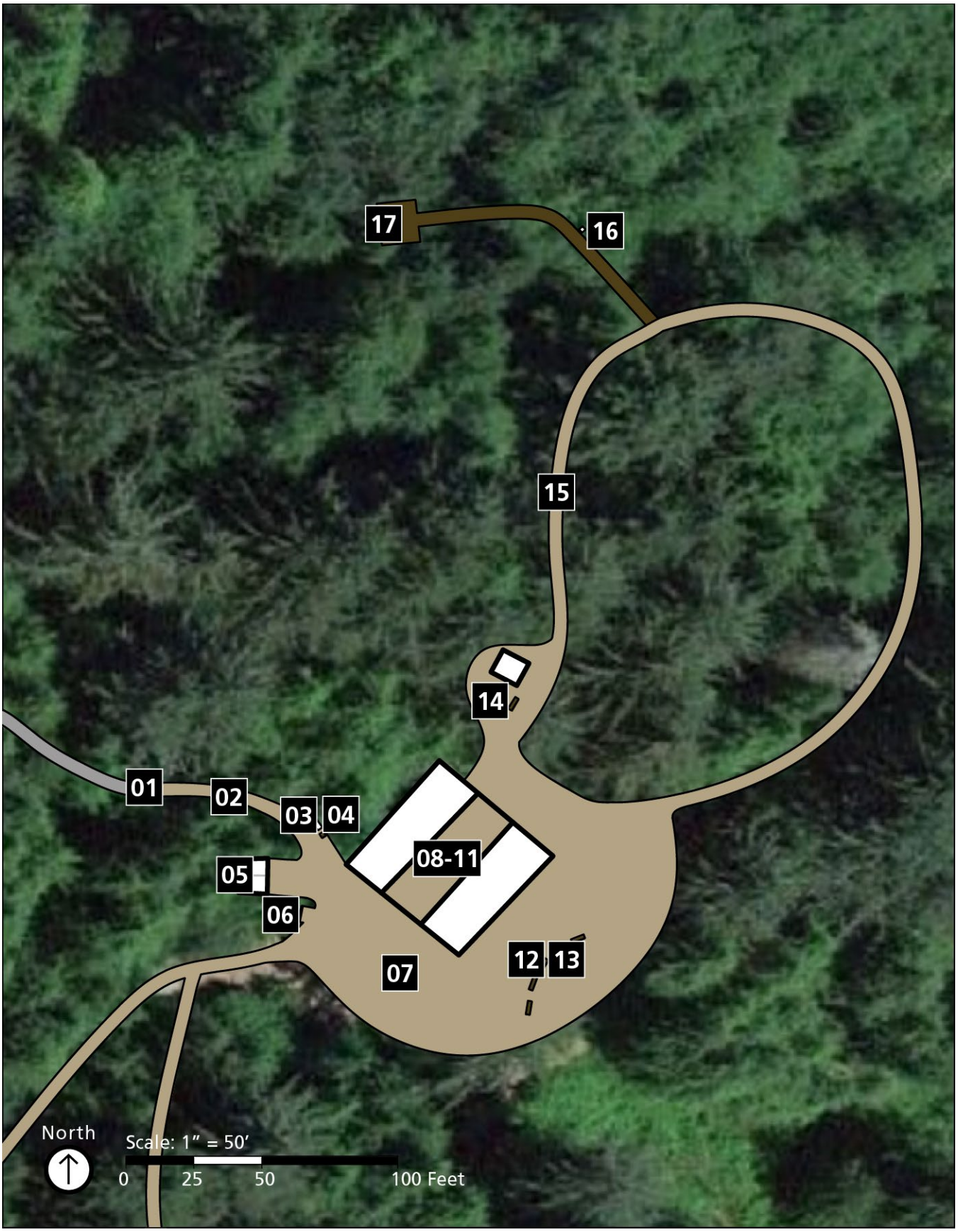
02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Improve the route to the Dismal Nitch viewing area from the accessible parking stall to be 36" minimum in width with a 2% maximum cross slope and a 5% maximum running slope (if paved). Segments up to 10% are allowed for short distances but must include resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment. Routes shall be firm and stable.

long term

FORT CLATSOP REPLICA

Fort Clatsop Replica and Spring Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Fort Clatsop Replica is connected to six key park experiences: expedition life, ecosystems and wildlife, archeological resources, native communities, recreation, and education. Visitors can tour the replica, exploring the interior of the rooms to get a sense of what life was like during the Lewis and Clark expedition. Generally, gradual slopes provide accessible routes around the Fort Clatsop area. An overlook with a small outdoor amphitheater area and demonstration areas, with moveable, park-sawn benches surrounding the replica give visitors a glimpse of the skills needed to survive a winter out in the northwest. A short distance away, along a gently sloped path and boardwalk, is the spring where the expedition gathered water for their winter stay at Fort Clatsop. The captain's quarters has a double beveled threshold, allowing for wheelchair access. However, throughout the remaining area, transition thresholds, such as ground surface material changes along the accessible route or entrances into the fort, are too high. Lowering vertical thresholds and creating firm, flat, and stable ground surfaces will allow more visitors to enjoy the unique structure and history at Fort Clatsop.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Accessible Route

1) Reduce vertical thresholds so they are not higher than 1/4" or 1/2" with a beveled edge.

immediate

02 Accessible Route

1) Regrade the wood chip route between the visitor center and fort replica to have a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%.

mid-term

03 Interpretive Waysides

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

immediate

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

mid-term

04 Trash Cans

1) Improve the trash receptacles to be operable with a closed fist and no more than 5 pounds of force.

short-term

05 Benches

1) Provide a wheelchair space that is firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space. Disperse accessible seating areas.

mid-term

06 Interpretive Waysides

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

mid-term

07 Accessible Route

1) Regrade the route to have running slopes no greater than 5% and cross slopes no greater than 2%.

mid-term

08 Accessible Route

1) Reduce vertical thresholds so they are not higher than 1/4" or 1/2" with a beveled edge.

long term

09 Accessible Route

1) Lower the railing to provide a clear viewing space between 32" and 51" above the ground.

long term

10 Accessible Route

1) Replace doorways so they are a minimum of 32" wide.

long term

11 Benches

1) Provide a wheelchair space that is firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space. Disperse accessible seating areas.

short-term

12 Accessible Route

1) Provide a level landing at demonstration viewing areas, 30" by 48" minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

13 Benches

1) As a best practice, provide an armrest on at least one end of the bench.

short-term

14 Accessible Route

1) Provide a level landing at demonstration viewing areas, 30" by 48" minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

15 Accessible Route

1) Regrade the route to have running slopes no greater than 5% and cross slopes no greater than 2%.

mid-term

16 Interpretive Waysides

1) Change the background color and text color on the interpretive sign to have a contrast of 70% or greater.

short-term

17 Interpretive Waysides

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

mid-term

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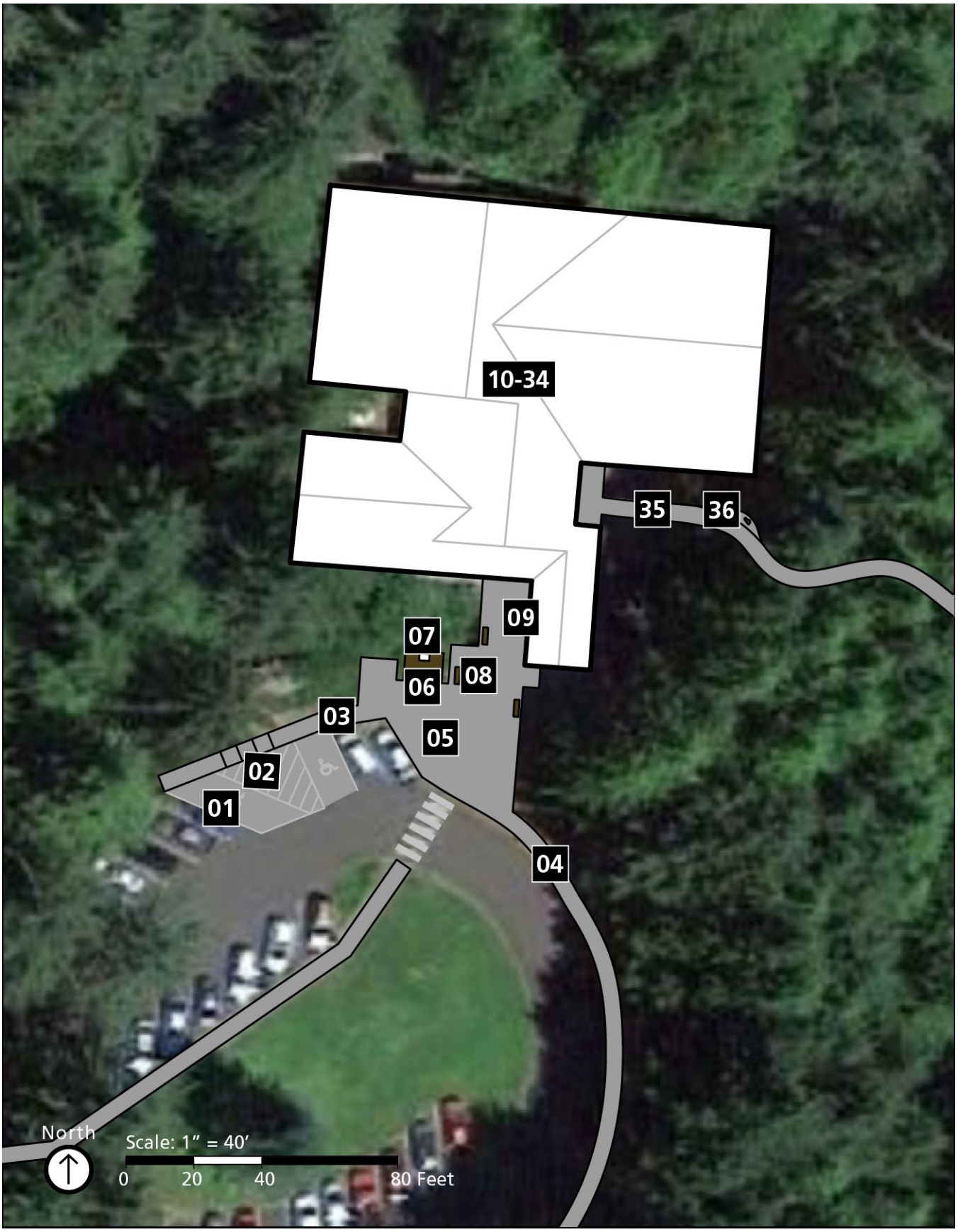
FORT CLATSOP VISITOR CENTER

Visitor Center Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Fort Clatsop Visitor Center is connected to seven key park experiences: expedition life, partnership parks and sites, ecosystems and wildlife, archeological resources, native communities, recreation, and education. This is the main information center for visitors to learn about the resources and history of the park. Outside the visitor center, gradually sloped walkways connect visitors to the Fort Clatsop Replica and to a picnicking area with pavilions. Accessible routes to interpretive materials and services have slightly high slopes and thresholds. Benches with companion seating space are provided. Entrance into the visitor center is via double doors with handles that can be opened with a closed fist. The interior interpretive exhibits are mostly behind glass; however, a few tactile exhibits offer an interactive experience. Assistive listening devices can be checked out and used throughout the facility. A theater provides an open-captioned movie about the park, and the adjacent Netul Room, used for public meetings and interpretive events, is accessible by a ramp and has moveable seating. Accessible counter heights and clear maneuverability can be found throughout the visitor center. The park is currently developing brochures in braille and audio description for some program elements. Further improvements to the accessible routes and providing a variety of interpretive material would increase the opportunities available to all visitors.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

1) Provide two accessible parking stalls, one must be van-accessible with 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stalls and access aisle shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. Provide an accessible parking sign to designate the accessible stall. The sign shall be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" signage on the van-accessible stall.

mid-term

02 Accessible Route

1) Regrade the curb ramp to have a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%.

mid-term

03 Accessible Route

1) Regrade the paved route between the accessible parking and the visitor center to have a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%.

mid-term

04 Accessible Route

1) Regrade the paved route between the drop-off zone and the visitor center to have a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%.

mid-term

05 Accessible Route

1) Regrade the paved route to the interpretive panel to have a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%.

mid-term

06 Accessible Route

1) Reduce vertical thresholds so they are not higher than 1/4" or 1/2" with a beveled edge.
2) Repair wood platform so spaces between wood boards are less than 1/2".
3) Provide edge protection around the wood platform that is 4" high maximum and 2" wide maximum.

immediate

07 Interpretive Waysides

1) As best practice, improve or replace text to use sans serif fonts, 24-point minimum text, high-contrast images and text, and minimize the use of all caps and italics.
2) Improve the wayside to present interpretive information in a clear, hierarchical manner and avoid unnecessarily complex and confusing concepts. Ensure background color and text color have a 70% or greater contrast.

mid-term

08 Benches

1) Provide a level landing in front of the bench, 30" by 48" minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

2) Provide a wheelchair space that is firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space.

mid-term

09 Interpretive Waysides

1) Repair or replace sign with raised characters that are 1/32" minimum above their background.

mid-term

10 Roof Overhang

1) Raise the overhang roof height to be a minimum of 80" above the finished floor.

short-term

11 Accessible Route

1) Provide tactile exit signs on the latch side of exit stairways, passageways, and discharge areas. The bottom of the tactile characters shall be 48" minimum above the ground and the tops of the highest tactile characters 60" minimum above the ground. Ensure there is an 18" by 18" minimum clear space underneath the braille signs.

short-term

12 Benches

1) Provide a wheelchair space that is firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space. Disperse accessible seating areas.

short-term

13 Service Animals

1) Replace signage to clarify that service animals are allowed.

immediate

14 Women's Restroom

1) Provide tactile signs on the latch side of the door. The bottom of the tactile characters shall be 48" minimum above the ground and the tops of the highest tactile characters 60" minimum above the ground. Ensure there is an 18" by 18" minimum clear space underneath the braille signs.

   immediate

2) Improve operation of the door to require no more than 5 pounds of force to open.

   short-term

3) Relocate coat hooks to be no more than 48" above the floor.

   immediate

4) Improve door latch so it is operable with a closed fist.

5) Improve or replace the toilet so that the flusher is on the open side of the toilet.

6) Insulate or otherwise configure water supply and drain pipes under sink to protect against contact.

   short-term

15 Men's Restroom

1) Provide tactile signs on the latch side of the door. The bottom of the tactile characters shall be 48" minimum above the ground and the tops of the highest tactile characters 60" minimum above the ground. Ensure there is an 18" by 18" minimum clear space underneath the braille signs.

2) Improve operation of the door to require no more than 5 pounds of force to open.

3) Relocate coat hooks to be no more than 48" above the floor.

4) Improve door latch so it is operable with a closed fist.

5) Improve or replace the toilet so that the flusher is on the open side of the toilet.

6) Insulate or otherwise configure water supply and drain pipes under sink to protect against contact.

   short-term

16 Drinking Fountain

1) Provide a set of accessible drinking fountains, one with a spout height no higher than 36" and the other with a spout height between 38" and 43". Provide drinking fountains that are operable with a closed fist and 5 pounds of pressure or less.

short-term

17 Information Desks and Service Counters

1) As a best practice, move objects from the clear counter space of the information desk.

short-term

18 Drop Boxes and Guestbooks

1) Improve the counter to provide a parallel approach with a 36" minimum width section 36" maximum in height or a forward approach with a 30" minimum width section 36" maximum in height at each. If a forward approach, provide 27" minimum knee clearance extending 11" minimum under the service counter and 9" minimum toe clearance.

short-term

19 Interpretive Waysides

1) Adjust plants exhibit so all operable parts and features are within an accessible reach range of 15" to 48" from the ground. Provide a sign letting visitors know that a book with all these images can be accessed at the service counter.

short-term

20 Merchandise Display

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

short-term

21 Seating Areas

1) Remove a chair in the seating area to provide a wheelchair space that shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space.

immediate

22 Brochure Display

1) Relocate the brochure box to adhere to reach range of 15" minimum and 48" maximum and does not protrude more than 4" from the wall.

immediate

23 Interpretive Waysides

1) Provide a sign letting visitors know that braille, large print, and audio sets are available for the visitor center exhibits and that tactile exhibits can be touched.

immediate

24 Interpretive Waysides

1) As best practice, improve or replace text to use sans serif fonts, 24-point minimum text, high-contrast images and text, and minimize the use of all caps and italics. As a best practice tilt labels for easier readability. Ensure printable material is available in braille.

long term

25 Interpretive Waysides

1) Provide cane detectable objects at ground level below the exhibits or recess the exhibits into the wall so they do not protrude more than 4".

long term

26 Interpretive Waysides

1) Whenever possible, provide a tactile map of the visitor center to direct visitors around exhibits and a tactile map of the route Lewis and Clark took.

long term

27 Interpretive Waysides

1) Change the background color and text color on the interpretive sign to have a contrast of 70% or greater.

long term

28 Seating Areas

1) Refer to the scoping standards for the number of required accessible wheelchair spaces with adjacent companion spaces in the amphitheater. Improve accessible spaces to be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space. Disperse accessible seating areas to provide varied seating options.

short-term

29 Accessible Route

1) Improve the route in the theater to have a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%.

long term

30 Seating Areas

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

immediate

31 Accessible Route

1) Provide a route to the stage to have a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%. The running slope may be up to 8.3% with handrails. The route shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant.

long term

32 Signage

1) Provide tactile signs on the latch side of the door. The bottom of the tactile characters shall be 48" minimum above the ground and the tops of the highest tactile characters 60" minimum above the ground. Ensure there is an 18" by 18" minimum clear space underneath the braille signs.

immediate

33 Accessible Route

1) Raise the quilt so it is not obstructing the top or sides of the handrail.

immediate

34 Accessible Route

1) Install new handrails with cross-sections of non-circular handrails to have a perimeter dimension of 4" minimum and 6 1/4" maximum and a cross-section dimension of 2 1/4" maximum.

mid-term

35 Accessible Route

1) Regrade the paved route between the visitor center and fort replica to have a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%.

mid-term

36 Accessible Route

1) Regrout openings in stones so they are less than 1/2".

immediate

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Fort Clatsop Visitor Center

Picnic Area Site Plan

Implementation Strategy

Fort Clatsop Picnic Area is connected to four key park experiences: expedition life, ecosystems and wildlife, recreation, and education. An aggregate paved walk leads from the visitor center parking area to a picnic area and hiking trail. The walk is within accessible grades except for two curb cuts, where roots have uplifted the walkway. Across the road, the walkway turns into a large, informal compacted natural earth open area with three picnic shelters, an information board, a trail head and trash and recycling. Improving the accessible route and adding accessible picnic tables will allow for more visitors to enjoy the recreational opportunities the picnic area provides.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Improve the route to be 36" minimum in width with a 2% maximum cross slope and a 5% maximum running slope (if paved). Segments up to 10% are allowed for short distances but must include resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment. Routes shall be firm and stable.

short-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Improve the curb ramp to be 36" minimum in width with a 2% maximum cross slope and a 5% maximum running slope (if paved). Segments up to 10% are allowed for short distances but must include resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment. Routes shall be firm and stable.

short-term

03 Picnic Facilities

1) Replace 20% of picnic tables to be accessible. The tables shall have an extended section or a bench cut out with appropriate knee and toe clearance. Secure tables to a surface with a slope no greater than 2% in all directions. Provide 36" minimum-width clear ground space on all usable sides of accessible tables.

immediate

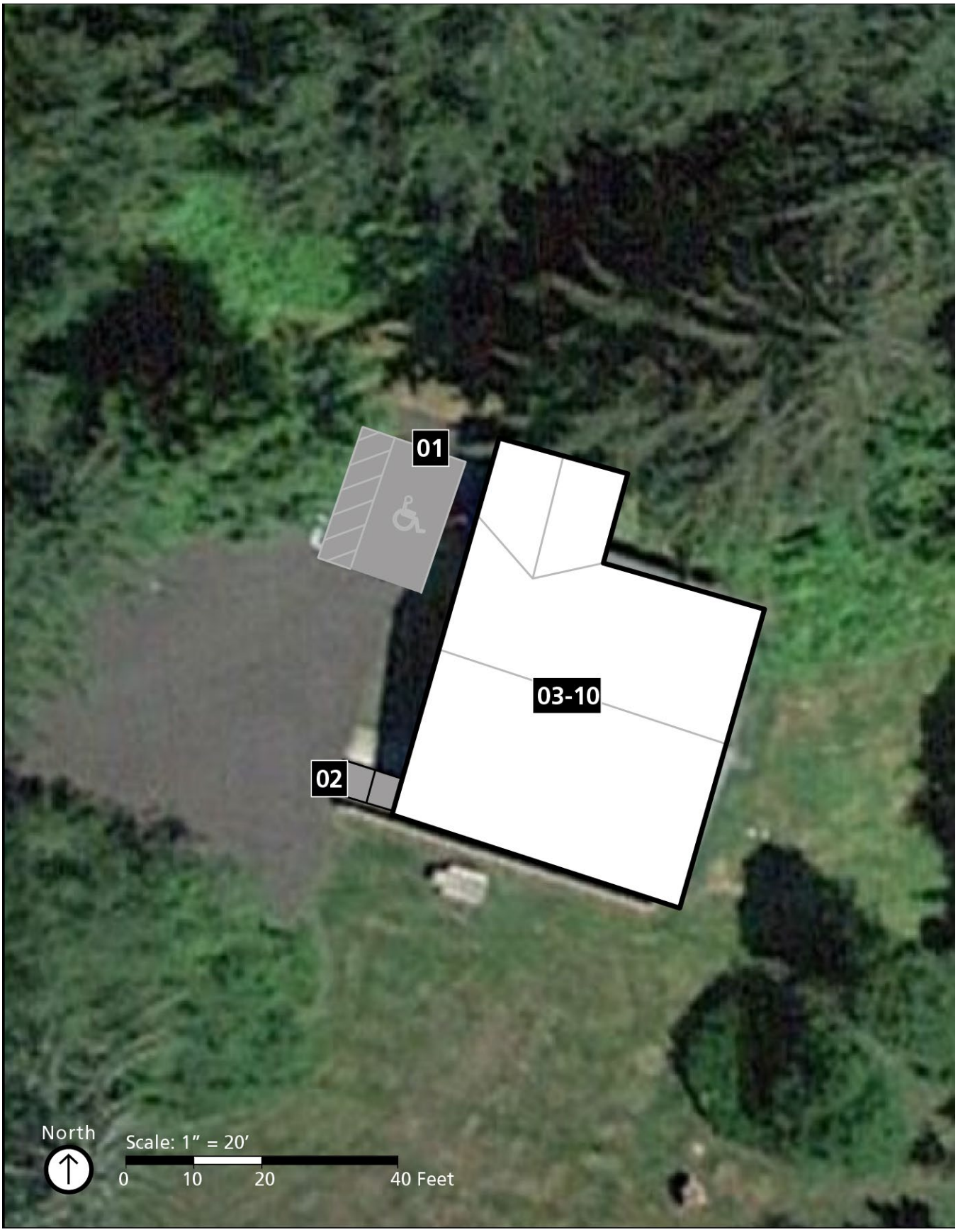
04 Accessible Route

1) Regrade the route to have a running slope no greater than 5% and cross slopes no greater than 2%.

immediate

Fort Clatsop Visitor Center

Park Headquarters Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Fort Clatsop Park Headquarters is connected to three key park experiences: partnership parks and sites, recreation, and education. Access to the building is via accessible parking, which is gently sloped, and a short, steep ramp with a handrail provides building access. The interior area comprises an entrance foyer, kitchen, restroom and meeting space, and some braille signage. There is good circulation throughout, and user elements are within reach range. The bathroom is accessible with minor deficiencies, and the meeting space has moveable seating and clear maneuvering space. Improving accessible routes throughout will increase access for all visitors.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

1) Provide accessible parking signs to designate the accessible stalls. The signs shall be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the signs. Provide "van accessible" signage on the van-accessible stall.

short-term

02 Accessible Route

1) Provide a ramp that does not exceed a running slope of 8.3%. Ensure the cross slope does not exceed 2%.

mid-term

03 Accessible Route

1) Lower existing handrail to be 34" minimum and 38"maximum above the ramp surface. Add a handrail on the other side of the ramp and 1' handrail extensions at the top and bottom of ramp runs.

mid-term

04 Accessible Route

1) Improve landings at the top and bottom of the ramp. They shall be stable, flat, and firm with a 2% maximum slope in all directions. Clear landing length is at least 60" long and clear width is at least as wide as the widest ramp run, or 60" minimum if there is a change of direction.

mid-term

05 Signage

1) Provide tactile signs on the latch side of the door. The bottom of the tactile characters shall be 48" minimum above the ground and the tops of the highest tactile characters 60" minimum above the ground. Ensure there is an 18" by 18" minimum clear space underneath the braille signs.

immediate

06 Signage

1) Provide tactile signs on the latch side of the door. The bottom of the tactile characters shall be 48" minimum above the ground and the tops of the highest tactile characters 60" minimum above the ground. Ensure there is an 18" by 18" minimum clear space underneath the braille signs.

immediate

07 Accessible Route

1) Improve the service counter to provide a parallel approach with a 36" minimum width section 36" maximum in height.

short-term

08 Seating Areas

1) Provide an accessible route a minimum of 36" wide around the conference room. As a best practice, create a SOP with furniture placement guidelines.

short-term

09 Seating Areas

1) Provide a wheelchair space that is firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space. Disperse accessible seating areas.

short-term

10 Restroom

1) Extend the side handrail so that it is a minimum of 42" long located 12" maximum from the rear wall.
2) Load the toilet paper in the dispenser so the toilet paper dispenses between 7" and 9" from the front of the toilet.
3) Relocate the first aid kit to preserve clear floor space. Ensure in its new location it is 15" – 48" above the ground to comply with reach range requirements. Provide cane detectable object at ground level below the dispenser or recess the dispenser into the wall so it does not protrude more than 4".
4) Relocate the vacuum to preserve clear floor space.
5) Insulate or otherwise configure water supply and drain pipes under sink to protect against contact.
6) Relocate coat hook to be no more than 48" above the floor.

immediate

FORT TO SEA TRAIL

Trailhead Parking and Clatsop Ridge Overlook Site Plan

Implementation Strategy

Fort to Sea Trail is connected to three key park experiences: ecosystems and wildlife, recreation, and education. This six-mile trail offers a unique journey through different ecosystems and histories. Visitors can access the trail from Fort Clatsop or at the parking area through a gated entry. The parking area provides gentle slopes and an accessible route to a vault toilet and the trail head. Visitors hike through the Northwest Oregon coniferous forest on a moderately to highly sloped gravel route that extends to the Clatsop Ridge Overlook, where they can take in the distant ocean views below. The overlook provides a resting point along the trail that consists of flat surfaces, benches and interpretive waysides. The trail continues with steep slopes along a compacted natural earth and gravel base past agricultural fields, until reaching the Pacific Ocean. Improving signage with information about the trail conditions will provide visitors with the knowledge they need to decide if they are capable of safely hiking the trail.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

1) Improve the stall and access aisle to be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

long term

02 Accessible Route

1) Provide a ramp to the restroom that provides the least possible running slope (with maximum being 12.5%) and has a cross slope of no more than 2%. Landings at the top and bottom of the ramp are required and must be a stable, flat, firm surface with a 2% maximum slope in all directions. Clear landing length is at least 60" long and clear width is at least as wide as the widest ramp run, or 60" minimum if there is a change of direction. Handrails shall be provided on the ramp and be 34" minimum and 38" maximum above the ramp surface. Provide handrails on both sides of the ramp and 1' handrail extensions at the top and bottom of ramp runs.

long term

03 Restroom

1) Relocate the toilet paper dispenser below the sidewall grab bar. The top of it shall be at least 1 1/2" from the bottom of the grab bar. Ensure that the toilet paper is between 7" and 9" from the front of the toilet.

immediate

04 Interpretive Waysides

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

immediate

05 Trash and Recycling

1) Relocate the dog waste bag dispenser to adhere to reach range of 15" minimum and 48" maximum from the ground.

immediate

06 Benches

1) Provide a level landing in front of the bench, 30" by 48" minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

2) Provide a wheelchair space that is firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space. Disperse accessible seating areas.

long term

07 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Provide a surface for the overlook plaza that is firm and stable.

long term

08 Picnic Facilities

1) Make the one picnic table accessible. The table shall have an extended section, or a bench cut out with appropriate knee and toe clearance. Secure tables to a surface with a slope no greater than 2% in any direction. Provide 36" minimum-width clear ground space on all usable sides of accessible tables. Ensure the accessible table is connected via an outdoor recreation access route to the accessible parking stall.

short-term

09 Benches

1) Provide a wheelchair space that is firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space. Disperse accessible seating areas.

long term

10 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Provide edge protection around the overlook plaza that is 4" high maximum and 2" wide maximum.

long term

11 Interpretive Waysides

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

long term

2) As best practice, improve or replace text to use sans serif fonts, 24-point minimum text, high-contrast images and text, and minimize the use of all caps and italics. As a best, practice tilt labels for easier readability. Ensure printable material is available in braille.

mid-term

12 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Lower the railing to provide a clear viewing area between 32" and 51" above the ground.

long term

LEWIS AND CLARK'S HISTORIC CANOE LANDING

Site Plan

Implementation Strategy

Lewis and Clark's Historic Canoe Landing is connected to five key park experiences: expedition life, ecosystems and wildlife, archeological resources, native communities, and education. A steep walk down from Fort Clatsop to a level boardwalk takes visitors to where Lewis and Clark first landed their canoe and started their winter stay. The canal and surrounding forest immerse visitors with the sights and sounds that likely greeted Lewis and Clark. Improving wayside exhibit design with larger fonts and higher contrast between elements, along with narrowing gaps between wood boards, would improve accessibility to the Historic Canoe Landing area.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Improve the route to the Historic Canoe Landing to be 36" minimum in width with a 2% maximum cross slope and a 5% maximum running slope (if paved). Segments up to 10% are allowed for short distances but must include resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment. Routes shall be firm and stable.

short-term

02 Benches

1) Provide a wheelchair space that is firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space. Disperse accessible seating areas.

immediate

03 Interpretive Waysides

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

long term

04 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Reduce vertical thresholds so they are not higher 1/2".

short-term

05 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Repair boardwalk to ensure openings between wood panels are less than 1/2".

short-term

06 Interpretive Waysides

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

2) Change the background color and text color on the interpretive sign to have a contrast of 70% or greater.

long term

07 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Reduce vertical thresholds so they are not higher than 1/2".

short-term

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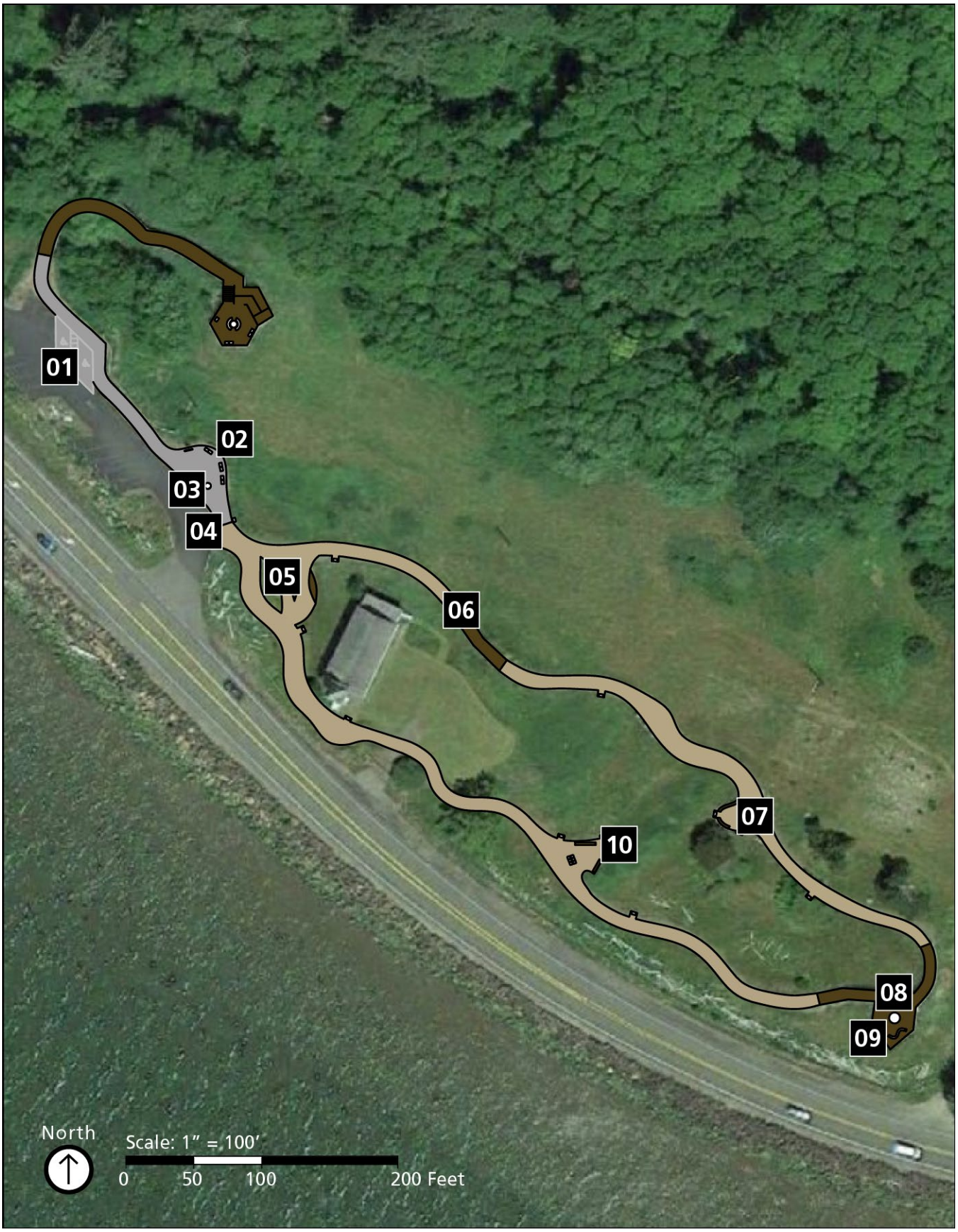
MIDDLE VILLAGE / STATION CAMP

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Middle Village/Station Camp is connected to six key park experiences: expedition life, partnership parks and sites, ecosystems and wildlife, archeological resources, native communities, and education. This area is important in telling the past, present, and future stories of the associated American Indian tribes. A gradually sloped path takes visitors to several interpretive wayside and tactile exhibits, including canoes and bronzed elements associated with Chinook culture. A large overlook area with generous circulation, benches, and dual height viewing scopes is enclosed by see-through wire fencing. Thresholds between ground surface materials are slightly high along the route, and some tactile exhibits are out of reach ranges. Improving the route between interpretive exhibits with firm and stable surfaces and resting intervals while providing exhibits that are within accessible reach ranges will help to provide a more complete experience for visitors.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

1) Provide accessible parking signs to designate the accessible stalls. The signs shall be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the signs. Provide "van accessible" signage on the van-accessible stall.

short-term

02 Interpretive Waysides

1) As best practice, improve or replace text to use sans serif fonts, 24-point minimum text, high-contrast images and text, and minimize the use of all caps and italics. Ensure printable material is available in braille.

2) Provide a level landing at wayside exhibit, 30" by 48" minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

long term

03 Interpretive Waysides

1) As a best practice, provide a tactile interpretive map of the Middle Village/Station Camp Area.

long term

04 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Reduce vertical thresholds so they are not higher than 1/2".

immediate

05 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Provide a route to the canoes to be 36" minimum in width with a 2% maximum cross slope and a 5% maximum running slope (if paved). Segments up to 10% are allowed for short distances but must include resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment. Routes shall be firm and stable.

mid-term

06 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Reduce vertical thresholds so they are not higher than 1/2".

mid-term

07 Benches

1) Provide a wheelchair space that is firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space. Disperse accessible seating areas.

mid-term

08 Interpretive Waysides

1) Improve access to the tactile map so all areas of the map are within the maximum reach range of 25".

long term

09 Interpretive Waysides

1) Improve the viewing scopes to be usable with a closed fist and no more than 5 pounds of force.

immediate

10 Benches

1) Provide a wheelchair space that is firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

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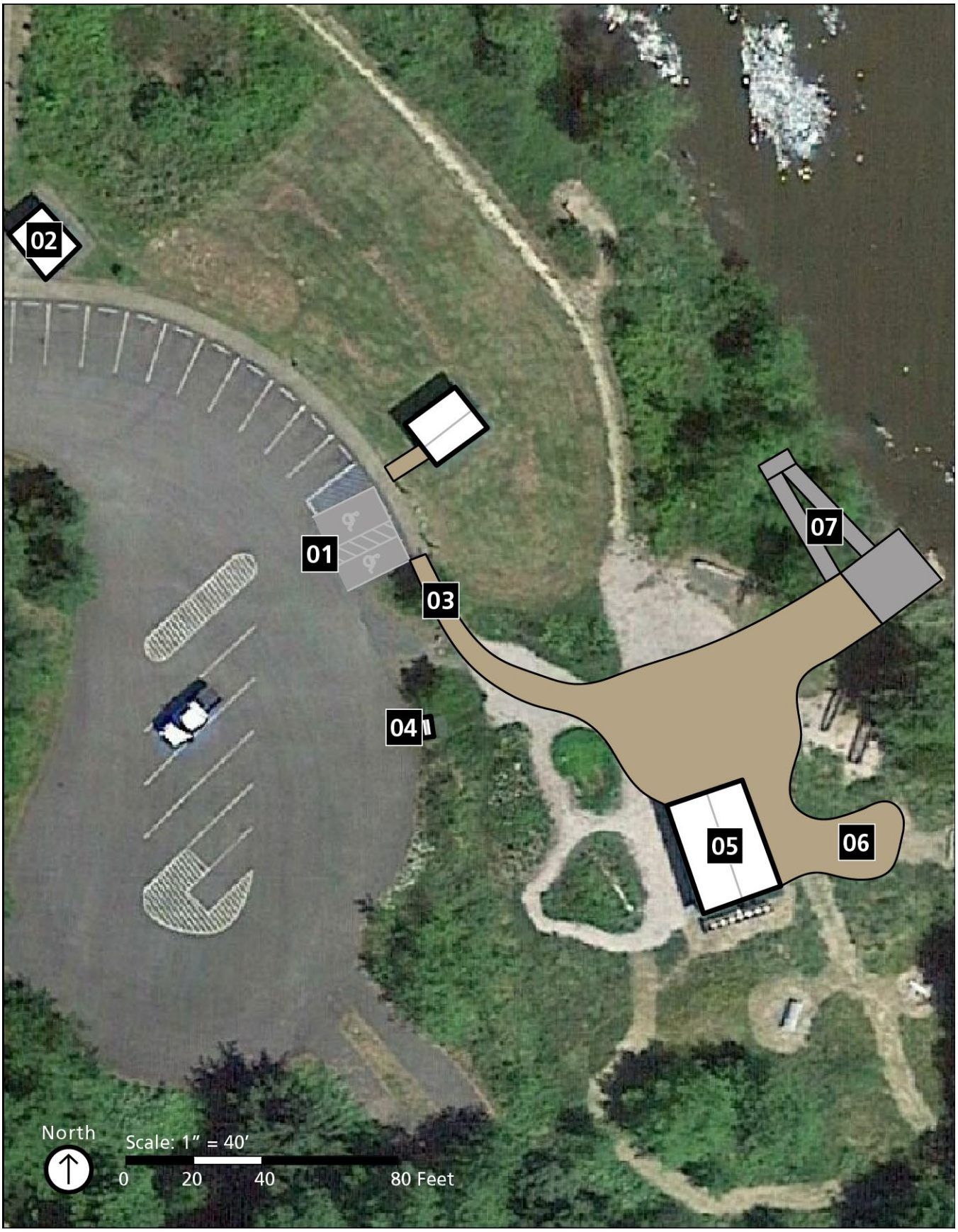
NETUL LANDING

Boat Launch Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Netul Landing is connected to seven key park experiences: expedition life, partnership parks and sites, ecosystems and wildlife, archeological resources, native communities, recreation, and education. Netul Landing has designated accessible parking with a paved walk to an information board and restrooms. An engineered mulch route and informal grassy areas comprised of flat and gentle to moderate slopes leads to sheltered picnic areas, a primitive kayak/boat launch, a concrete canoe exhibit, and benches at a gathering location. Access to the boat launch is along a steeply sloped path. Providing an accessible route to the water, along with general slope improvements near the picnic pavilion, would allow for more opportunities for visitors to enjoy at Netul Landing.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

1) Provide accessible parking signs to designate the accessible stalls. The signs shall be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the signs. Provide "van accessible" signage on the van-accessible stall.

short-term

02 Restroom

1) Provide tactile signs on the latch side of the door. The bottom of the tactile characters shall be 48" minimum above the ground and the tops of the highest tactile characters 60" minimum above the ground. Ensure there is an 18" by 18" minimum clear space underneath the braille signs.

short-term

03 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

1) Provide a route to the canoes to be 36" minimum in width with a 2% maximum cross slope and a 5% maximum running slope (if paved). Segments up to 10% are allowed for short distances but must include resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment. Routes shall be firm and stable.

mid-term

04 Bulletin Board Kiosk

1) Provide a level landing at kiosk, 30" by 48" minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

immediate

05 Picnic Facilities

1) Make one picnic table accessible. The table shall have an extended section, or a bench cut out with appropriate knee and toe clearance. Secure tables to a surface with a slope no greater than 2% in any direction. Provide 36" minimum-width clear ground space on all usable sides of accessible tables. Ensure the accessible table is connected via an outdoor recreation access route to the accessible parking stall.

mid-term

06 Accessible Route

1) Regrade the route between the accessible parking area and the amphitheater to have a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%. The surface shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant.

mid-term

07 Accessible Route

1) Improve the route to the boat launch to have a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%. The running slope may be up to 8.3% with handrails.

long term

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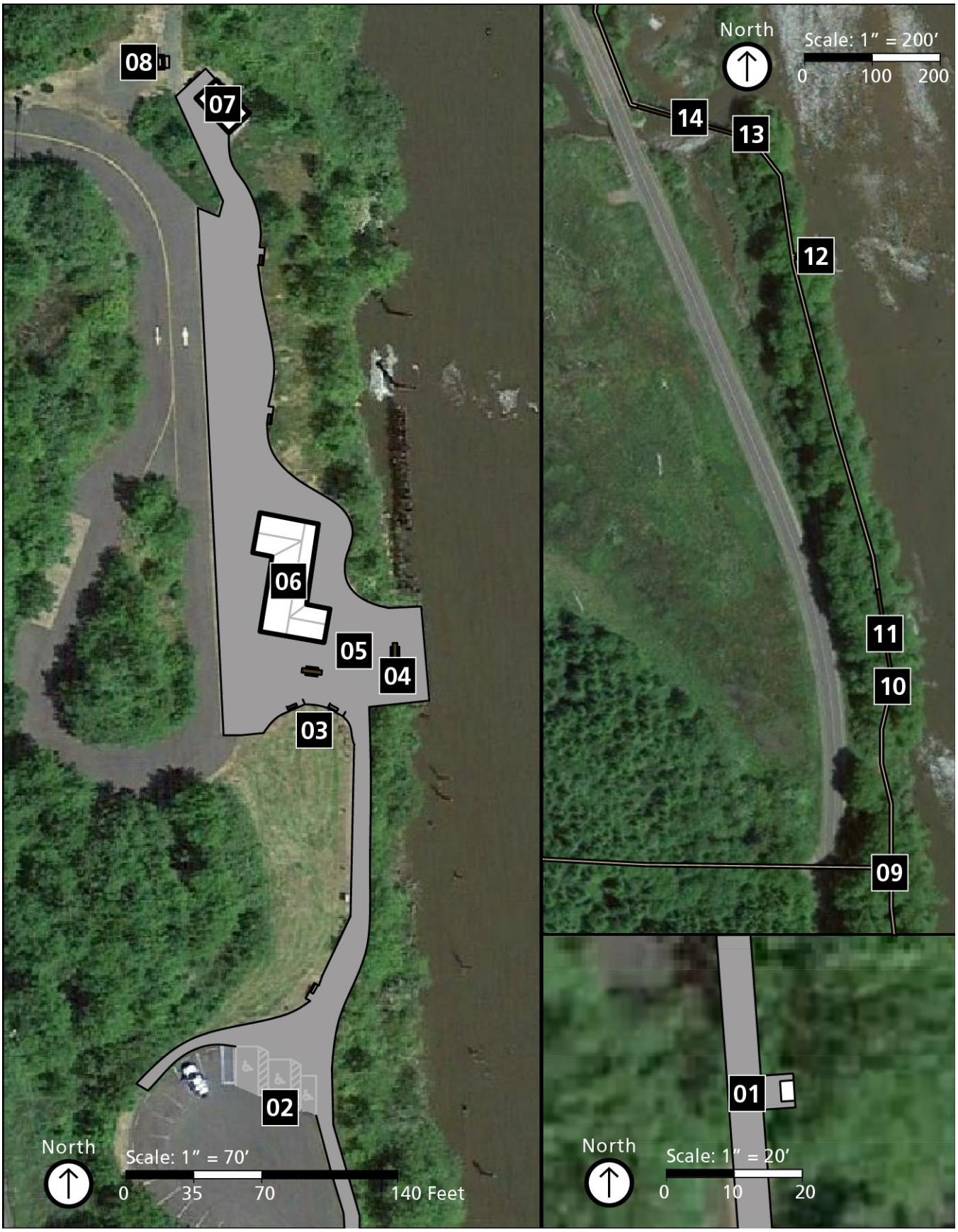
Netul Landing

Pavilion and Netul Trail Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Netul Trail is connected to four key park experiences: ecosystems and wildlife, archeological resources, recreation, and education. The trail begins at the Bicentennial bus shelter area and pavilion that has designated accessible parking, with minor deficiencies. A wide, flat concrete path provides access to an overlook area with waysides and picnic benches and an accessible bathroom. Large open plaza areas are generally flat; however, some transition areas and joints in the concrete have shifted, creating tripping hazards. The overlook area is surrounded by a wire fence that allows unobstructed views of the river and Netul Landing. The Netul Trail starts just north of the pavilion. It is a one-mile trail that includes a gradually sloped path along the Lewis and Clark River. It is the most accessible route to the Historic Canoe Landing because of gentle slopes and a compacted natural earth surface with only minor barriers. Some surface materials on boardwalks and bridges have high thresholds and gaps. Improving ground surface materials and adding a sign with trail conditions will provide visitors with information to decide if they are capable of safely hiking the trail.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Accessible Route

1) Provide a level landing at wayside exhibit, 30" by 48" minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. A 60" by 60" minimum passing space at a 2% maximum slope in all directions shall be provided by the interpretive sign.

mid-term

02 Car Parking

1) Improve the stalls and access aisle to be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

long-term

03 Benches

1) Move the bench forward or add a concrete pad next to the existing bench so spaces are firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space.

mid-term

04 Picnic Facilities

1) Make one picnic table accessible. The table shall have an extended section, or a bench cut out with appropriate knee and toe clearance. Secure tables to a surface with a slope no greater than 2% in any direction. Provide 36" minimum-width clear ground space on all usable sides of accessible tables. Ensure the accessible table is connected via an outdoor recreation access route to the accessible parking stall.

short-term

05 Hiking Trail

1) Repair concrete surface to ensure openings are less than 1/2".

mid-term

06 Picnic Facilities

1) Make one picnic table accessible. The table shall have an extended section, or a bench cut out with appropriate knee and toe clearance. Secure tables to a surface with a slope no greater than 2% in any direction. Provide 36" minimum-width clear ground space on all usable sides of accessible tables. Ensure the accessible table is connected via an outdoor recreation access route to the accessible parking stall.

short-term

07 Restroom

1) Provide tactile signs on the latch side of the door. The bottom of the tactile characters shall be 48" minimum above the ground and the tops of the highest tactile characters 60" minimum above the ground. Ensure there is an 18" by 18" minimum clear space underneath the braille signs.

short-term

08 Bulletin Board Kiosk

1) Provide a level landing at kiosk, 30" by 48" minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

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

short-term

09 Interpretive Waysides

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

short-term

10 Hiking Trail

1) Repair threshold to have a vertical threshold that is no higher than 1/2".

short-term

11 Hiking Trail

1) Change the direction of the elongated openings to be perpendicular to the direction of travel. Insure openings are less than 1/2".

short-term

12 Benches

1) Provide a wheelchair space that is firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space. Disperse accessible seating areas.

mid-term

13 Hiking Trail

1) Repair threshold to have a vertical threshold that is no higher than 1/2".

mid-term

14 Hiking Trail

1) Reduce openings between wood planks so they measure less than 1/2"

mid-term

SALT WORKS

Site Plan

Implementation Strategy

Salt Works is connected to four key park experiences: expedition life, partnership parks and sites, archeological resources, and native communities. This small commemorative feature replicates the stone furnace the expedition constructed to boil sea water to produce salt. It is located off a public street in Seaside, Oregon, that dead-ends at the Seaside Beach. The site has one designated accessible parallel parking spot with a gently sloping concrete aggregate walk leading to the salt works furnace exhibit and wayside panels. Visitor access could be improved by reducing curb ramp slopes and providing level lands at waysides.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

1) Provide one van-accessible parking stall 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stall and access aisles shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. Provide an accessible parking sign to designate the accessible stall. The sign shall be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" signage on the van-accessible stall.

long term

02 Accessible Route

1) Regrade the curb ramp to have a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%.
2) Reduce vertical thresholds so they are not higher than 1/4" or 1/2" with a beveled edge.

short-term

03 Accessible Route

1) Reduce vertical thresholds so they are not higher than 1/4" or 1/2" with a beveled edge.

short-term

04 Interpretive Waysides

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

short-term

05 Accessible Route

1) Provide an accessible route a minimum of 36" wide around the Salt Works Visitor area. Ensure the route has a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%.

short-term

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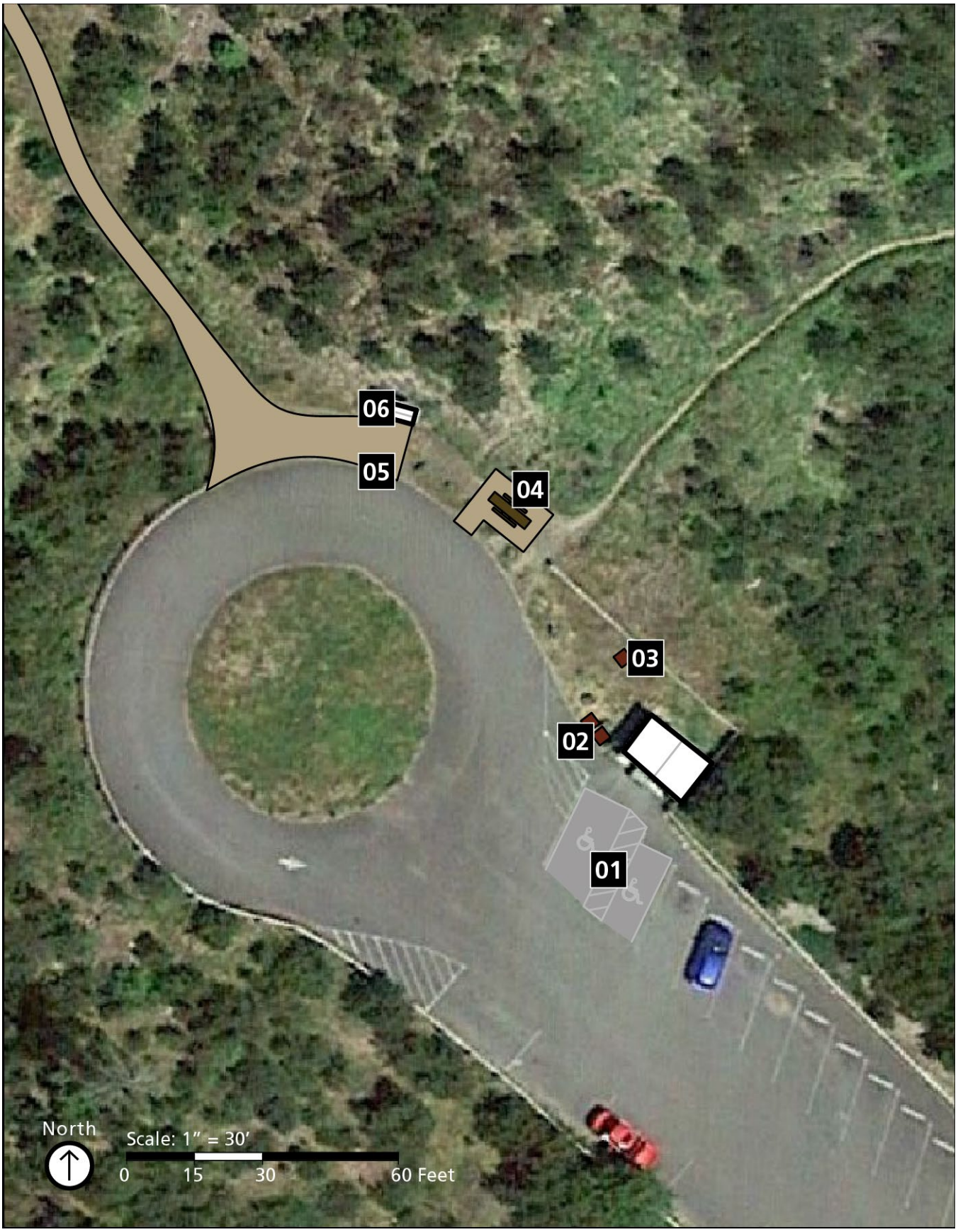
SUNSET BEACH STATE RECREATION AREA

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Sunset Beach State Recreation Area is connected to three key park experiences: ecosystems and wildlife, recreation, and education. Lewis and Clark National Historical Park partners with Oregon State Parks to manage this area where the Fort to Sea Trail ends. There is designated accessible parking and an accessible route to accessible vault toilet rooms. An information board, picnic table and trailhead are located within a mown grass area. The trailhead does not provide information on the trail conditions and some slopes in front of interpretive exhibits are high. Improving slopes and adding signage with information about the trail will provide visitors with the knowledge they need to decide if they are capable of safely hiking the trail.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

1) Provide accessible parking signs to designate the accessible stalls. The signs shall be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the signs. Provide "van accessible" signage on the van-accessible stall.

short-term

02 Trash and Recycling

1) Improve the trash receptacles to be operable with a closed fist and no more than 5 pounds of force.

2) Move the trash can to ensure there is an 18" by 18" minimum clear space underneath the braille signs for the restrooms.

short-term

03 Trash and Recycling

1) Relocate the trash bag dispenser to adhere to reach range of 15" minimum and 48" maximum from the ground.

short-term

04 Picnic Facilities

1) Improve the table to have an extended section or a bench cut out with appropriate knee and toe clearance.

2) Secure the table to a surface with a slope no greater than 2% in any direction. Provide 36" minimum-width clear ground space on all usable sides of accessible tables. Ensure the accessible table is connected via an outdoor recreation access route to the accessible parking stall.

short-term

05 Accessible Route

1) Provide an accessible route a minimum of 36" wide around the Salt Works Visitor area. Ensure the route has a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%. The route shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant.

short-term

06 Bulletin Board Kiosk

1) Provide a level landing at kiosk, 30" by 48" minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

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

3) Change the background color and text color on the interpretive sign to have a contrast of 70% or greater.

short-term

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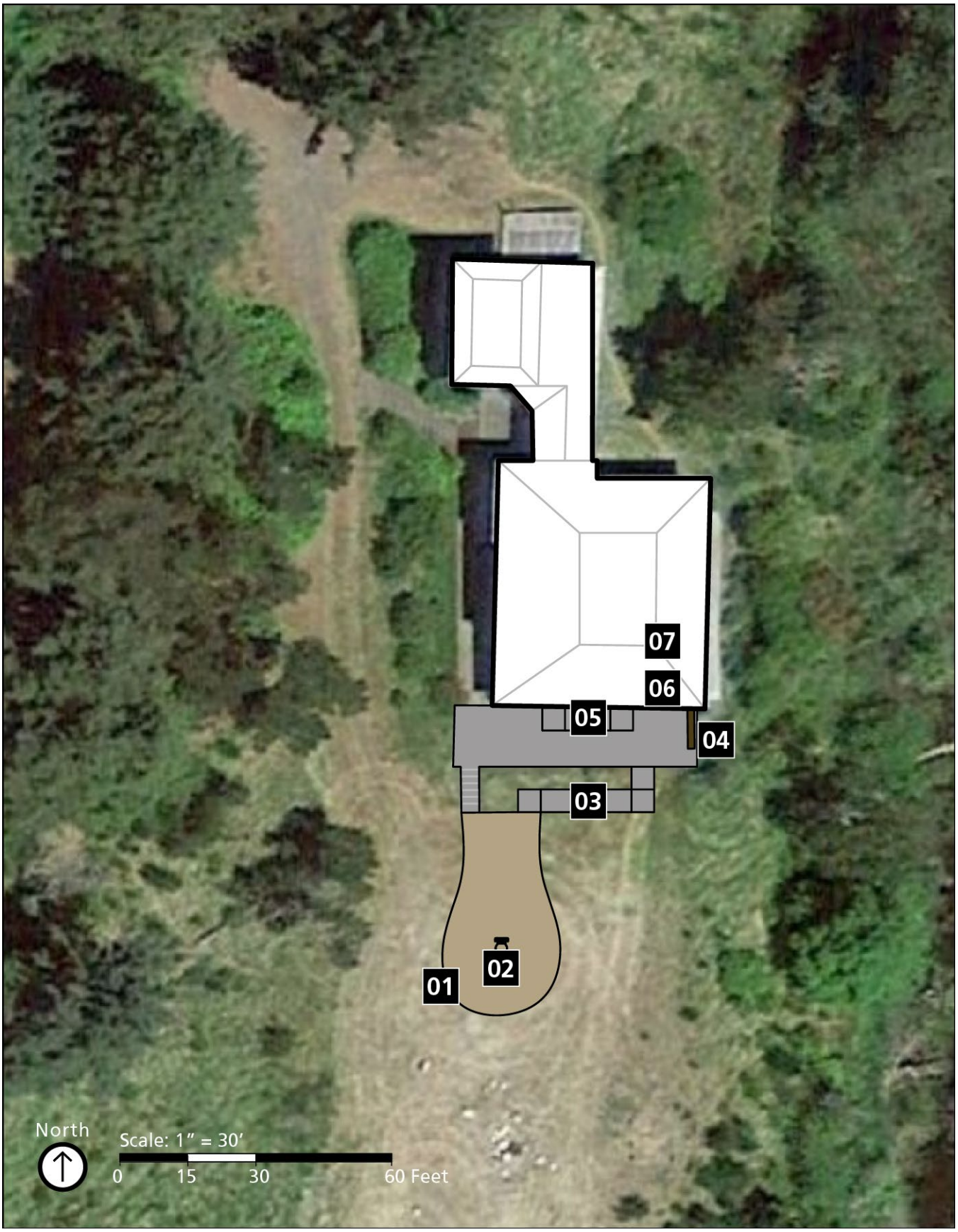
YEON PROPERTY/SUNSET BEACH EDUCATION CENTER¶

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Yeon Property/Sunset Beach Education Center is connected to three key park experiences: ecosystems and wildlife, recreation, and education. The Yeon Property is mostly used for educational programs and summer camps. Youth hike in through the Fort to Sea Trail and enjoy interpretive programs and dispersed camping above the Yeon House. The house is occasionally used to make food, host park meetings, and for campers to sleep in during inclement weather. The only access into the house is by stairs or a narrow doorway. The route between the camping area and the house outdoor patio has steep slopes. Improving routes to have gentle slopes will increase the opportunities available to visitors, most of whom are youth.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Temporary Camping Facilities

1) Create a SOP for temporary event setup, including accessible features that comply with ABAAS F213, 603-606, 609 for restrooms, ABAAS F212, 804 for kitchens, and ABAAS F244, 1011, 1016 for camping features.

short-term

02 Fire Rings

1) Provide a clear ground space 48" in width on all usable sides of the fire ring. It shall be firm and stable and have 2% maximum slope in all directions. Fire building surface shall be 9" minimum above the ground.

short-term

03 Accessible Route

1) Provide an accessible route a minimum of 36" wide from the informal camping area to the Yeon patio and building. Ensure the route has a running slope no greater than 5% and a cross slope no greater than 2%. The route shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant.

short-term

04 Benches

1) Provide a wheelchair space that is firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in all directions. The wheelchair space shall be 36" minimum in width and 48" minimum in depth (33" apiece if adjacent to one another) when entered from the front or rear (60" minimum depth when entered from the side). The companion seat shall be in shoulder alignment with the adjacent wheelchair space. Disperse accessible seating areas.

short-term

05 Accessible Route

1) Provide a ramp to the raised porch that is the least possible running slope (with maximum being 12.5%) and has a cross slope of no more than 2%. Landings at the top and bottom of the ramp are required and must be a stable, flat, firm surface with a 2% maximum slope in all directions. Clear landing length is at least 60" long and clear width is at least as wide as the widest ramp run, or 60" minimum if there is a change of direction. Provide handrails on both sides of the ramp and 1' handrail extensions at each end of the ramp. Handrails shall be 34"-38" high.

short-term

06 Accessible Route

1) Provide handrails on both sides of the stairs and 1' handrail extensions at each end of the stairs. Handrails shall be 34"-38" high.

short-term

07 Accessible Route

1) Reduce vertical thresholds so they are not higher than 1/4" or 1/2" with a beveled edge.

short-term

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LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK 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.

Posting and Publications

01 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

02 Accessibility Awareness Training

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

immediate

03 Accessible Facilities and Maintenance Training

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

immediate

04 Accessible Interpretive Training

1) Provide ongoing training for the interpretation and education division.
2) Training may include, but is not limited to, how to evaluate programs for accessibility compliance; which websites offer more information; information about service animals; information about Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices

(OPDMDs); how and when to offer live audio description programming; accessibility specifications for interpretive tactile models and maps; what assistive technologies are available; universal design principles; visitor services and communication about accessibility. It is also important to provide regular and ongoing visitor information and interpretive staff training in use of, distribution, and procedures for wheelchairs and assistive technology—assistive listening devices, T-coil hearing loops, neck loops, and text telephone machines.

immediate

05 Emergency Preparedness

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

immediate

06 Movable Seating

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

immediate

07 Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs)

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

short-term

08 Service Animals

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

short-term

09 Wheelchairs and Beach Wheelchairs

1) Provide a standard operating procedure or guidance for checking out and returning wheelchairs and beach wheelchairs.

2) Provide a standard operating procedure or guidance on protocol for pre- and post-inspecting, cleaning, and maintenance of wheelchairs and beach wheelchairs.

3) Inform visitors and program participants that wheelchairs are available upon request. Provide information on wheelchair/beach wheelchair availability in all publications and on signage. Inform visitors using services, activities, and programs that wheelchairs are available upon request.

short-term

Audio and Visual Programs

10 Assistive Listening Devices (ALDs)

1) Purchase assistive listening transmitters and devices in accordance with the scoping requirements of ABAAS F219. Have these devices available at visitor centers, educational programs, and guided tours with audio components.

2) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures or guidance for checking out and returning assistive listening devices.

3) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures or guidance describing protocol for pre -and post-inspection of the devices and for cleaning and maintaining all devices.

4) Provide signage and information where programs are offered stating device availability. Verbally inform visitors and program participants that auxiliary aids are available. Add information to all publications and communications stating that assistive listening devices are available and provide information on how they can be attained.

short-term

11 Live Audio Description

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

short-term

12 Open Captioning and Audio Description

1) Provide open captioning on videos and indicate its availability on the park's website.

mid-term

Visitor Information

13 Communication

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

immediate

2) Develop an accessibility guide for Lewis and Clark National Historical Park that outlines accessible services, activities, and programs.

mid-term

14 Outreach

1) Conduct outreach via social media (Pinterest, Facebook, Snapchat, Twitter, etc.) to describe accessible programs, services, and activities available at the park.

2) Conduct outreach via traditional media and other advertising methods to describe accessible programs, services, and activities available at the park.

immediate

3) Contact groups with disabilities to inform them about the accessible programs, services, and activities that have become available at the park as solutions are implemented.

short-term

4) Outreach to and engage groups with disabilities to determine appropriate ways to involve them in park accessibility improvement projects as they occur (case-by-case basis).

immediate

15 Reservations

1) For each park area that requires a reservation, provide information on website reservation systems about accessible services and facilities.

short-term

16 Signage

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

short-term

17 Website

1) Provide information on the park's website that accessible programs, services, and activities are available, including, but not limited to, audio description, assistive listening devices, Braille/tactile features, accessible tours, open captioning, trails, etc.

2) Provide a manual switch on all websites to enable changing font size. Provide flush left and rag right alignment. Avoid hyphens. Use black or white type color. Avoid the use of red or green text. Avoid italicized and underlined text. Avoid use of all caps or italics. Provide graphics with at least 70% contrast. Provide Word documents as an alternative to PDFs.

short-term

Tours, Programs, and Special Events

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

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

2) Provide information on the physical conditions of the tour, education program, or special event (e.g., number of steps, slopes, other barriers that exist, etc.) on-site, in a publication and/or on a website.

3) Provide designated stopping points or resting areas for the tour, education program, or special event, with 2% maximum cross and running slopes, firm and stable surfaces, and a minimum 30" by 48" clear space.

immediate

19 Sign Language Interpreters

1) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures for contacting and scheduling sign language interpreters.

short-term

20 Special Events

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

2) Provide information on how people can contact the park for accommodations for special events, and release event announcements in a variety of accessible methods (e.g., large-print flyers, electronic accessible PDFs, etc.).

3) Develop and distribute a standard operating procedure on how to post accessibility information and how to request accommodations on event announcements.

short-term

Concessions and Partnerships

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

1) Develop and distribute a standard operating procedure for presentations provided by outside groups regarding accessibility and assistive listening devices.

short-term

CONCLUSION

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park 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 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park 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 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park will continue to work toward accommodating all park visitors while sustaining its legacy to preserve and protect the legacy that Lewis and Clark and their expedition left on the landscape in Northwest Oregon.

The Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan for Lewis and Clark National Historical Park 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 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

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 exploring the Fort Clatsop Replica, hiking along scenic trails and learning about the human history and environment of the park, will be enhanced.

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

Over time, the results of this collective effort will make Lewis and Clark National Historical Park 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 LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

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

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 pursed by a government, ruler, or political party. It is an action or procedure conforming to or considered with reference to prudence or expediency.

Director's Order 16A

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

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

Director's Order 42

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUIDELINES

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

Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media

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

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

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommended solution: The action to eliminate the identified barrier.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX C: CONTRIBUTORS

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

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DENVER SERVICE CENTER

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APPENDIX D: PARK AREAS NOT ASSESSED

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

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

Park Area	Rationale
Cape Disappointment State Park	**Rationale:** Cape Disappointment State Park was not assessed even though it is inside NPS boundaries because no services are provided by the National Park Service.
Fort Columbia State Park	**Rationale:** Fort Columbia State Park was not assessed because it is outside of NPS boundaries and no services are provided by the National Park Service.
Fort Stevens State Park	**Rationale:** Fort Stevens State Park was not assessed because it is outside of NPS boundaries and no services are provided by the National Park Service.
Ecola State Park	**Rationale:** Ecola State Park was not assessed because it is outside of NPS boundaries and no services are provided by the National Park Service.
Cannon Beach	**Rationale:** Cannon Beach was not assessed because it is outside of NPS boundaries and no services are provided by the National Park Service.

APPENDIX E: ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE PARK

Identification no. _____

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

Action Taken by Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

Location: [Park Area]

Barrier:

Action taken:

Date work was completed:

PMIS Number(s) and Title(s):

Cost:

Photograph(s), sketches, or notes documenting completed work:

Submitted by:

Date:

APPENDIX F: GUIDANCE FOR PREPARING PMIS PACKAGES FOR ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX G: TRAIL SUMMARY SHEETS

[NAME OF TRAIL]

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

Obstructions:

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

Warning: [Add notes from rtf file]

[Add notes from rtf file]

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

APPENDIX H: TRAIL ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL

References: Architectural Barrier Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS)

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

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

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

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

    - Exception 2. After applying Exception 1, when an entity determines that it is impracticable for the entire trail to comply with 1017, the trail shall not be required to comply with 1017.

- 1017.1 Advisory General Exception 2. An entity must apply Exception 1 before using Exception 2. The entity should consider the portions of the trail that can and cannot fully comply with the specific provisions in 1017 and the extent of compliance where full compliance cannot be achieved when determining whether it would be impracticable for the entire trail to comply with 1017. The determination is made on a case-by-case basis. Federal agencies must document the basis for their determination when using Exceptions 1 or 2 and must notify the Access Board when using Exception 2.
- 1019.1 General (Conditions for Exceptions). Exceptions to specific provisions in 1017 shall be permitted when an entity determines that any of the following conditions does not permit full compliance with the provision:

    1) Compliance is not practicable due to terrain.

    2) Compliance cannot be accomplished with the prevailing construction practices.

    3) Compliance would fundamentally alter the function or purpose of the facility or the setting.

    4) Compliance is limited or precluded by any of the following laws, or by decisions or opinions issued or agreements executed pursuant to any of the following laws:

        - Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 1531 et seq.);
        - National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 et seq.);
        - National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 470 et seq.);
        - Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 1131 et seq.); or
        - Other federal, state, or local law the purpose of which is to preserve threatened or endangered species; the environment; or archaeological, cultural, historical, or other significant natural features.

- 1019.1 Clarification. Entities should consider all design options before using the exceptions. On trails, the exceptions apply only on the portion of the route where the condition applies. The trail is required to fully comply with the provisions in 1017, as applicable, at all other portions of the route where the conditions do not apply. There are additional exceptions that apply to an entire trail in 1017.1.

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

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

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Actions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN
[APRIL 2020]

This Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan has been prepared as a collaborative effort between Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, Regional staff, and the Denver Service Center and is recommended for approval by the superintendent.

Approved Date
Superintendent, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

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

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April 2020

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