

Accessibility and Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan

Harry S Truman National Historic Site

Missouri

March 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Harry S Truman National Historic Site staff has made many strides to improve physical accessibility throughout the park. Accessibility has been a primary focus as staff plans for and ultimately constructs a new visitor services facility / headquarters for the park in Independence and a new visitor contact station / walking trail at the Truman Farm. The park has made accessibility improvements at the Noland Home such as providing accessible parking, ramped access to the building, and accessible restrooms to ensure physical access to and within the structure. Staff continues to explore opportunities to improve access to the Truman Home, thoughtfully balancing protection of the park's historic resources with providing public access to the experiences it supports.

Recurring findings related to physical accessibility were identified, including parking areas and both exterior and interior accessible paths of travel. Often, these facilities and features were incorrectly scoped for accessibility, had slopes or changes in level that exceeded allowable standards, had items out of reach range, or were difficult to operate. Some restroom amenities did not meet required standards, and signage was also missing, had illegible content, or had insufficient or misplaced information.

Park staff has opportunities to provide access to unique experiences in the park. Improved access to the Truman Home, which is currently accessible only through programmatic alternatives or a cumbersome stair-climbing device, would substantially enhance the primary experience of the park for visitors with mobility disabilities.

PROGRAMMATIC ACCESSIBILITY

Harry S Truman National Historic Site staff has made significant improvements to programmatic accessibility in recent years. On the park's website, visitors can find alternative formats for tour transcripts, primary publications like the park brochure, audio description for exhibits at the Noland Home, virtual tours, and captioned videos. These improvements have enriched the experience of the park for all visitors, including those with disabilities, by providing a variety of information about the park in formats that engage different learning styles.

Recurring findings related to program accessibility were identified for waysides, exhibits, and programs. Some interpretive waysides had font and contrast issues and were difficult to read. Assistive listening devices were not available at the time of the assessment, tactile exhibits were limited, and audio description for exhibits at the visitor center was not available.

Significant ways in which programs could be improved include expanding tactile opportunities at the park visitor center and providing assistive listening devices during tours. Additionally, expanding formats for self-guided interpretation of the Truman Farm would improve access for people with disabilities as well as for people who wish to learn about the site while not on a formal tour.

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INTRODUCTION

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

Many national parks were founded because of their stunning views, extreme and unique geography, challenging and sensitive natural environments, and historic and fragile structures. Harry S Truman National Historic Site and other parks exist because of their history and resources. The NPS mission balances protection of resources (natural and cultural) with visitor enjoyment. Facilities, services, and programs were designed and built in parks to accommodate visitors and help them better understand each park purpose and significance.

However, many facilities were constructed before the passage of laws and policies requiring the National Park Service to provide access to the widest cross section of the public and to ensure compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The accessibility of commercial services in national parks is also governed by applicable federal laws. After 100 years of operation, the National Park Service continues to work towards a more inclusive environment.

Visitors today have unique needs and expectations, and the agency must adapt to meet changing demands. Modern scientific research and visitor trend analysis provide new insights into accessibility opportunities and challenges in the national park system. According to 2020 Center for Disease Control data, there are approximately 61 million people with disabilities in the United States, and this number is expected to rise in the coming years as more people reach retirement age (65 and older). This information helps the National Park Service understand changing visitation patterns, the nexus between resource stewardship and accessibility, and the impacts of managing visitors, resources, and infrastructure with the reality of unpredictable funding. Planning can help identify solutions to challenges and provide a trajectory full of opportunity for current and future visitors. The National Park Service is committed to making park facilities, services, programs, and employment opportunities accessible to all people, including those with disabilities.

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

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN

The creation of a transition plan is mandated by regulations under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as they apply to the US Department of the Interior, which states that “No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States . . . shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal assistance.” The act requires parks to document architectural barriers and identify solutions, time frames, and responsible parties to improve and increase accessibility.

This plan was prepared to provide Harry S Truman National Historic Site staff with a tool for addressing overall needs associated with making the park accessible when viewed in its entirety. The plan is based on an understanding of key park experiences and establishes a methodical process that identifies, prioritizes, and outlines improvements to park accessibility. The plan proposes strategies for implementation over time and in a manner consistent with park requirements and protocols.

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN PROCESS

The process for creating a SETP involves seven steps:



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

The key park experiences identified for Harry S Truman National Historic Site include the following:

- a. **Truman Home:** Experience the place where the family of “Bess” Wallace Truman welcomed Harry S Truman into the framework of her family—the place he called home from his time as an ambitious young newlywed, failed businessman, and elected official, to when he became president of the United States, and throughout his attempts to resume a private life after his presidency.
- b. **Truman Farm:** Experience the last surviving 11-acre remnant of the family farming operation that once spanned over 2000 acres and influenced the character and work ethic of Harry S Truman during his study and implementation of agricultural practices and the experiences he had working with his siblings, farmhands, and the broader farming community of Grandview.

- c. **Museum Collections:** Experience the extensive collection of over 183,000 artifacts and original records that reflect the legacy of Truman and his presidency as well as his extended family's personal life.
- d. **Community of Independence:** Experience the National Historic Landmark District that encompasses the community that grounded and influenced Truman from his earliest years to his last.
- e. **Community of Grandview:** Experience the small farming community of Grandview, which grew to embrace Truman during his years as a young man who worked hard on his family farm, engaged with the local community, and became a respected member of that community, fortifying a mutual relationship that greatly benefitted Truman in his public service career.
- f. **Noland Home:** Experience the home of Harry Truman's aunt, uncle, and cousins, which Truman was welcomed to call home as he transitioned from life on the farm in Grandview to life in Independence while courting Bess Wallace.

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

2. **Determine Park Areas to Assess** – In some instances, not all park areas can be assessed during this process due to time and funding constraints. Therefore, the interdisciplinary team determined which park areas to assess based on the number of key park experiences, visitation level, diversity of activities and programs, distribution, and unique characteristics. The areas selected for assessment provide the best opportunities for the public to access all key park experiences.
3. **Identify Facilities, Services, and Programs in Each Park Area** – The team identified all facilities, services, and programs in each park area to ensure that all physical and programmatic visitor amenities in each park area were reviewed for accessibility. The comprehensive lists of facilities, services, and programs were the basis for conducting assessments and documenting barriers.
4. **Conduct Accessibility Assessment** – On-site, the interdisciplinary assessment team assessed each park area and identified physical and programmatic barriers to accessibility. The team then reviewed possible solutions and explored options to provide universal access. In some cases, programmatic alternatives needed to be examined because eliminating physical barriers is not always possible due to historic designations, environmental concerns, topography, or sensitive cultural and natural resources. Therefore, a range of programmatic alternatives was considered to provide access to key park experiences for as many visitors as possible.
5. **Draft Transition Plan** – Following the assessment, the team added field results to an implementation strategy table and drafted conceptual site plans to display the locations of barriers and opportunities. An implementation strategy can be complex because of a large range of coordination efforts associated with

scheduling accessibility improvements. All improvement efforts need to consider park activities and operational requirements. Improvement efforts need to consider park activities and operational requirements to determine how and when to implement a solution. While some changes can be done quickly at little or no cost, others may be integrated into existing projects or planned as separate projects, and more complex solutions may require advanced planning and requests for funding. Based on these considerations, the team identified an implementation time frame and a responsible park staff member for each barrier and solution. Implementation time frames are based on NPS staff's ability to complete the improvements within normal scheduling of park operations and planned projects and are as follows:

- a. Immediate (0–1 year)
 - b. Short term (1–3 years)
 - c. Mid-term (3–7 years)
 - d. Long term (longer than 7 years)
6. **Conduct Public Involvement** – 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 38-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.
7. **Finalize Transition Plan** – After the comment period has closed, park staff will analyze all comments to determine if any revisions to the plan are necessary. Those revisions will be made before the implementation strategy is finalized. Once finalized, a notification will be sent to the public to announce the plan's availability.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The park superintendent is responsible for implementing and integrating the accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan, and the accessibility coordinator assists the superintendent by documenting improvements, keeping the plan updated, and communicating to park employees. It's recommended that park staff employ trained consultants and involve the disability community to assist with addressing accessibility improvements to ensure that design and implementation meet the needs of visitors with disabilities. Creating parkwide accessibility requires staff awareness, understanding, and appropriate action. Because of fiscal constraints and limited park resources, staff will need to determine which improvements will benefit the greatest number of visitors with disabilities. Suggested implementation time frames and relative costs need to be factored into all accessibility investment decisions.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

PARK AREAS ASSESSED

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

- Visitor Center
- Truman Home
- Truman Farm
- Noland Home



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR PARK AREAS ASSESSED

The Architectural Barrier Act requires that any building or facility designed, constructed, altered, or leased with federal funds be accessible and usable by any individuals with disabilities. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards and the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) were adopted for federal facilities in 1984 and 2006, respectively. Subsequently, in 2011, standards for recreational facilities were incorporated into ABAAS as chapter 10.

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

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

For each park area, this document provides an overview of findings and recommended solutions in a brief narrative and bulleted list and provides corresponding site plan(s) that illustrate existing conditions. For details on each barrier, solution, and time frame, see the companion implementation strategy table (<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/HSTRAccessibility>). It is important to understand that the site plans and recommendations are conceptual and will require further design development and historic and environmental compliance before construction. SETPs are not to be used as a section 106 compliance review submittal. Consult with cultural and natural resource staff before proceeding with recommended actions. During the implementation phase, the interdisciplinary team must reassess the project site conditions, refer to ABAAS, and consult with the local disability community to ensure that specific design and programmatic solutions are correctly addressed.



VISITOR CENTER

Located in a historic building in downtown Independence, Missouri, the current visitor center (not owned by the National Park Service) functions as the starting point for visitors seeking to experience Harry S Truman National Historic Site. Here visitors can acquire timed tickets for a ranger-guided tour of the Truman Home, explore exhibits featuring artifacts from the museum collection, watch a brief film, and visit the Eastern National bookstore and gift shop. While the park does not have its own designated parking area, a lot owned by the city of Independence is located directly across from the visitor center's accessible entrance along Main Street. Two restrooms are available within the visitor center; while both have maneuvering space, interior features such as grab bars and dispensers are incorrectly located. Interior routes provide ample space for navigating between exhibits. Alternative formats for the park brochure are available upon request. Current staff is well informed regarding accessibility at the park and is eager to assist visitors in any way possible. A new park-owned headquarters and visitor services facility is under development down the street from the existing visitor center; once complete, it will fully meet or exceed accessibility standards. It is slated for completion in 2026.

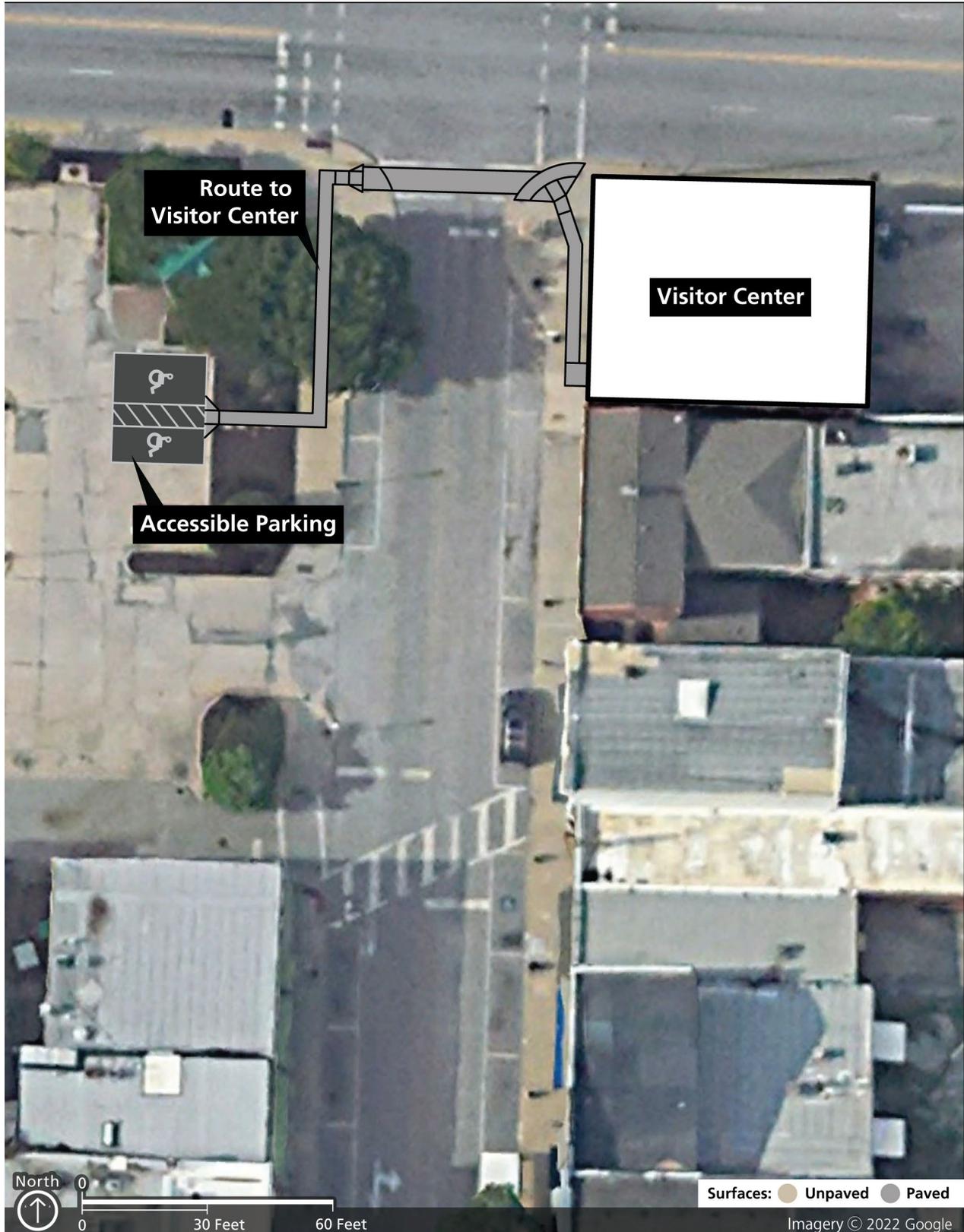
Proposed accessibility improvements at the visitor center include the following:

- **Car Parking:** Provide designated accessible parking, including van accessible parking, access aisle, and signage.
- **Routes:** Connect parking to pedestrian access route, clearly identify the accessible entrance, and relocate any protruding objects.
- **Restroom:** Improve restroom signage and interior features.
- **Theater:** Provide integrated and dispersed wheelchair spaces and replace entry door handle.

- **Gift shop:** Relocate items within reach range or notify visitors that assistance is available.

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

Visitor Center Site Plan





NOLAND HOME

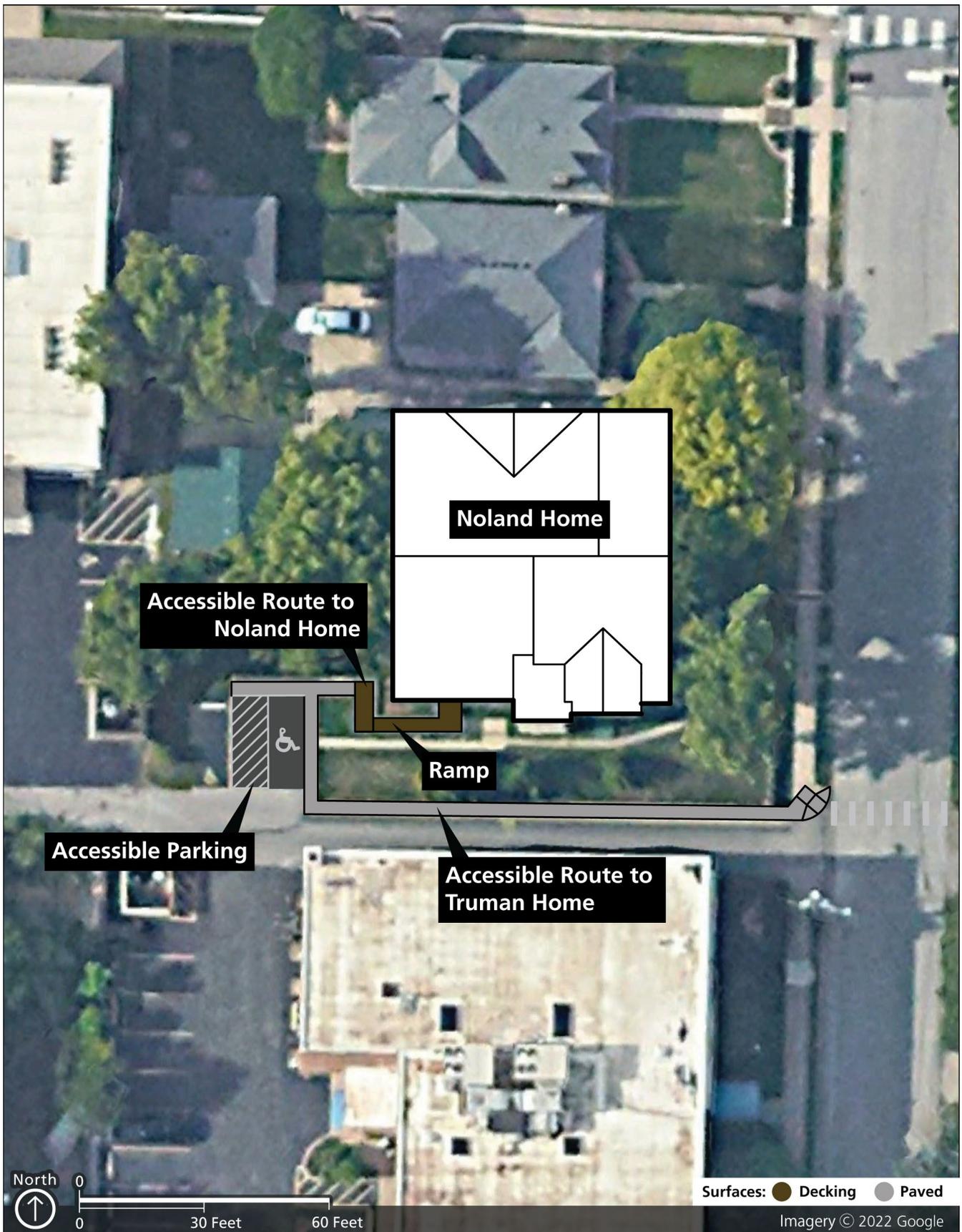
The Noland Home is available for visitors to experience the residence of Harry S Truman's aunt, uncle, and cousins, where Truman often stayed during overnight trips to Independence when he lived on the farm in Grandview. These visits facilitated a reconnection and courtship with Bess Wallace. The Noland Home often functions as the starting place for the Truman Home tour. An accessible parking space and ramped entrance are located along the back of the building, and an accessible route connects the parking space to the sidewalk where visitors cross the street to the Truman Home. The Noland Home has two accessible restrooms and several exhibits that are audio-described and available on the park's website. A short video featuring an interview of Harry and Bess Truman by their daughter Margaret is on display in the front room. An audio program exhibit is currently slated for replacement but will soon feature improved accessible delivery components and associated alternative formats.

Proposed accessibility improvements at the Noland Home include the following:

- **Car Parking:** Provide van accessible designating signage.
- **Routes:** Correct slopes and maneuvering space at landings, and replace signage with outdated language.
- **Restrooms:** Correct sign placement and lower the hooks.
- **Exhibits:** Provide knee clearance under exhibits, locate items within reach range, and relocate items that protrude into the path of travel.
- **Site Elements:** Lessen pressure required for activating the drinking fountain.

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

Noland Home Site Plan





TRUMAN HOME

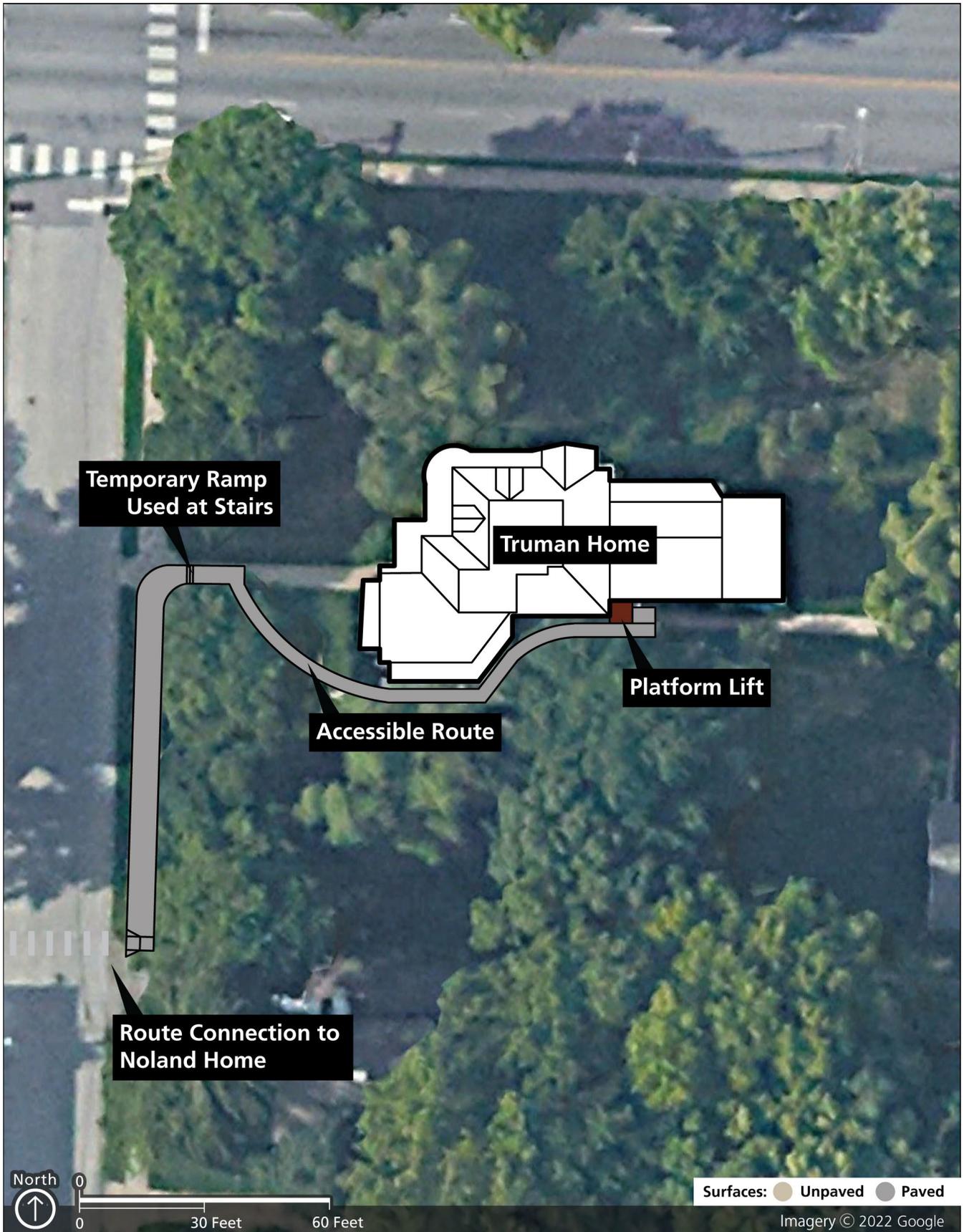
Otherwise known as the “Summer White House,” the Truman Home features thousands of artifacts on display and provides an insightful glimpse into the personal lives of the Trumans. Guided tours are available on a limited, timed basis and are reserved and ticketed through the visitor center. Accessible parking is provided directly across the street along the accessible side entrance to the Noland Home. Physically accessing the Truman Home requires traversing a few steps at the gated entry and several steps to the porched entrance along the side of the house. The park currently uses a combination of portable ramps and a Stair-Trac battery-powered mechanical wheelchair lift to provide wheelchair access, but the lift can only be used under certain circumstances. It cannot be used in rain or snow conditions due to safety concerns. The park provides information on using the Stair-Trac on their website. A printed transcript of the tour is available upon request, and a virtual tour is available online through Google Exhibits. While public access to the second floor is prohibited, a photo tour is also available on the park’s website and as part of the exhibits at the visitor center and Noland Home.

Proposed accessibility improvements at the Truman Home include the following:

- **Routes:** Improve surfaces and widths of exterior routes, and provide ramped access into the house.

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

Truman Home Site Plan





TRUMAN FARM

Located in Grandview, Missouri, a short drive from the visitor center in downtown Independence, the Truman Family Farm is available for visitors to explore and experience a setting that influenced the character and work ethic of Harry S Truman. The 11-acre site is the last surviving remnant of a farm that once spanned over 2,000 acres where Truman spent 1906 to 1917 as a young man with his father, mother, siblings, farmhands, and the broader farming community of Grandview. A self-guided tour of the farm via the NPS App is available to visitors who have access to a cell phone, and guided tours of the home interior are available on a limited basis during summer and fall. While the park has designated accessible parking stalls, they require improvements such as widening access aisles to meet code. An accessible portable restroom was purchased in 2023 and is available on-site year-round. A proposed new visitor contact station will have restrooms. When that building is complete, the portable restroom can be removed, and visitors can enjoy the fully accessible new building instead. Routes between facilities and site elements are generally firm and stable and largely meet slope requirements. Access to the home requires using a ramp that currently lacks handrails. Interior routes require going through doorways that are narrow, and because the home had additions, there are multiple levels requiring steps to access different interior areas, including from the kitchen to the main hallway leading to the sitting room and parlor. The 1890s house is typical of that era and most features are not accessible, most notably the bedroom used by Harry Truman, which is accessed via a series of steep, unlit stairs. Accessing the second floor requires climbing a stairway, and alternative ways to experience the second floor are limited.

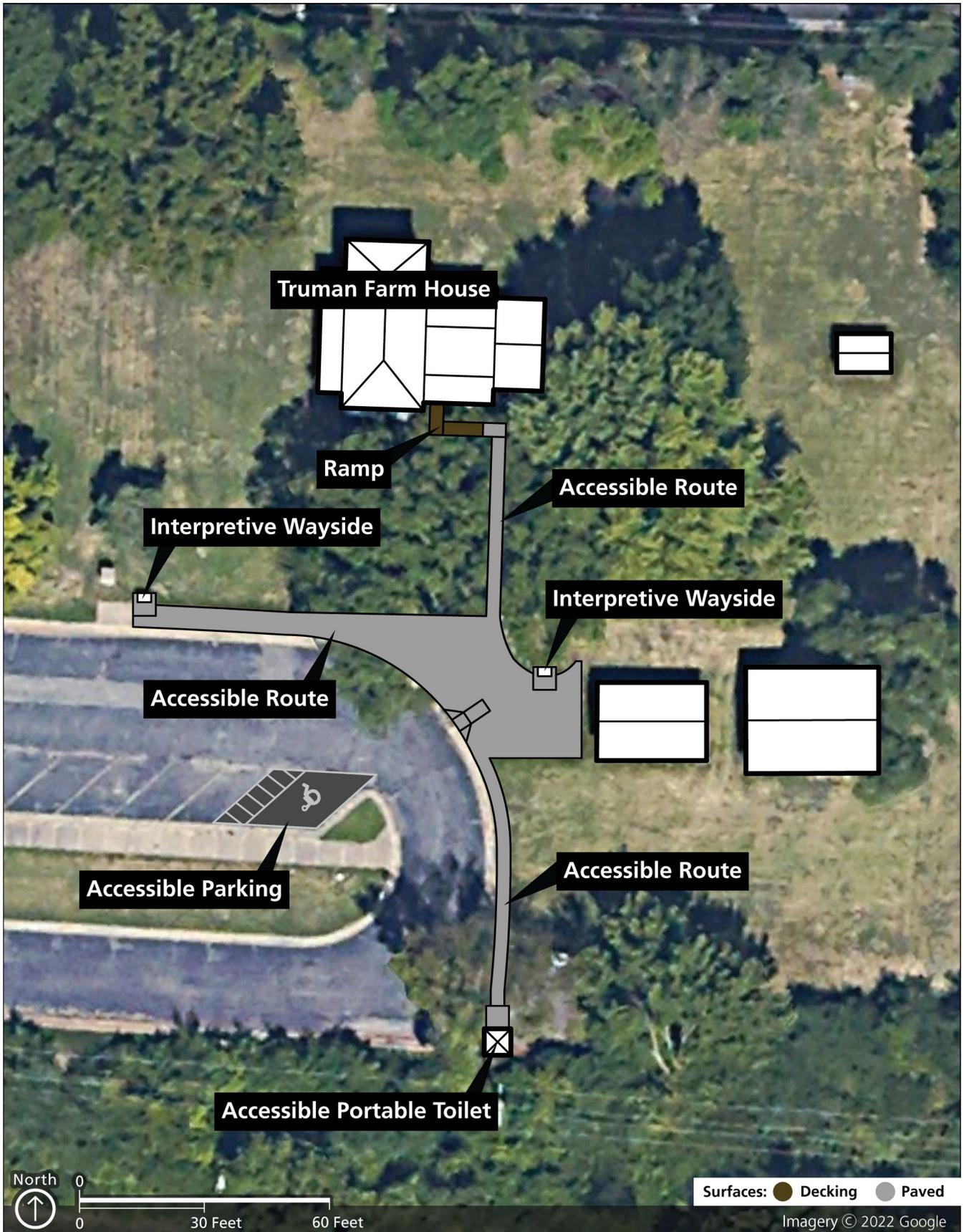
Proposed accessibility improvements at the Truman Farm include the following:

- **Car Parking:** Provide a van accessible stall with designating signage and improve the surface.

- **Routes:** Provide landings; improve route slopes, surfaces, and entry widths; remove threshold barriers; install handrails along the ramp; install accessible door hardware; and provide an accessible route to the restroom.
- **Restroom:** Improve portable restroom interior dimensions and installed features.
- **Interpretive Waysides:** Provide knee clearance under units.
- **Site Features:** Provide clear space in front of the brochure holder.

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

Truman Farm Site Plan





HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE PROGRAMS

Harry S Truman National Historic Site showed strengths in its efforts to provide alternative formats for publications and to provide those formats on its website. The park has also put substantial effort toward making sure tours are more accessible through the use of alternative formats for program materials, providing live audio description, and clearly communicating conditions on the park's website. The park does not currently offer assistive listening devices, lacks audio description for on-site videos, and is working to expand tactile opportunities to enrich programs. Unique opportunities exist to offer and expand the availability of alternative formats for program materials at the Truman Farm as improvements to the area are made to engage staff and further support visitors with disabilities. Harry S Truman National Historic Site staff is aware of these areas for improvement and are committed to addressing them.

Proposed accessibility improvements to parkwide programs include the following:

- **Publications:** Produce an accessibility guide, ensure all publications are provided in alternative formats, and remove any outdated or discriminatory language from publications.
- **Audiovisuals:** Provide assistive listening devices.
- **Website and Social Media:** Include alt text on all images, and improve the amount of content online describing the conditions of special events and programs shared on social media.
- **Walks, Talks, Tours, and Special Events:** Provide alternative formats for all program materials, provide real-time captioning, and expand the use of tactile elements in programs.

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



HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING

Harry S Truman National Historic Site showed strengths in its commitment to supporting the disability community through its standard operating procedures and guidance related to emergency preparedness, use of OPDMDs, availability of wheelchairs, and outreach to the local disability community. The park does not currently offer regular accessibility training for staff, needs to develop and post its policy related to service animals, and needs to provide guidance to staff on how to set up publicly accessed spaces to be physically accessible. Unique opportunities exist to offer staff training regarding accessibility to engage staff and further support visitors with disabilities. Harry S Truman National Historic Site staff is aware of these areas for improvement and are committed to addressing them.

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

- **Staff Training and Park Protocols:** Provide staff training related to accessibility; develop the park's policy regarding service animals; and provide guidance on creating accessible publicly accessed spaces for programs, meetings, and special events.

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

CONCLUSION

Harry S Truman National Historic Site staff is committed to providing all visitors with the opportunity to connect with and learn about the park's unique natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Accessibility improvements identified in the Harry S Truman National Historic Site SETP will make it easier for individuals with cognitive, hearing, vision, and mobility disabilities to discover, understand, and enjoy the range of experiences available at the park. Park staff will continue to work toward accommodating all visitors while sustaining park legacy to preserve and protect the life and legacy of Harry S Truman and related artifacts across the communities of Independence and Grandview, Missouri.

The primary goal of the plan is to consider universal design strategies and document modifications needed to provide access to park facilities, services, activities, and programs for all visitors. As park staff works towards implementing the plan, physical access to and within assessed park areas will be improved, and park information and programs will be enhanced or created for all visitors across the breadth of key experiences at Harry S Truman National Historic Site. Through improvements such as expanding alternative formats for publications and program materials and expanding physical access to the Truman Home and Truman Farm, all visitors will benefit from enriched experiences supporting the life and legacy of Harry S Truman.

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

Over time, the results of this collective effort will make Harry S Truman National Historic Site a truly welcoming and accommodating place for all visitors and will provide equal opportunity to access the places, resources, stories, and experiences at the park.

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APPENDIX A: ACCESSIBILITY LAWS, STANDARDS, GUIDELINES, AND NPS POLICIES APPLICABLE TO HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

As a national park, Harry S Truman National Historic Site is required to comply with specific federal laws that mandate that discriminatory barriers be removed to provide equal opportunities to persons with disabilities. The following laws, design guidelines, and director's orders pertain to Harry S Truman National Historic Site.

LAWS

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

NPS DIRECTOR'S ORDERS AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- Director's Order 16A: Reasonable Accommodation for Applicants and Employees with Disabilities – https://www.nps.gov/subjects/policy/upload/DO_16A_5-4-1999.pdf.
- Director's Order 42: Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities – https://www.nps.gov/subjects/policy/upload/DO_42_11-3-2000.pdf.
- National Park Service *Management Policies 2006*, Section 1.9.3 Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities – <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1548/upload/ManagementPolicies2006.pdf>.

GUIDELINES

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

APPENDIX B: RESOURCES

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

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

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APPENDIX C: CONTRIBUTORS

HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Carol Dage, Superintendent

Joseph Gray, Facilities Manager

Diana Merrill, Administrative Officer

Douglas J. Richardson, Accessibility Coordinator, Interpretation and Visitor Services
Program Manger

Kristen Stalling, Cultural Resources Manager

INTERIOR REGIONS 3, 4, AND 5

Holly Griesemer, Regional Management and Program Analyst

David Thomson, Regional RTCA Accessibility Program Manager

DENVER SERVICE CENTER

Madeleine Aguilar Medrano, Landscape Architect/Project Specialist

John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist

Carrin Rich, Contract Editor

Katie Ryan, Landscape Architect / Project Specialist

Shannon Sawyer, Project Manager

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**HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN
MARCH 2024**

This accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan has been prepared as a collaborative effort between Harry S Truman National Historic Site staff, Regional Office staff serving Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5, and Denver Service Center staff and is recommended for approval by the superintendent.

Approved

Date

Carol Dage, Superintendent, Harry S Truman National Historic Site



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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March 2024

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