

**Accessibility Self-Evaluation
and Transition Plan
Channel Islands National Park
California**

April 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Channel Islands National 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 document existing park barriers to accessibility for people with disabilities, provide an effective approach for upgrading facilities, services, and programs, and instill a culture around creating universal access.

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

- 1) **Isolation: Experience the isolated and undeveloped nature of the Channel Islands, including the natural soundscape, scenic views, and dark night skies in an environment with few people present** – Anacapa Island Campground, Anacapa Trails and Viewpoints, Smugglers Cove, Water Canyon Campground
- 2) **Coastal landscapes: View some of the most well-preserved examples of coastal habitats remaining in California, including beaches, dunes, wetlands, lagoons, caves, and rocky intertidal areas** – The Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center, Anacapa Landing Cove and Visitor Contact Station, Anacapa Island Campground, Anacapa Trails and Viewpoint, Scorpion Anchorage Pier, Smugglers Cove, Prisoners Harbor, Becher's Bay Pier
- 3) **Island ecology: Learn about the unique plants and animals that have colonized the islands, including island endemic species that have evolved over time to adapt to this harsh and isolated environment** – Outdoors Santa Barbara Visitor Center, The Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center, Anacapa Landing Cove and Visitor Contact Station, Anacapa Trails and Viewpoints, Scorpion Ranch, Scorpion Canyon Campground, Smugglers Cove
- 4) **Marine ecosystems: Learn about the highly diverse and prolific marine ecosystems and the myriad marine species that thrive here** – Outdoors Santa Barbara Visitor Center, The Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center, Anacapa Landing Cove and Visitor Contact Station, Anacapa Trails and Viewpoints, Scorpion Anchorage Pier, Scorpion Ranch, Smugglers Cove, Prisoners Harbor, Becher's Bay Pier

- 5) **Human history: View historic structures, landscapes, and sites that represent ranching, fishing, hunting, navigation, and other endeavors from a wide variety of cultures** – Outdoors Santa Barbara Visitor Center, The Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center, Anacapa Landing Cove and Visitor Contact Station, Anacapa Trails and Viewpoints, Scorpion Anchorage Pier, Scorpion Ranch, Scorpion Canyon Campground, Smugglers Cove, Prisoners Harbor, Becher’s Bay Pier, Santa Rosa Island Ranch, Main Ranch House and Battery Shed
- 6) **Scientific values: Learn about the park’s restoration and recovery and monitoring efforts** – The Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center, Island Packers Embarkation Point, Anacapa Landing Cove and Visitor Contact Station, Anacapa Trails and Viewpoints, Scorpion Ranch, Prisoners Harbor

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

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

The self-evaluation process provided a thorough understanding of the state of accessibility at the primary visitor areas of Channel Islands National Park. In many cases, barrier removal through simple and cost-effective actions could yield substantial improvements to accessibility for many visitors. During the assessment, accessibility barriers were identified for parking areas, accessible paths of travel and outdoor recreation access routes, hiking trails, and visitor information areas such as kiosks, bulletin boards, interpretive panels, and waysides. These findings included surfaces that were not firm and stable and slopes that exceeded allowable standards. Some restrooms did not have adequate footprints for accessible stalls, and many features did not meet required standards for placement. Amenities offered for picnicking and camping, such as tables and water hydrants, did not always meet appropriate access route and clearance standards. The docks and piers used for concession-run boat travel to the islands had areas for improvement to better circulate, board, and disembark independently.

PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

Findings related to program accessibility included interpretive waysides that require modifications to meet size and readability standards and interactive exhibits that can be more easily operable. In general, interpretive panels, waysides, publications, videos, and self-guided tours had a limited number of alternate formats, including braille, large print, open captioning, or audio or electronic formats. Assistive listening devices for guided tours or special events were not widely available for people with hearing loss. 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 found in the primary visitor centers but were limited elsewhere.

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 the inherent accessibility challenges of remote islands, required boat travel and its associated dock and pier systems, and the rugged landscapes and rustic facilities of the park.

It is recommended that the park employ trained consultants and reach out to disability organizations for assistance 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.

Channel Islands National Park strives to be inclusive and welcoming. Park staff and partners have a strong awareness of accessibility and are committed to accommodating visitors with disabilities. The park has worked to clearly communicate the challenging conditions of the islands to the public through detailed accessibility pages on their park website and publications. The park has made strides in exploring innovative formats, including the virtual tours of each island found on the park website, which provide a panoramic view of the conditions and resources on the islands. Ongoing relationships with disability organizations have been built, which promote well-informed improvements and accommodations. The park is designing and building new facilities with universal accessibility in mind, and ongoing maintenance and improvements may potentially remove barriers.

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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, Channel Islands National 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, 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). Commercial services and partnerships working with the National Park Service are required to comply with all applicable accessibility laws. After 100 years of operation, the National Park Service continues to work toward a more inclusive environment. The more than 400 park units that comprise the national park system today include not only the large western parks, for which the agency is well known, but also nationally significant urban parks, historic sites, monuments, parkways, battlefields, and a diversity of other park types across the country.

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

CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK DESCRIPTION

Located off the coast of Southern California, the eight Channel Islands and waters of the Southern California Bight encompass a diverse and unique marine environment. Five of the islands—Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Miguel, and Santa Barbara—and the submerged lands and waters within 1 nautical mile of each island, were designated by Congress as Channel Islands National Park on March 5, 1980 (Public Law [PL] 96-199; 16 USC 410ff). The park bridges two major biogeographical provinces within approximately 250,000 acres of land and sea, protecting a rich array of natural and cultural resources. A much larger area, approximately 1.4 million acres of ocean, lies between the five islands.

The mild climate, with short wet winters, long dry summers, and extensive coastal fog is one of the best examples of the Mediterranean ecosystem in North America. Unique island species of plants and animals persist here, as do island plant communities. Nearly 10% of island plants exist only on these islands.

The nearby confluence of ocean currents swirling around the islands brings nutrients from cold ocean depths into warm sunlight, building one of the most productive marine environments on earth. Giant kelp forests, seagrass beds, rocky reefs, and submarine canyons in the park are populated with more than 1,000 species of fish, invertebrates, and algae. The park provides essential vital nesting and feeding grounds for more than 90% of the sea birds in Southern California (some of which are very rare) on pristine sand beaches, rocky tidepools, and sheer cliffs. Twenty-six species of marine mammals (including blue whales) feed, transit, or raise their young in the park because they are near abundant food and are safe from disturbance.

The fact that the islands have never been connected to the mainland has greatly limited the number of species that have reached their shores. Isolation allowed plants and animals to evolve into new species and subspecies different in both their appearance and behavior from relatives on the mainland. The same small populations and limited island habitats that relegate many species to rarity also accelerate evolution of unique life forms. The park represents a wild remnant of coastal California that can be viewed and experienced as a standard for comparisons with other more altered parts of the region.

The park's paleontological record provides evidence of the island fauna's evolution and the effects on this fauna of human colonization. The Pleistocene paleontological record includes several extinct species, including the Columbian mammoth, island pygmy mammoth, flightless goose, two species of giant mouse, and vampire bat. The record also contains the best representation of a Pleistocene marine avifauna on the Pacific Coast.

The archeology of the Channel Islands provides a unique opportunity to understand the historical ecology of Pacific Coast environments and the interaction of maritime peoples with dynamic coastal ecosystems. The natural abundance of the rich terrestrial resources and the surrounding sea has attracted humans to the islands for thousands of years. More than 2,500 archeological resources have been identified within the park boundaries, representing a continuous occupation spanning the entire human prehistory of North America. The oldest positively dated human remains in North America were unearthed on Santa Rosa Island. A site on San Miguel Island shows evidence of

occupation as much as 13,000 years ago and has yielded the remnants of a small woven child's sandal. These native people—the Island Chumash—relied on the sea for much of their sustenance and manufactured tools and trade items from shells and stones. These islands continue to hold meaning for today's Chumash people. During the last 500 years, Spanish and other European explorers, otter hunters, ranchers, fishers, and the military have used island resources. Historic ranches, military structures, and more than 100 known shipwrecks remain as examples of California's rich and diverse heritage.

Today, nearly 20 million people live within 100 miles of the islands. The waters of the Santa Barbara Channel provide, as well as limit, public access to the islands. Each year thousands of scuba divers explore island reefs and kelp forests. Boaters find shelter in more than 100 secluded anchorages. Thousands of day visitors and campers enjoy island vistas, trails, sea caves, natural sounds, night skies, and tidepools. Researchers and educators find the island environments to be an accessible laboratory of unequalled quality.

Human activities over the last 13,000 years altered island and marine environments. The rate of change greatly accelerated over the past 300 years. The park's waters once were some of the best places to fish in California. These fisheries, once thought to be inexhaustible, have not been sustainable under traditional management. Keystone species, such as the California sea otter, have been eliminated from park waters. Air and water pollution from nearby metropolitan and industrial developments threaten fragile island ecosystems. Ranching on the islands introduced nonnative animals and plants, eliminated vegetative cover, and accelerated erosion.

The introduction of nonnative species to the Channel Islands has imperiled many of the park's unique plants and animals. For more than three decades, park staff has sought to control or eradicate nonnative species that threaten the viability of native island species and function of ecological processes. The park and partner agencies and organizations have achieved tremendous success eliminating invasive mammals from the islands and restoring populations of native species, including recovering the island fox and the reestablishing bald eagles and peregrine falcons. Additional ecosystem restoration efforts are ongoing and will continue.

CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

In 2017, Channel Islands National 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 Channel Islands National 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 Channel Islands National Park.

Park Purpose

The purpose of Channel Islands National Park is to protect and connect the public to the nationally significant natural, scenic, wildlife, marine, ecological, historical, archeological, cultural, and scientific values of the Channel Islands in the state of California.

Park Significance

The following significance statements have been identified for Channel Islands National Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Channel Islands National Park is significant for both its natural and cultural resources. The significance of Channel Islands National Park stems from the islands' remote, isolated position at the confluence of two major ocean currents, a region of persistent oceanic upwelling, and the border of two tectonic plates.
- The isolated and undeveloped nature of the Channel Islands makes them an exceptional laboratory for studying the processes of island biogeography. This unique setting also supports significant research and understanding on the islands' 13,000 years of interplay between humans and their environment.
- The Channel Islands preserve some of the finest remnants of the coastal Mediterranean-type ecosystem in America. The unique suite of plants and animals that have colonized the islands and their isolation from the mainland and each other over eons has resulted in the evolution of many rare, endemic species and subspecies.
- Channel Islands National Park harbors a prolific paleontological record. The record spans from as far back as 120,000 years to a time when humans and pygmy mammoths may have coexisted on the islands 13,000 years ago.
- Archeological resources in Channel Islands National Park record some 13,000 years of human occupation and maritime adaptation.
- Channel Islands National Park's historic structures, landscapes, and sites represent ranching, fishing, hunting, navigation, and other endeavors from a wide variety of cultures.
- The Channel Islands have long been recognized for their scientific values. The extensive archeological record, the unique island ecosystems and taxa, and the isolation from development and human impacts contribute to creating an environment of great interest to researchers, educators, the public, and park management.
- Channel Islands National Park provides the public with almost unparalleled opportunities for solitude, tranquility, wildlife viewing, and appreciation of natural history, outdoor recreation, and education.

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN PROCESS

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 Channel Islands National 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.

SELF-EVALUATION

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 Channel Islands National Park to ensure that planned improvements were prioritized to best increase overall access to the experiences available.

- 1) Isolation: Experience the isolated and undeveloped nature of the Channel Islands, including the natural soundscape, scenic views, and dark night skies in an environment with few people present.
- 2) Coastal landscapes: View some of the most well-preserved examples of coastal habitats remaining in California, including beaches, dunes, wetlands, lagoons, caves, and rocky intertidal areas.
- 3) Island ecology: Learn about the unique plants and animals that have colonized the islands, including island endemic species that have evolved over time to adapt to this harsh and isolated environment.
- 4) Marine ecosystems: Learn about the highly diverse and prolific marine ecosystems and the myriad marine species that thrive here.
- 5) Human history: View historic structures, landscapes, and sites that represent ranching, fishing, hunting, navigation, and other endeavors from a wide variety of cultures.
- 6) Scientific values: Learn about the park’s restoration and recovery and monitoring efforts.

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 Channel Islands National 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 Facilities, Services, and Programs in Park Areas

During step 3, all facilities, services, 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 facilities, services, and programs were the basis for conducting the 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 facilities, services, 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.

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 Comprehensive Call. For those projects requiring supplemental NPS project funding, the park will submit a request in the next 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 OF THE PLAN

One of the goals of the plan is to increase accessibility awareness and understanding among staff and volunteers of Channel Islands National Park. The superintendent is responsible for implementation and completion of the plan using the implementation strategy table, which lives in the park's database. 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.

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IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

PARK AREAS ASSESSED

All key park experiences at Channel Islands National Park are represented within the park areas assessed. Park areas not included in the park area list will be improved to meet 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. All park areas assessed are listed on the following page in the order they were assessed, are organized by geographic location and island, and are shown in the associated map below.



City of Santa Barbara

- 1) Outdoors Santa Barbara Visitor Center

Ventura Harbor

- 2) The Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center
- 3) Island Packers Embarkation Point

Anacapa Island

- 4) Anacapa Landing Cove and Visitor Contact Station
- 5) Anacapa Island Campground
- 6) Anacapa Trails and Viewpoints

Santa Cruz Island

- 7) Scorpion Anchorage Pier
- 8) Scorpion Ranch
- 9) Scorpion Canyon Campground
- 10) Smugglers Cove
- 11) Prisoners Harbor

Santa Rosa Island

- 12) Becher's Bay Pier
- 13) Santa Rosa Island Ranch
- 14) Main Ranch House and Battery Shed
- 15) Water Canyon Campground

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR PARK AREAS ASSESSED

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. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) and the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) were adopted for federal facilities in 1984 and 2006, respectively. Subsequently in 2011, standards for recreational facilities were incorporated into ABAAS as chapter 10.

Dependent upon the date of a building's construction or alteration, different design standards apply. In conducting the transition plan facility assessments, the 2011 ABAAS standards were used as the on-site assessments. Although a barrier may be identified by the current assessment for improvement, facilities constructed pre-1984, or between 1984 and 2011, are only required to be compliant 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.

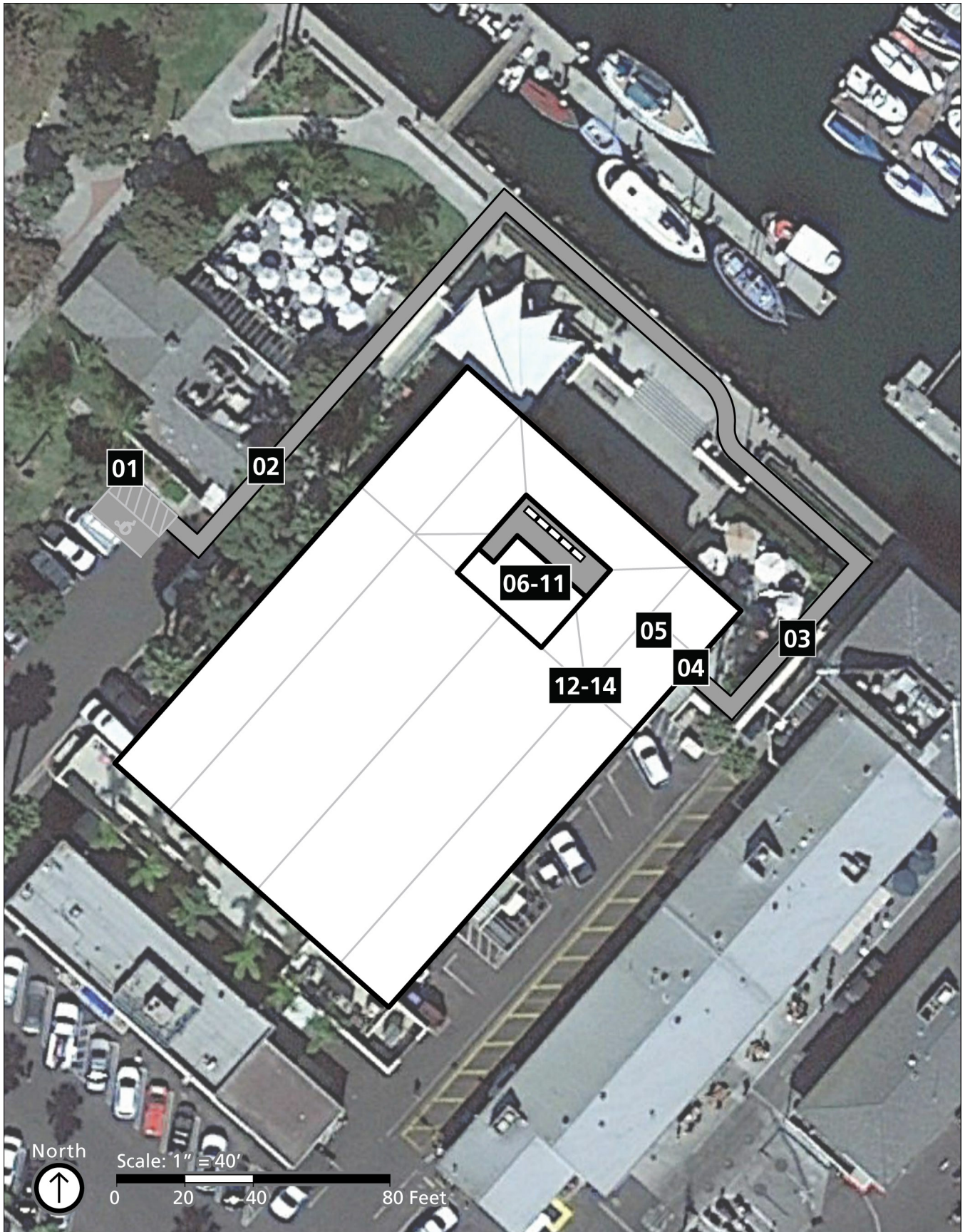
Recommended improvements for park policies, practices, communication, and training are included. Park policies are adopted by the park and are those defined courses of action for reaching a desired outcome. Park practices are those habitual and/or customary performances or operations park staff employs for reaching a desired outcome. Communication and training strategies help park staff keep informed on how to best deliver facilities, services, 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 Channel Islands National 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 Pacific West Region Accessibility Coordinator.

OUTDOORS SANTA BARBARA VISITOR CENTER

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Outdoors Santa Barbara Visitor Center operates as a partnership between the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Channel Islands National Park, Santa Barbara Maritime Museum, and the City of Santa Barbara. This small visitor center offers visitors information about Channel Islands National Park, Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary, Santa Barbara Maritime Museum, and the City of Santa Barbara. Inside, volunteers provide information about the Channel Islands, and a variety of maps and brochures of activities around the harbor are available. The small but spacious interior has artistic floor mosaics and wall murals. The center includes an information counter; a non-tactile model of the Santa Barbara lighthouse; and a few interactive exhibits, including a live video feed of resource activity on an island and a video of students role-playing ship work in a school program. The outside deck overlooks the harbor and features benches and wayside panels that provide a glimpse of what can be enjoyed and discovered on the islands. The waysides have vibrant color, good contrast, and large font sizes and provide adequate knee and toe clearance, making it easy to roll under in a wheelchair to access the information.

Channel Islands National Park does not own or operate the facilities and services in this location. The following recommended improvements to this park will be shared with park partners:

01 Parking

- 1) Relocate or improve the parking space and access aisle to have a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

long-term

02 Accessible Route

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

mid-term

03 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the surface of the route to have openings no greater than ½" wide.

mid-term

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

long-term

04 Door

- 1) Improve the door opening to provide a clear width of 32" minimum, measured between the face of the door and the stop, with the door open 90 degrees.

mid-term

05 Elevator

- 1) Provide a visible and audible signal at the elevator entrance to indicate which car is answering a call and the car's direction of travel.

mid-term

06 Interpretive Panels

- 1) As a best practice, use 24-point minimum text size on interpretive panels.

mid-term

07 Benches

- 1) As a best practice, provide a 30" by 48" minimum companion seating space with a 2% maximum slope in all directions adjacent to 20% of the benches.

short-term

08 Door

- 1) Improve the push side of the door to have a smooth surface on the bottom 10" measured vertically from the floor and extending the full width of the door.

mid-term

09 Hand Sanitizer Dispenser

- 1) Lower the hand sanitizer dispenser to be between 15" and 48" from the floor.

short-term

10 Brochure Holder

- 1) Lower the brochure holder to be between 15" and 48" from the ground.

short-term

11**Drinking Fountain**

- 1) Provide an accessible drinking fountain, with spouts for standing and seated users.

short-term

12**Women's Restroom**

- 1) Insulate or otherwise configure water supply and drainpipes under the sink to protect against contact.
- 2) Lower the mirror so the bottom edge of the reflective surface is 40" maximum above the floor.
- 3) Lower the coat hook or install a second that is located between 15" and 48" above the floor.
- 4) Improve the accessible toilet compartment door to have door pulls on both sides.
- 5) Adjust the rear grab bar to extend 24" minimum from the centerline of the toilet on the open side of the toilet room and 12" on the closed side.
- 6) Lower the baby changing table so that when open, the table surface is 34" maximum in height above the ground.

short-term

13**Unisex Restroom**

- 1) As a best practice, reduce the force required to open the door to be 10 pounds maximum. Provide an accessible drinking fountain, with spouts for standing and seated users.
- 2) Lower the mirror so the bottom edge of the reflective surface is 40" maximum above the floor.

mid-term

- 3) Reinstall the toilet paper dispenser to maintain 12" of clear wall space above the grab bar, and 1½" below the grab bar.
- 4) Reinstall the paper towel dispenser to be operable between 15" and 48" above the floor. Provide an accessible drinking fountain, with spouts for standing and seated users.
- 5) Lower the coat hook or install a second that is located between 15" and 48" above the floor.

short-term

14**Men's Restroom**

- 1) As a best practice, reduce the force required to open door to be 10 pounds maximum.

mid-term

- 2) Lower the coat hook or install a second that is located between 15" and 48" above the floor.

short-term

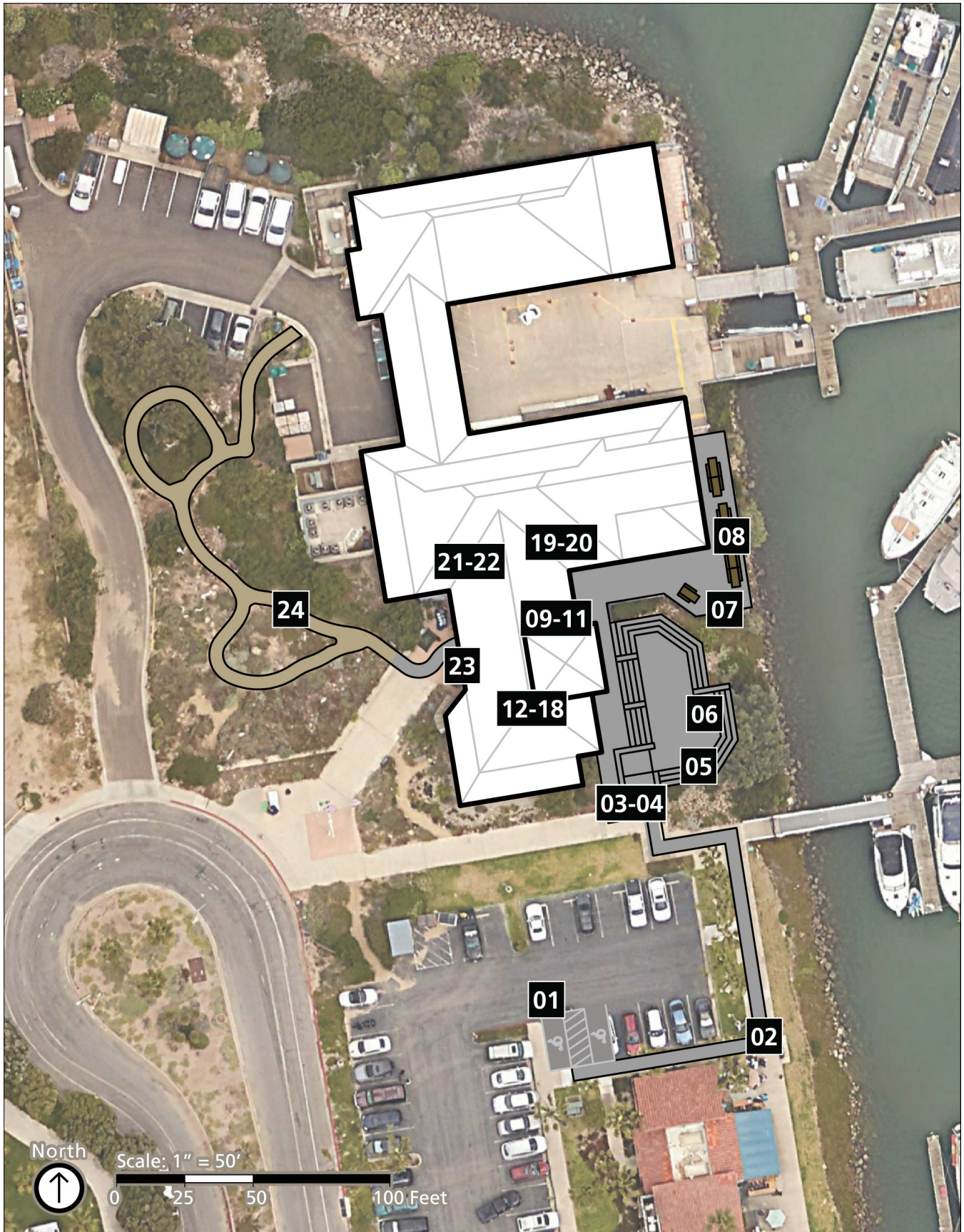
- 3) Provide a clear floor space at the urinal that is 30" minimum by 48" minimum.

long-term

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THE ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO VISITOR CENTER

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Located in Ventura Harbor, The Robert J. Lagomasino Visitor Center is the primary visitor center for Channel Islands National Park and is located adjacent to park administrative offices. The visitor center features a bookstore and displays of marine aquatic life. With ample circulation space, each exhibit is interactive and/or provides tactile elements. A tide pool exhibit provides side viewing through a glass base. The site includes an audio exhibit, dual-height service counter, and benches with companion seating. A breezeway connects the bookstore to the restrooms and the auditorium and features tactile exhibits showing the unique character of each park island. An interactive photo prop is dual height, offering an inclusive photo opportunity. In the auditorium, visitors can watch the 25-minute park movie, "A Treasure in the Sea," shown throughout the day, with closed-captioning available upon request. The stairwell program includes wall- and rail-mounted exhibits with some tactile opportunities on every floor that offer an experience of the ocean layers and takes the visitor from the ocean depths to the surface. The elevator has ocean imagery with ocean sounds, providing an immersive experience. The visitor center counter has a handout with all exhibit information and an audio description app for all exhibit panels, which provides general descriptions of the exhibits. Throughout the visitor center, signs identify where the audio description app is available. Outside the visitor center is a small outdoor program area with benches and large tactile sculptures of a dolphin and a sea lion. A viewing deck features a viewing scope and picnic tables. In front of the visitor center, a nature trail loop provides a short interpretive walk through a small garden featuring common island plant species. The garden has gentle grades and could benefit from the addition of an audio program. The park currently has a design for an exterior interpretive area within the existing open plaza and amphitheater with interpretive, educational, and tactile elements.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route to have cross slopes no greater than 2%.

short-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route to have running slopes no greater than 5%.

long-term

03 Ramp (to Visitor Center)

- 1) Add handrails with a circular cross section and a diameter between 1¼" and 2" or add handrails with a non-circular cross section that have a cross-section dimension of 2¼" maximum.

- 2) Modify the handrails on the ramp to extend horizontally above the landing for 12" minimum beyond the top and bottom of ramp runs.

mid-term

- 3) Improve the route to have vertical changes of ¼" maximum or ½" maximum with a beveled edge.

long-term

04 Ramp (to Program Area)

- 1) Provide handrails on both sides of the ramp. Handrails shall be between 34" and 38" in height and have 12" extensions at the top and bottom of each ramp run.

mid-term

- 2) When the ramp is improved, ensure that running slopes are 8.3% maximum.

long-term

05 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the change in ground surfaces to be more flush, with a maximum change in level of ¼" maximum or ½" maximum with a beveled edge.

mid-term

06 Benches

- 1) As a best practice, improve a bench to provide an arm rest, back rest, and companion seating space measuring 36" by 48" minimum.

mid-term

07 Viewing Scope

- 1) Provide an accessible viewing scope with a knee clearance of 27" minimum and a toe clearance of 9" minimum. Ensure eyepieces are between 43" and 51" maximum above the ground. Ensure all operable parts are between 15" and 48" above the ground and are operable with one hand and with no more than 5 pounds of force.

short-term

08 Picnic Tables

- 1) Provide a minimum of two accessible picnic tables with integrated wheelchair seating with knee and toe clearance. Provide clear ground space that is 36" minimum width, firm and stable, and with a 2% slope maximum in all directions on all usable sides of accessible tables.

short-term

09 Stairwell

- 1) Provide handrails on both sides of the stairs. Handrails shall be between 34" and 38" in height and have 12" extensions at the top and bottom of each ramp run.

mid-term

- 2) Modify the stairwell to not have open risers on stairs.

long-term

10 Interpretive Panels

- 1) As a best practice, use 24-point minimum text size on interpretive panels.

short-term

11 Elevator (to Roof Exhibit Space)

- 1) Provide a visible and audible signal at the elevator entrance to indicate which car is answering a call and the car's direction of travel.

short-term

12 Ramp

- 1) Provide handrails on both sides of ramp. Ensure that handrails have gripping surfaces with a perimeter dimension between 4" and 6¼" and a cross-section dimension of 2¼" maximum.

short-term

- 2) Improve the ramp to have running slopes no greater than 8.3%.

long-term

13 Door

- 1) Improve the door threshold at the accessible restrooms to be no greater than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge.

mid-term

14 Interpretive Exhibit

- 1) Lower pin board to be accessible at a height between 15" and 48" above the floor.

short-term

15 Interpretive Exhibit

- 1) Modify the exhibit to be operable without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist and require less than 5 pounds of force.

mid-term

16 Ramp

- 1) Improve the ramp to have 8.3% maximum running slopes and 2% maximum cross slopes.

long-term

17 Bench

- 1) Move the bench and ensure that a clear space of 30" by 48" minimum is provided at the exhibit.

short-term

18 Retail Items

- 1) As feasible, distribute items lower on shelves and displays. Provide a sign letting visitors know that assistance accessing other items is available.
- 2) Improve the shirt rack to be operable with less than 5 pounds of force.

short-term

19 Seating

- 1) Provide a seating plan that includes two integrated wheelchair seating spaces that are 36" minimum in width, 48" minimum in depth, and have 2% maximum slope in all directions. Disperse these spaces throughout the seating area.

short-term

20 Business Card Holder

- 1) Lower the card holder so cards are accessible between 15" and 48" above the ground.

short-term

21 Drinking Fountain

- 1) Provide an accessible drinking fountain with spouts for standing and seated users. Provide a level, clear ground space centered on the unit, measuring 30" by 48" minimum for a forward approach, with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

22 Men's and Women's Restrooms

- 1) Provide a tactile sign on the latch side of the door. The bottom of the tactile characters shall be 48" minimum above the ground and the bottoms of the highest tactile characters 60" minimum above the ground. Ensure there is an 18" by 18" minimum clear space underneath the braille sign.
- 2) Relocate the trash can to ensure that 32" of clear width is provided at the doorway.
- 3) Improve the push side of the door to have a smooth surface on the bottom 10" measured vertically from the floor and extending the full width of the door.
- 4) Reinstall the needle disposal to have its opening located between 15" and 48" above the floor.

short-term

- 5) Adjust the rear grab bar to extend 24" minimum from the centerline of the toilet on the open side of the toilet room and 12" on the closed side.

mid-term

- 6) Configure the toilet so its centerline is between 16" and 18" from the side wall.

long-term

23 Park Brochure Holder

- 1) Lower the park brochure holder so the opening is between 15" and 48" above the floor.

short-term

24 Trail

- 1) Provide a minimum vertical clearance height of 80" from the ground.

short-term

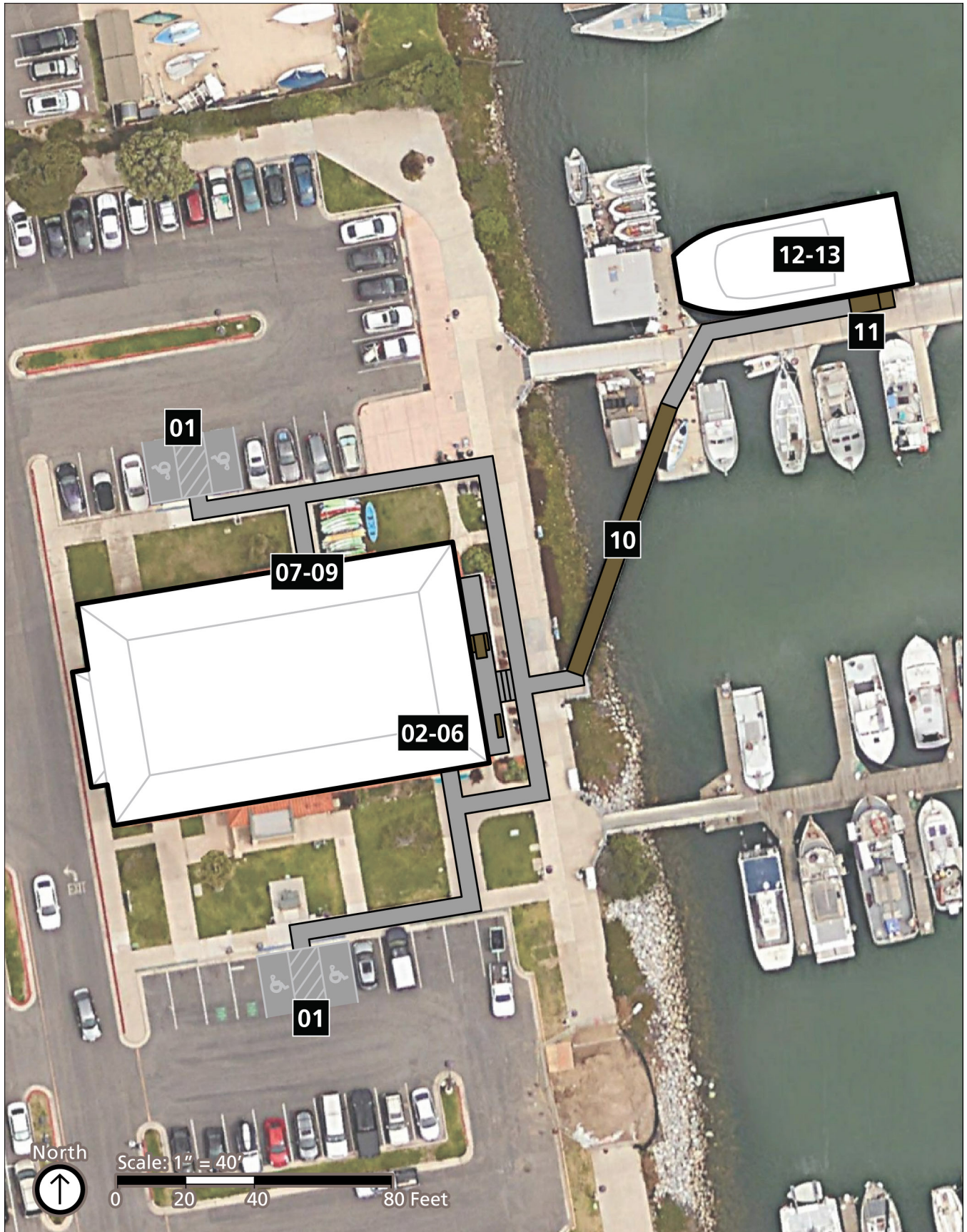
- 2) Improve the trail to have running slopes no greater than 12% for segments 10' long, 10% for segments 30' long, and 8.33% for segments 200' long. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment, 5' long minimum at 2% maximum slope in all directions and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread.

mid-term

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ISLAND PACKERS EMBARKATION POINT

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

A quarter mile south of the Robert J. Lagomasino Visitor Center is the embarkation point for Island Packers Cruises, the boat concessionaire for Channel Islands National Park. Island Packers provides visitor transportation to five islands—Anacapa, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel. At this hub, Island Packers provides parking, a ticket office, a gift and snack store, restrooms, and loading piers for boarding their boats. A ramp from the mainland to the pier has handrails, and flanged edges at the transition plates. The step heights from the shore onto the vessel vary due to tide level changes. The vessel has sufficient seating space for wheelchairs, and seating can be removed on the backside. All vessels are equipped with portable ramps. The Island Explorer has taken kayakers with disabilities out to Santa Cruz Island, where wheelchair users are moved with evacuation chairs onto skiffs and then onto the water.

Channel Islands National Park does not own or operate the facilities and services in this location. The following recommended improvements to this park will be shared with park partners:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide a minimum of five accessible spaces, with one accessible van space.

mid-term

02 Door

- 1) Improve the door threshold to be no greater than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge.

mid-term

03 Service Counter

- 1) Provide a counter surface that is 36" high maximum and 30" long. Ensure the counter provides a knee clearance of 27" minimum-height and that a clear ground space is provided measuring 30" by 48" with a 2% maximum slope in all directions.

long-term

04 Accessible Route

- 1) Ensure that a clear width of 36" is maintained between merchandise racks and throughout building interior.

short-term

05 Brochure Holder

- 1) Ensure that all brochures are located between 15" and 48" above the floor.
- 2) Provide a clear floor space of 30" by 48" minimum at brochure racks.

short-term

06 Soda Cooler

- 1) Ensure that a range of items are available at heights between 15" and 48" from the floor.

short-term

07 Handrails

- 1) Lower handrails so the top of the gripping surface is between 34" and 38" from the walking surface.

short-term

08 Men's Restroom

- 1) Improve the clear floor space at the sink to be 30" by 48" minimum.
- 2) Lower the mirror so the bottom edge of reflective surface is 40" maximum above the floor.

short-term

09 Women's Restroom

- 1) Improve the turning space in the women's restroom to be a space of 60" diameter minimum or a T-shaped space within a 60" square minimum with arms and base 36" wide minimum.

mid-term

10 Ramp (to Pier)

- 1) As feasible, improve the ramp to have a maximum running slope of 8.3%.

mid-term

11 Ramp (to Island Explorer)

- 1) As feasible, improve the ramp to have a maximum running slope of 8.3%.

mid-term

12

Cabin Ramp

- 1) As a best practice with future boats or modifications, provide ramps with a maximum running slope of 8.3%.

long-term

13

Boat

- 1) As feasible, improve clear widths to be a minimum of 36" wide, provide operable parts at 48" maximum from the floor, and reduce the running slopes of ramps to be no greater than 5%.

long-term

ANACAPA LANDING COVE AND VISITOR CONTACT STATION

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The landing cove at Anacapa Island has a large wharf where Island Packers passengers offload for trips to the island. Visitors offload from a live boat (a boat that is not tied off or anchored) using an adjustable transfer platform and ladder on the wharf with assistance from boat staff. The height of the climb on the ladder can vary according to the tide, from 0 to 7 feet. Once on the dock, visitors must climb 154 stairs on a staircase built into the steep, rocky cliffside to the top of the island. The flights of stairs have concrete and aluminum steps with handrails provided and benches at the bottom, midway, and at the top. The landing platform includes a gathering and orientation area with benches, and three monitors provide live underwater video broadcasts of dives. The park app provides the island audio tour and is audio described. The visitor contact station is located a quarter mile from the top of the landing cove, which visitors can access via a gravel and compacted natural earth route. The visitor center offers a ground-level view of the original light station Fresnel lens, as well as exhibits and information on the resources of the island. The visitor contact station entrance has one step and ample circulation inside. The large exhibit panels have strong contrast. A picnic area in front of the light station is furnished with a dozen picnic tables on a concrete surface. Vault toilets are located atop a short set of stairs behind the light station.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Handrails

- 1) Provide handrails on both sides of stairs. Provide extensions at the top of the stairs extending 12" minimum horizontally above the landing, beginning directly above the first riser nosing.
- 2) Improve the handrail gripping surfaces to be continuous along their length and unobstructed along their tops and sides.

long-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route to have changes in level no greater than ¼" in height or ½" in height with a beveled edge.

short-term

03 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) When the exhibit is updated, lower the exhibit to be 32" from the bottom of the exhibit frame to finished grade.

short-term

04 Changing Area

- 1) Improve the turning space to be 60" minimum in diameter.

- 2) Lower the coat hook or install secondary hooks that are located between 15" and 48" above the floor.

short-term

05 Picnic Tables

- 1) Provide at least 20%, but not less than two, accessible picnic tables with integrated wheelchair seating with knee and toe clearance.
- 2) Provide clear ground space that is 36" minimum width, firm and stable, with a 2% slope maximum in all directions on all usable sides of accessible tables.

short-term

06 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the surface of the route to have openings no greater than ½" wide.

mid-term

07 Entry Door (Light Room)

- 1) Improve the route into the building to not require the use of a step.

long-term

08 Interpretive Panel

- 1) As a best practice, lower the interpretive panel so that its bottom edge is 32" above the floor.

short-term

09 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route to 5% maximum running slopes and 2% cross slopes, firm and stable surfaces, and not require the use of steps.

long-term

10 Animal-Resistant Boxes

- 1) As animal-resistant boxes with operable parts that comply with ABAAS 309.4 when available, provide these products to enable individuals with disabilities to operate them.

short-term

11**Trailhead Sign**

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

long-term

ANACAPA ISLAND CAMPGROUND

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Perched on the bluffs with wide coastal views, the Anacapa Island Campground is located half a mile from the landing cove and is accessed via a narrow, natural surface route. The campground has seven sites, with a group campsite that can also serve as three individual sites as needed. Campsites are flat, compacted soil sites, delineated with timbers. From May to July, western gulls are nesting and fledgling, which leads to near-constant gull sounds.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route to the campground to have running slopes no greater than 10% (for 30' maximum) and cross slopes no greater than 2%. Where running slopes exceed 5%, provide resting intervals with slopes no greater than 2% in all directions at the top and bottom of each segment. Improve the route to have firm and stable surfaces that are free of obstacles greater than 1" in height.

mid-term

02 Campsites

- 1) Improve two campsites to be accessible so that the tent pad, outdoor constructed features, and routes meet the requirements of ABAAS. Campsites shall be distributed among the various areas and units available.

mid-term

03 Restrooms

- 1) Improve each restroom to have an accessible toilet room that meets all requirements of ABAAS chapter 6 as applicable.
- long-term
- 2) Move the tactile sign so it is alongside the door at the latch side.
 - 3) Lower the hand sanitizer dispenser to be operable between 15" and 48" from the floor.
 - 4) Lower the coat hook or install a second that is located between 15" and 48" above the floor.
 - 5) Reinstall the sanitary disposal to be between 15" and 48" from the floor, and maintain 12" of clear wall space above the grab bar and 1½" below the grab bar.
 - 6) Lower the seat cover dispenser so it is operable between 15" and 48" above the floor.
 - 7) Provide a grab bar on the rear wall with 1½" between the wall and the bar. Ensure the grab bar is located between 33" and 36" above the floor measured

to the top of the gripping surface. The rear wall grab bar shall be 42" long minimum and located 12" maximum from the rear wall.

short-term

- 8) Configure the toilet so its centerline is between 16" and 18" from the side wall.

long-term

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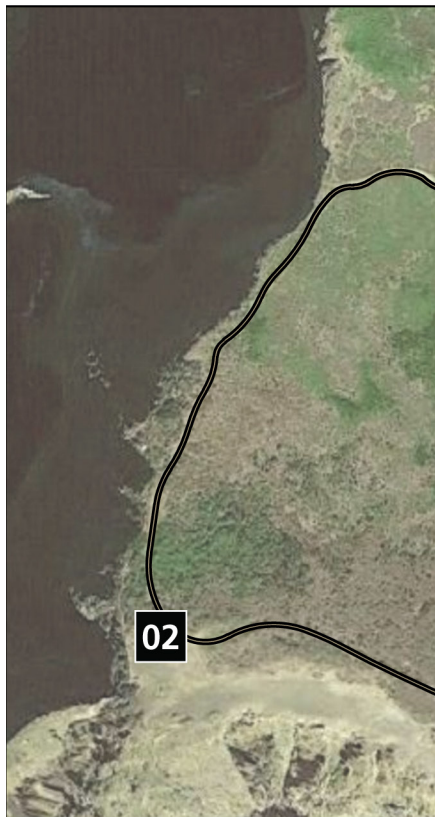
ANACAPA TRAILS AND VIEWPOINTS

Site Plan

Anacapa Island



Inspiration Point



Cathedral Cove



Pinniped Point



Implementation Strategy

Visitors exploring Anacapa's 3 miles of trails can experience the island's native vegetation, wildlife, and cultural history. This network of trails connects from the visitor center to several viewpoints. The top of the island is relatively flat with an elevation between 120 and 250 feet. Trails are generally narrow (2–3 feet wide) and consist of dirt and gravel with some stairs and timber drainage features. Benches are provided at resting intervals and at viewpoints. The island is an important seabird nesting site within the Channel Islands and hosts the largest breeding colony of western gulls in the world. From May to July, hikers will encounter gulls along much of the trail. Pinniped Point is a south-facing bluff that provides views down to the shores that are resting and breeding areas for sea lions and harbor seals. Cathedral Cove viewpoint provides a lookout over the Cathedral Cove that lies on the north end and houses sea caves and views of sea lions. Inspiration Point is an iconic photo spot on the western point of Anacapa's eastern island, with striking views of the winding ridges of Santa Cruz Island and the other islands in this chain.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Trail

- 1) Improve the trail to have running slopes no greater than 12% for segments 10' long, 10% for segments 30' long, and 8.33% for segments 200' long. Provide resting intervals at the top and bottom of each segment, 5' long minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread.
- 2) As feasible, remove tread obstacles greater than 2" in height, with a recommended height less than ½".
- 3) Improve the trail to have a clear tread width of 36" minimum.

long-term

02 Bench (Inspiration Point)

- 1) Improve the ground surface to provide a 36" by 48" minimum clear ground space with a 2% maximum slope in all directions in front of the bench. As a best practice, raise the bench seat surface to be between 17" and 19" above the ground, and provide an arm rest and back rest.

short-term

03 Bench (Cathedral Cove)

- 1) Improve the ground surface to provide a 36" by 48" minimum clear ground space with a 2% maximum slope in all directions in front of the bench. As a best practice, provide an arm rest and back rest.

short-term

04**Bench (Pinniped Point)**

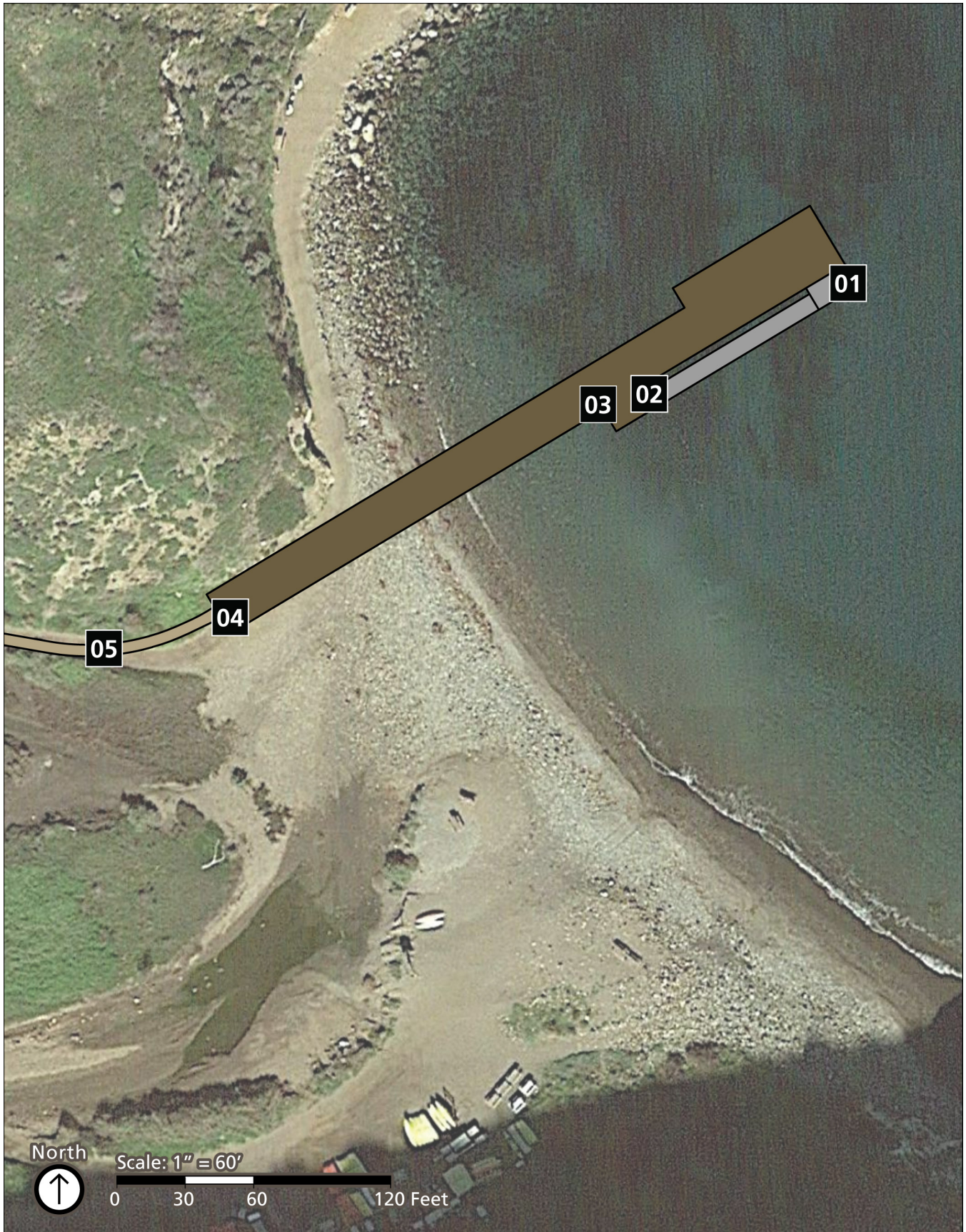
- 1) Improve the ground surface to provide a 36" by 48" minimum clear ground space with a 2% maximum slope in all directions in front of the bench. As a best practice, provide an arm rest and back rest.

long-term

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SCORPION ANCHORAGE PIER

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The recently completed Scorpion Anchorage pier features an accessible gangway that allows passengers to load and unload without the use of ladders or stairs. The vessel powers into the pier, and the passengers disembark from the bow and on to an adjustable platform and connecting gangway to the pier. From the pier to the visitor center, restrooms, and lockers, the route is primarily along a gently sloped terrain with some steep areas. The surface is compacted natural earth of varying stability.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the walking surface between the boat and dock so gaps are less than ½" in width.

long-term

02 Ramp

- 1) Improve the level landing and turning space at the base of the gangway so it is at least 60" by 60" with 2% slopes in all directions when the folding ramp plate is down.

long-term

03 Handrails

- 1) Relocate the height gauge so it does not obstruct the surface of the handrail.

short-term

04 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route to have openings in walking surfaces no greater than ½" in width, and changes in level no greater than ¼" in height, or ½" in height with a beveled edge.

mid-term

05 Accessible Route

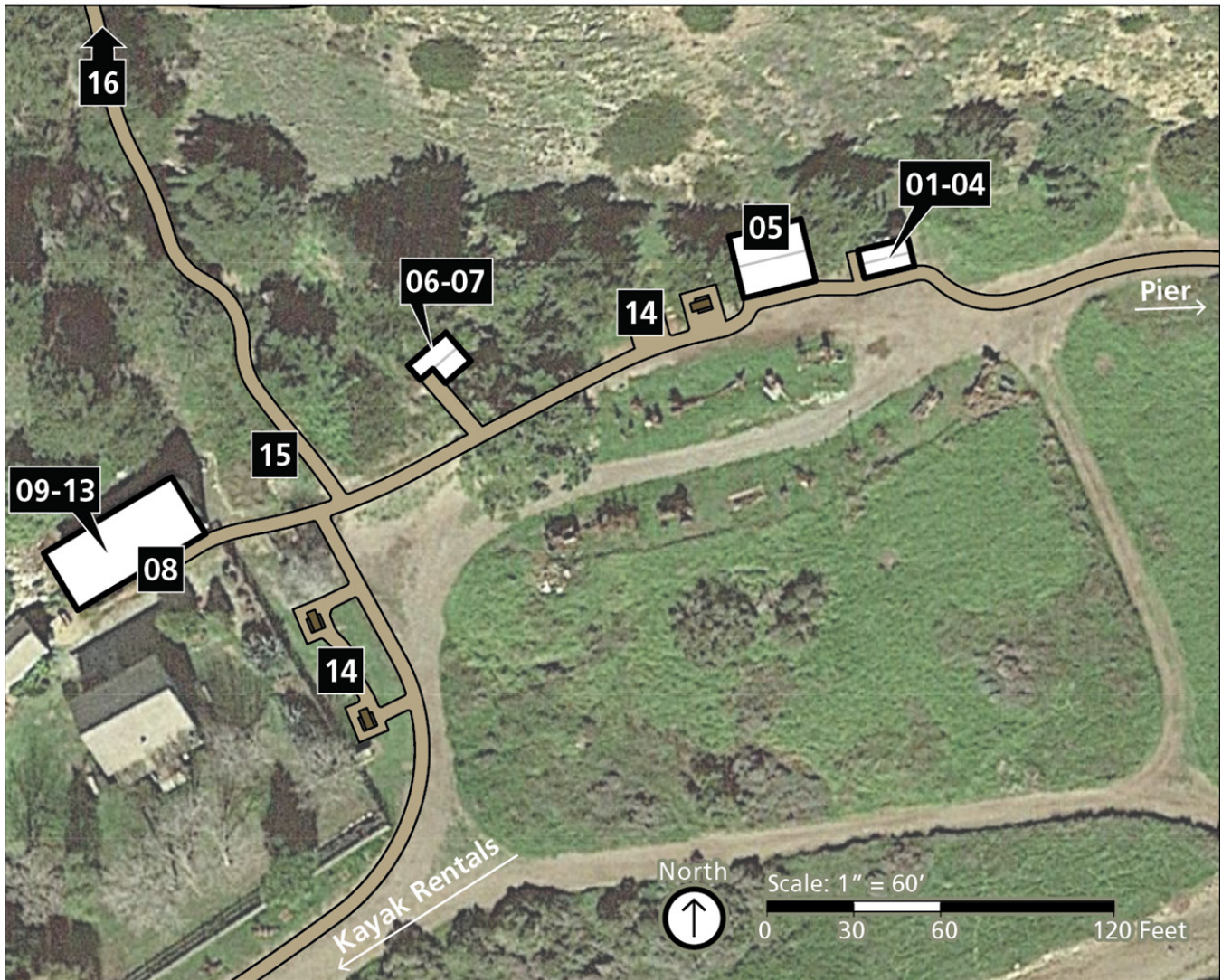
- 1) Compact the surface to be firm and stable.

short-term

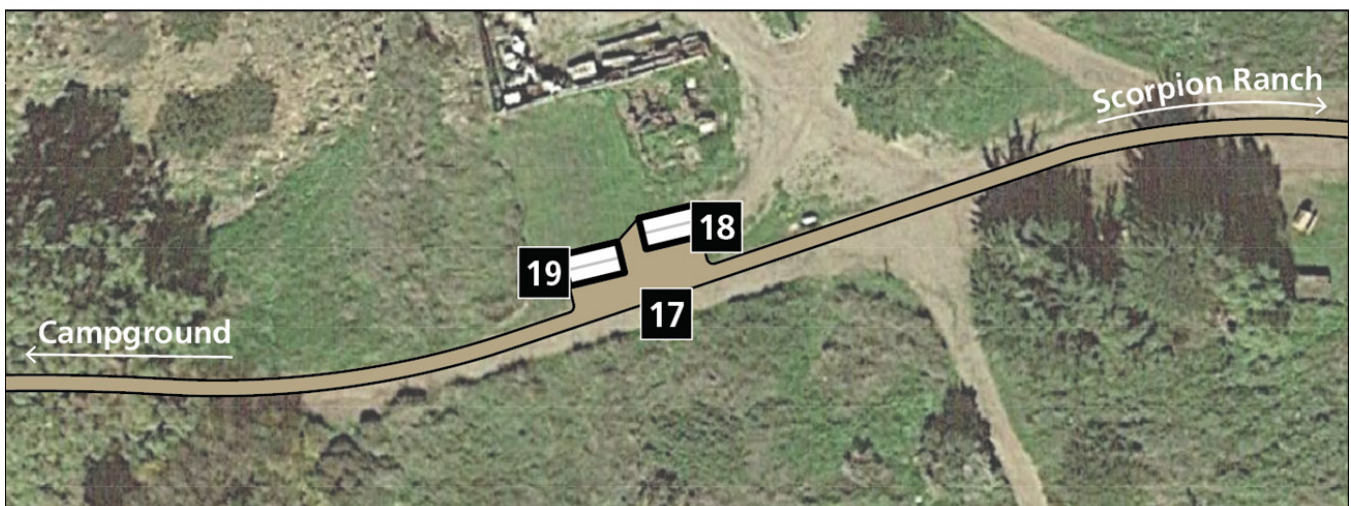
SCORPION RANCH

Site Plan

Visitor Contact Station



Kayak Rentals



Implementation Strategy

The Scorpion Ranch Visitor Contact Station features an outdoor exhibit area, restrooms, changing area, picnic area, and indoor visitor center and comprises a circular, tactile exhibit, picnic tables, and a blacksmith shop, which is a contributing feature of the cultural landscape. The entrance is narrow; however, interior elements are visible from the doorway. Not all waysides are visible without entering. The indoor visitor center includes flip books, videos with audio and open captions, a tactile scrub jay sculpture, bakery, and kitchen items. Exhibits could be improved with audio descriptions and audio tours. The area is generally situated on flat, firm, and stable surfaces. Cavern Point brings visitors to a cliffside viewpoint with panoramic coastal views. The site is accessed via a short, looped trail with natural surfaces and steep slopes. Signage provides trail distances at the trailhead. The overlook has benches and edge protection but surfaces periodically undulate. Cavern Point is an archeological site, so surface improvements would likely require fill, compaction, and compliance. Nearby buildings house the kayak program, which is concession operated by the Santa Barbara Adventure Company. Small buildings with service counters and changing rooms are provided, and NPS rangers assist participants with transportation needs.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Restrooms

- 1) Improve the toilet rooms to be accessible, meeting the requirements of ABAAS as outlined below. Provide tactile-accessible signage on the latch side of the door upon making improvements.
- 2) Lower the hand sanitizer dispenser to be between 15" and 48" from the floor.
- 3) Lower the coat hook or install a second that is located between 15" and 48" above the floor.
- 4) Reinstall the sanitary disposal unit to be between 15" and 48" from the floor, and maintain 12" of clear wall space above the grab bar and 1½" below the grab bar.
- 5) Lower the seat cover dispenser so it is operable between 15" and 48" above the floor.
- 6) Provide a grab bar on the rear wall with 1½" between the wall and the bar. Ensure the grab bar is located between 33" and 36" above the floor measured to the top of the gripping surface. The rear wall grab bar shall be 42" long minimum and located 12" maximum from the rear wall.

mid-term

- 7) Configure the toilet so its centerline is between 16" and 18" from the side wall.

long-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route to have changes in level no greater than ¼" in height or ½" in height with a beveled edge.

mid-term

03 Doors

- 1) Improve the clear width to be 36" minimum in width.
- 2) Lower the door latches and pulls to be 48" maximum above the floor.
- 3) As a best practice, reduce the force required to open door to be 10 pounds maximum.

mid-term

04 Coat Hooks

- 1) Lower the coat hooks or install secondary hooks that are located between 15" and 48" above the floor.

mid-term

05 Junior Ranger Booklets

- 1) Lower the holder for the Junior Ranger books so the opening is at a height of 48" maximum above the ground.

short-term

06 Doorway

- 1) Improve door opening to provide a clear width of 32" minimum.

long-term

07 Exhibits (Metalworking Shop)

- 1) Improve the turning space to be 60" minimum in diameter.

long-term

08 Door

- 1) Improve the route into the building to not require the use of a step.

long-term

- 1) Replace doorknobs with units that are operable without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist and require less than 5 pounds of force.

short-term

09 Interpretive Exhibit (Flip Book)

- 1) As a best practice, use 24-point minimum text size on the interpretive exhibit.
- 2) Improve the exhibit to be operable without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist, and require less than 5 pounds of force.

mid-term

10 Interpretive Exhibit (Era of Conservation)

- 1) Provide an additional button at a lower height, or lower the existing button to be 44" maximum above the floor.

mid-term

11 Interpretive Exhibit (Antique Telephone)

- 1) As a best practice, provide an adjustable volume system with a louder maximum volume.

mid-term

12 Interpretive Exhibit (Drawer of Food)

- 1) Improve the exhibit to be operable without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist, and require less than 5 pounds of force.

mid-term

13 Interpretive Exhibit (Laminated Book)

- 1) Improve the exhibit to be operable without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist, and require less than 5 pounds of force.

mid-term

14 Picnic Tables

- 1) Improve two picnic tables to be accessible, with wheelchair accessible spaces that provide knee and toe clearance. Provide 36" minimum-width clear ground space on all usable sides of accessible tables that has a 2% slope maximum in all directions.

short-term

15

Trailhead Sign

- 1) Provide trail condition details, 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.

mid-term

16

Bench

- 1) Provide a 36" by 48" clear ground space with a 2% maximum slope in all directions adjacent to the bench.
- 2) As a best practice, improve benches to have a seat surface that is between 17" and 19" above the ground. Improve some benches to provide an arm rest, back rest, and companion seating with a 36" by 48" minimum seating space and a 2% maximum slope in all directions adjacent to the bench.

mid-term

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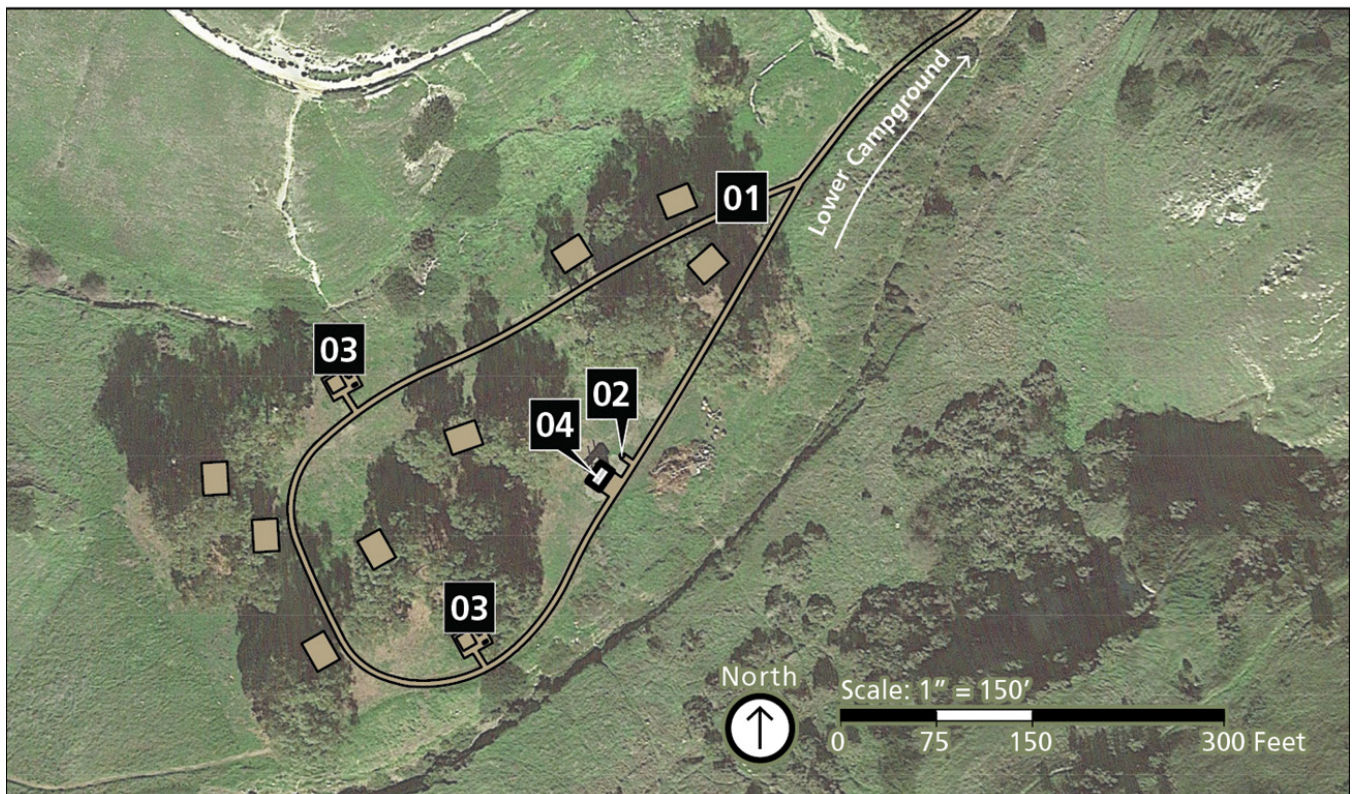
SCORPION CANYON CAMPGROUND

Site Plan

Lower Campground



Upper Campground



Implementation Strategy

The Scorpion Canyon Campground is located within a eucalyptus grove in a generally flat area with small undulations. The campground has 31 tent campsites, which are split between upper and lower/middle campground areas. Each site has food storage and a picnic table, with restrooms and information boards and hydrants within proximity. Hydrants are spring-loaded with paddle faucets, which are accessible and help conserve water. Picnic tables are located on firm, stable surfaces with good clearances and surrounding circulation. Minor improvements could make the entire campground more universally accessible.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route to be firm and stable and have tread obstacles no greater than 1" in height.

mid-term

02 Water Hydrants

- 1) Provide a clear ground space at the hydrants to be 72" by 48" minimum with the long side of the space adjoining or overlapping an outdoor recreation access route. Locate the space so that the waterspout is between 11" and 12" from the rear center of the long side of the space.

short-term

03 Campsites

- 1) Improve a minimum of two campsites at the lower campground to be accessible so that the tent pad, outdoor constructed features, and routes meet ABAAS requirements.
- 2) Improve a minimum of two campsites at the upper campground to be accessible so that the tent pad, outdoor constructed features, and routes meet ABAAS requirements.

short-term

04 Restrooms

- 1) Improve each restroom to have an accessible toilet room that meets all ABAAS chapter 6 requirements, as applicable.
- 2) Improve the turning space at the restroom doors to be 60" by 60" minimum and free of changes in level.

long-term

- 3) Move the tactile sign so it is alongside the door at the latch side.

- 4) Lower the hand sanitizer dispenser to be between 15" and 48" from the floor.
- 5) Lower the coat hook, or install a second that is located between 15" and 48" above the floor.
- 6) Reinstall the sanitary disposal unit to be between 15" and 48" from the floor, and maintain 12" of clear wall space above the grab bar and 1½" below the grab bar.
- 7) Lower the seat cover dispenser so it is operable between 15" and 48" above the floor.
- 8) Provide a grab bar on the rear wall with 1½" between the wall and the bar. Ensure the grab bar is located between 33" and 36" above the floor measured to the top of the gripping surface. The rear wall grab bar shall be 42" long minimum and located 12" maximum from the rear wall.

short-term

- 9) Configure the toilet so its centerline is between 16" and 18" from the side wall.

long-term

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SMUGGLERS COVE

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Smugglers Cove is a remote, shallow bay with a vast, mixed-cobblestone and sand beach that stretches to the north and south. The area has a vault toilet, tables, benches, and a wayside. The cove experiences northwesterly winds during the summer and fall months and provides boaters with an anchorage location but no landing piers. To access Smugglers Cove, visitors must make a strenuous 7-mile round-trip hike from the pier.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the surface of the route to be firm and stable and have 2% maximum cross slopes.

long-term

02 Picnic Tables

- 1) Provide two accessible picnic tables with integrated wheelchair seating with knee and toe clearance. Provide clear ground space that is 36" minimum width, firm and stable, with a 2% slope maximum in all directions on all usable sides of accessible tables.

mid-term

03 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route to have changes in level no greater than ¼" in height or ½" in height with a beveled edge.

short-term

04 Restrooms

- 1) Move the tactile sign so it is alongside the door at the latch side.
- 2) Provide a grab bar on the rear wall that is 36" long minimum and extends from the centerline of the toilet 12" minimum on one side and 24" minimum on the other side. Install grab bars between 33" and 36" above the floor measured to the top of the gripping surface.
- 3) Lower the coat hook or install a second that is located between 15" and 48" above the floor.
- 4) Lower the hand sanitizer dispenser to be between 15" and 48" from the floor.
- 5) Reinstall the sanitary disposal unit to be between 15" and 48" from the floor, and maintain 12" of clear wall space above the grab bar and 1½" below the grab bar.

- 6) Reinstall the toilet paper dispenser to maintain 12" of clear wall space above the grab bar and 1½" below the grab bar. Ensure that the dispenser outlet is located between 15" and 48" from the floor and that the centerline of the dispenser is between 7" and 9" from the front of the toilet.

mid-term

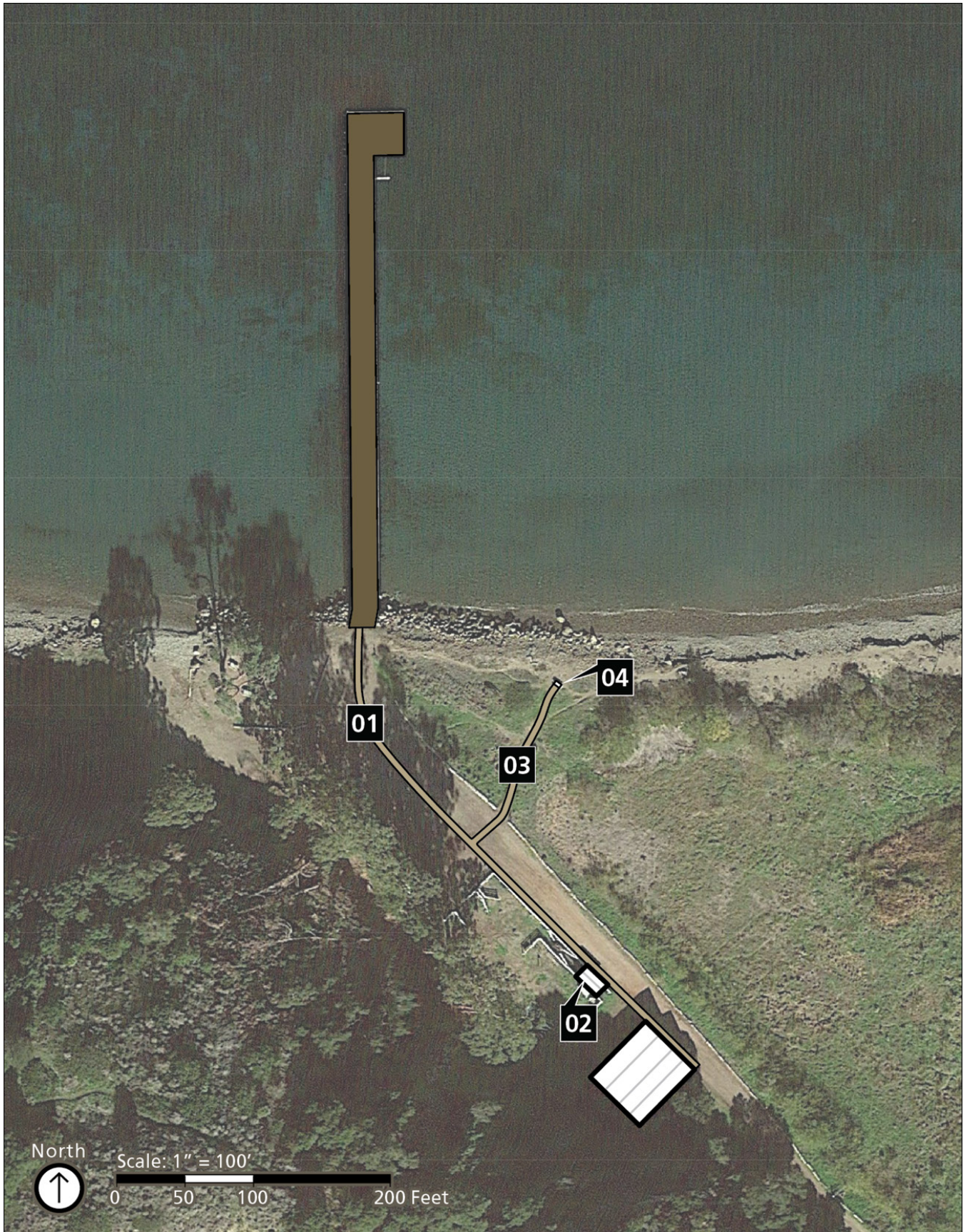
- 7) Configure the toilet so its centerline is between 16" and 18" from the side wall.

long-term

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PRISONERS HARBOR

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

At Prisoners Harbor, the vessel powers into the pier, and the passengers disembark from the bow to a ladder. The length of the climb on the ladder can vary according to tide, from 0 to 7 feet. Assistance from boat and park staff is available. Once on the dock, visitors navigate a flat, wooden-planked pier. A compacted aggregate route leads to restrooms, and a short spur route leads to an interpretive wayside with coastal views. The route continues south toward a small backcountry campground that was under construction at the time of assessment.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route to have changes in level no greater than ¼" in height or ½" in height with a beveled edge.

short-term

02 Restrooms

- 1) Improve the toilet rooms to be accessible, meeting ABAAS requirements as outlined below. Provide tactile-accessible signage on the latch side of the door upon making improvements.
- 2) As a best practice, reduce the force required to open the door to be 10 pounds maximum.
- 3) Provide a grab bar on the rear wall that is 36" long minimum and extends from the centerline of the toilet 12" minimum on one side and 24" minimum on the other side. Install grab bars between 33" and 36" above the floor measured to the top of the gripping surface.
- 4) Replace the side wall grab bar that is 42" long minimum, located 12" maximum from the rear wall, and installed between 33" and 36" above the floor measured to the top of the gripping surface.
- 5) Lower the coat hook or install a second that is located between 15" and 48" above the floor.
- 6) Lower the seat cover dispenser so it is operable between 15" and 48" above the floor.
- 7) Reinstall the toilet paper dispenser to maintain 12" of clear wall space above the grab bar and 1½" below the grab bar. Ensure that the dispenser outlet is located between 15" and 48" from the floor and that the centerline of the dispenser is between 7" and 9" from the front of the toilet.

short-term

03 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the surface to be firm and stable.

mid-term

04 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) As a best practice, adjust the interpretive sign so that its bottom edge is 32 " above the ground.

short-term

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BECHER'S BAY PIER

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

At Becher's Bay Pier, the vessel powers into the pier at one of three ladder locations. Each location is a different height to accommodate a variety of tide levels. When the vessel has powered into the pier, the passengers disembark from the bow to a fixed ladder to the pier. They then climb 21 stairs to reach the top of the pier. The length of the climb on the ladder can vary according to tide, from 0 feet to 7 feet. Assistance from boat staff is available. Once on the dock, visitors navigate a flat, wooden-planked pier to access the island roads and trails. When the pier is closed, landings are via skiff onto the beach.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Accessible Route

- 1) With future improvements to the pier, provide a method of access that does not require the use of a ladder.

long-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the change in ground surfaces to be more flush, with a maximum change in level of $\frac{1}{4}$ " maximum, or $\frac{1}{2}$ " maximum with a beveled edge.

short-term

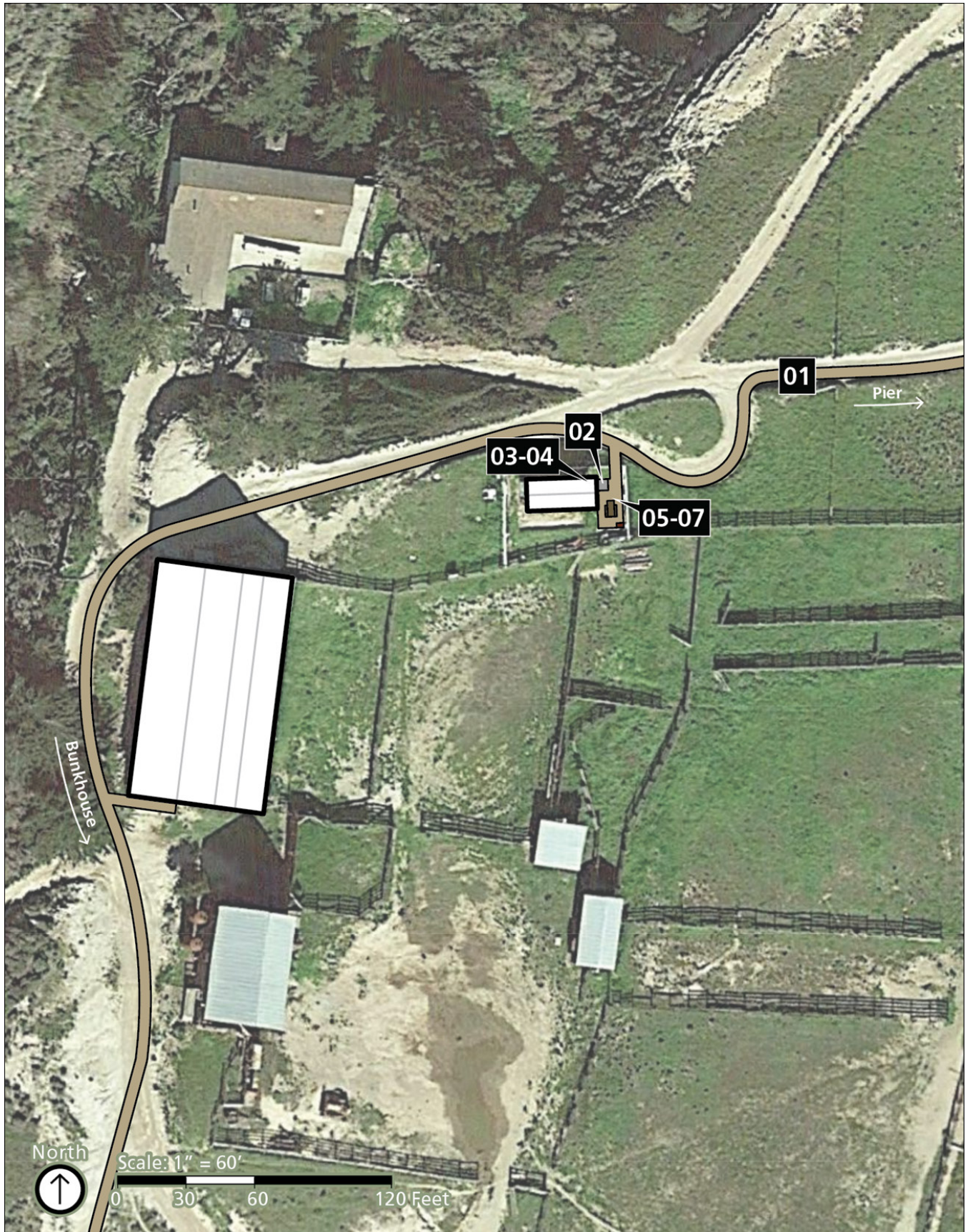
03 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route to be firm and stable and have running slopes no greater than 5% and cross slopes no greater than 2%.

mid-term

SANTA ROSA ISLAND RANCH

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Located near Becher's Bay on Santa Rosa Island, the Santa Rosa Island Ranch comprises historic ranch structures, outbuildings, and remnant landscape features. Buildings are not generally open to the public, but visitors can walk the old ranch roads past fences, corrals, equipment, and other relics left by previous occupants, including the former sheep and cattle ranching operations of Vail & Vickers Cattle Ranch. Visitors receive ranger orientation at the pier, and three optional routes are described. The School House Ranch is accessed via a dirt trail with varying slopes and three steps to enter. The area includes picnic tables with benches and food storage boxes. The interior has good circulation with photo exhibits on the wall, a passport station, and a pamphlet holder. Historic replicas of two benches provide companion seating.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route to the schoolhouse to have firm and stable surfaces with running slopes no greater than 5% and cross slopes no greater than 2%.

mid-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Provide a ramp or other accessible route into the building that does not require the use of steps.

mid-term

03 Door

- 1) Replace doorknobs with units that are operable without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist and require less than 5 pounds of force.

short-term

04 Brochure Holder

- 1) Lower the brochure holder to be between 15" and 48" from the floor.

short-term

05 Animal-Resistant Boxes

- 1) As animal-resistant boxes with operable parts that comply with ABAAS 309.4 become available, provide these products to enable individuals with disabilities to operate them.

mid-term

06

Picnic Tables

- 1) Provide at least 20%, but not less than two, accessible picnic tables with integrated wheelchair seating with knee and toe clearance. Provide clear ground space that is 36" minimum width, firm and stable, with a 2% slope maximum in all directions on all usable sides of accessible tables.

short-term

07

Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route to be firm and stable.

short-term

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MAIN RANCH HOUSE AND BATTERY SHED

Site Plan

Main Ranch House



Battery Shed and Restrooms



Implementation Strategy

Located 1/3 mile southwest of the Santa Rosa Island Pier, the historic Main Ranch House and battery shed sit a short distance from Soledad Road. The Main Ranch House is not currently in use but has the potential to become a bed and breakfast that could sleep 10–15 occupants or a visitor contact station. An accessible bedroom is attached to the ranch house building, with access along an outdoor porch. An accessible parking space and route to housing and communal living areas are also provided. A short distance away, the battery shed area includes restrooms, a picnic area, and food storage bins. Tables are located on concrete pads, and concrete routes connecting features have high slopes. Nearby restrooms are reached via a firm, compacted surface with gentle grades.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route to the Main Ranch House to have firm and stable surfaces with running slopes no greater than 5% and cross slopes no greater than 2%.
- 2) Improve the route to have changes in level no greater than ¼" in height or ½" in height with a beveled edge.

mid-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route between the picnic area and restroom to have a firm and stable surface and running slopes no greater than 10% (for 30' maximum) and cross slopes no greater than 2%. A best practice is to keep running slopes no greater than 5%. Where running slopes exceed 5%, provide level resting spaces with slopes no greater than 2% in all directions at the top and bottom of each segment.

short-term

03 Picnic Tables

- 1) Provide a second accessible picnic table so that at least 20%, but not less than two, accessible picnic tables are provided.
- 2) Provide clear ground space that is 36" minimum width, firm and stable, with a 2% slope maximum in all directions on all usable sides of accessible tables.

short-term

04 Stairs

- 1) Modify the handrails to extend at the top of the stairs 12" minimum horizontally above the landing, beginning directly above the first riser nosing.

short-term

05 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the turning space at the restroom doors to be 60" by 60" minimum.

mid-term

06 Restrooms

- 1) As a best practice, reduce the force required to open door to be 10 pounds maximum.
- 2) Lower the hand sanitizer dispenser to be between 15" and 48" from the floor.
- 3) Maintain a clear floor space at the sink that is 30" minimum by 48" minimum and is not obstructed by the door swing.
- 4) Lower the mirror so the bottom edge of the reflective surface is 40" maximum above the floor.
- 5) Lower the paper towel dispenser so it is operable between 15" and 48" above the floor.
- 6) Replace the rear wall grab bar so it is 36" long minimum and extends from the centerline of the toilet 12" minimum on one side and 24" minimum on the other side. Install grab bars so they are between 33" and 36" above the floor measured to the top of the gripping surface.
- 7) Replace the side wall grab bar so it is 42" long minimum, located 12" maximum from the rear wall, and installed between 33" and 36" above the floor measured to the top of the gripping surface.
- 8) Lower the coat hook or install a second hook that is located between 15" and 48" above the floor.

short-term

- 9) Replace the sink to provide knee clearance below, measuring 27" minimum in height from the floor. Ensure that the front edge of the sink rim and counter surface are 34" maximum above the floor.

mid-term

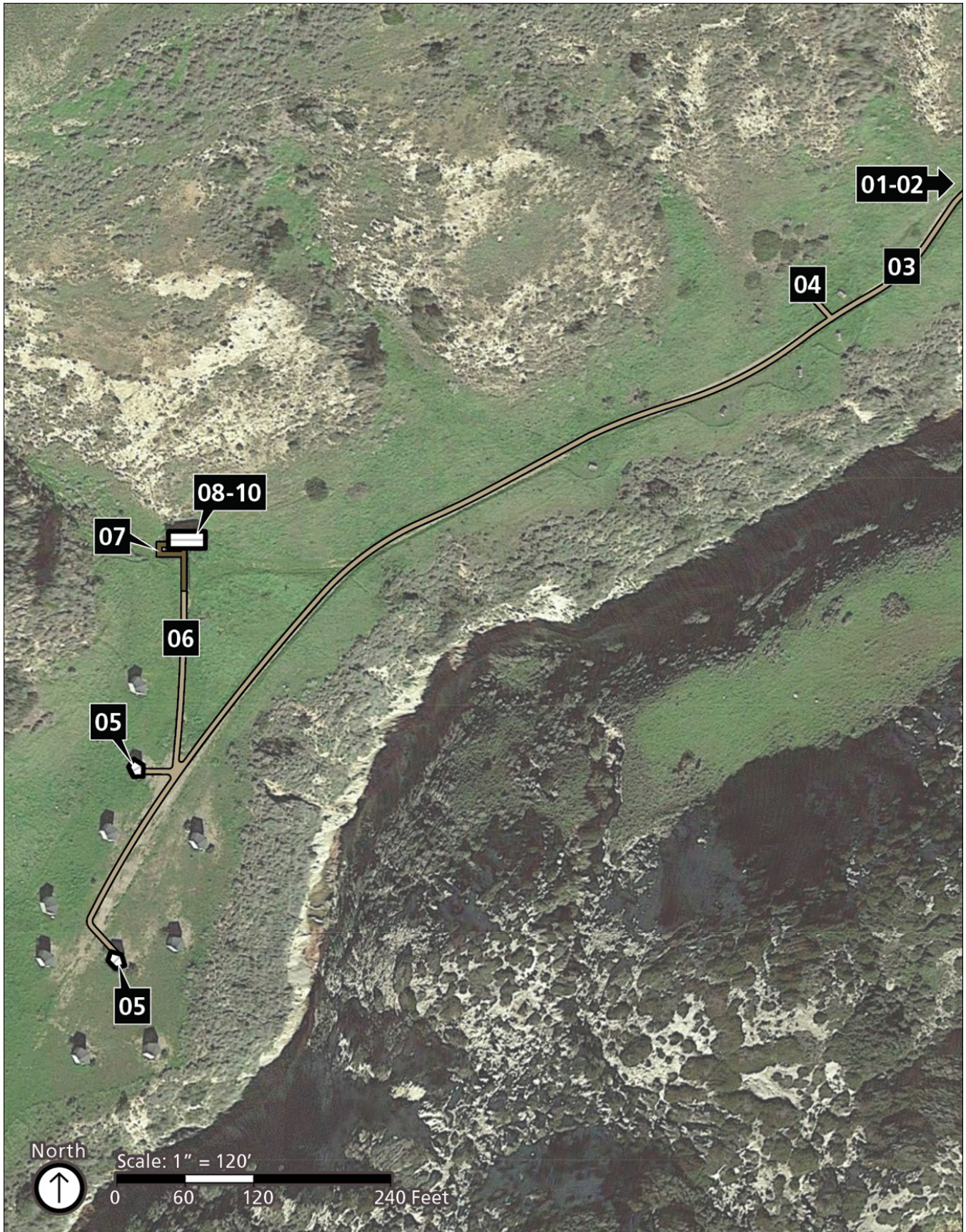
- 10) Configure the toilet so its centerline is between 16" and 18" from the side wall.

long-term

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WATER CANYON CAMPGROUND

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Tucked into a canyon to protect visitors from strong northwest winds, Water Canyon Campground offers a remote tent camping experience. The hike to the campground is along a mixed-surface route with sandy sections and some steep slopes. Fifteen campsites with covered structures provide protection from the elements, and five sites labeled “day use” provide capacity for overflow camping. The campsites are all mostly flat, and all picnic tables are moveable. Flush toilets, waysides, information boards, and water hydrants are located a short distance from the sites, with compacted routes connecting elements. The site also includes waysides, information, and trail guides.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Picnic Table

- 1) Improve or replace the picnic table to provide an integrated wheelchair seating space with knee and toe clearance.
- 2) Provide clear ground space that is 36" minimum width, firm and stable, with a 2% slope maximum in all directions on all usable sides of accessible tables.

short-term

02 Trailhead Sign

- 1) Provide a level, clear ground space at the trailhead sign, with a 2% maximum slope in all directions, measuring 30" by 48" minimum for a forward approach.

short-term

- 2) Provide trail condition details, 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.

mid-term

03 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route to the campground to have running slopes no greater than 10% (for 30' maximum) and cross slopes no greater than 2%. Where running slopes exceed 5%, provide resting intervals with slopes no greater than 2% in all directions at the top and bottom of each segment. Improve the route have firm and stable surfaces that are free of obstacles greater than 1" in height.

long-term

04 Water Hydrant

- 1) Improve the waterspout to be between 28" and 36" above the ground.
- 2) Improve the clear ground space at the hydrant to be 72" by 48" minimum with the long side of the space adjoining or overlapping an outdoor recreation access route. Locate the space so that the waterspout is between 11" and 12" from the rear center of the long side of the space.

short-term

05 Campsites

- 1) Improve two campsites to be accessible so that the tent pad, outdoor constructed features, and routes meet the ABAAS requirements.
- 2) As animal-resistant boxes with operable parts that comply with ABAAS 309 become available, provide these products to enable individuals with disabilities to operate them. In the interim, lower the boxes so operable parts are between 15" and 48" from the ground, and install them so that hinges are vertical to improve operability with one hand.

mid-term

- 3) At each accessible campsite, improve or replace the system of cable and clips used for hanging items, so it is operable between 15" and 48" above the ground.
- 4) At each accessible campsite, improve the picnic table to be accessible. Provide 36" minimum-width clear ground space on all usable sides of accessible tables that has a 2% slope maximum in all directions.

short-term

06 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Improve the route to the restroom to have a firm and stable surface and running slopes no greater than 10% (for 30' maximum) and cross slopes no greater than 2%. A best practice is to keep running slopes no greater than 5%. Where running slopes exceed 5%, provide level resting spaces with slopes no greater than 2% in all directions at the top and bottom of each segment.
- 2) Improve transition spaces between each steep section of the route to have 2% maximum slopes in all directions.

mid-term

07 Ramp

- 1) Improve the ramp to have running slopes no greater than 8.33%.
- 2) Add handrails with a circular cross section and a diameter between 1¼" and 2", or add handrails with a noncircular cross section that have a cross-section dimension of 2¼" maximum.
- 3) Modify handrails to extend at the top of the stairs 12" minimum horizontally above the landing, beginning directly above the first riser nosing.

mid-term

08 Utility Sink

- 1) Improve the clear floor space at the utility sink to be 30" minimum by 48" minimum.

long-term

09 Hand Sanitizer Dispensers

- 1) Lower the hand sanitizer dispensers to be between 15" and 48" from the floor.

short-term

10 Restrooms

- 1) Improve the toilet rooms to be accessible, meeting ABAAS requirements as outlined below. Provide tactile-accessible signage on the latch side of the door upon making improvements.

long-term

- 2) Improve the door threshold at the accessible restrooms to be no greater than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge.

mid-term

- 3) As a best practice, reduce the force required to open door to be 10 pounds maximum.
- 4) Lower the mirror so the bottom edge of reflective surface is 40" maximum above the floor.
- 5) Lower the paper towel dispenser so it is operable between 15" and 48" above the floor.
- 6) Lower the seat cover dispenser so it is operable between 15" and 48" above the floor.
- 7) Replace the rear wall grab bar so it is 36" long minimum and extends from the centerline of the toilet 12" minimum on one side and 24" minimum on the

other side. Install grab bars so they are between 33" and 36" above the floor, measured to the top of the gripping surface.

- 8) Replace the sink to provide knee clearance below measuring 27" minimum in height from the floor. Ensure that the front edge of the sink rim and counter surface are 34" maximum above the floor.
- 9) Move the trash can to the corner to allow 30" by 48" clear ground space at the paper towel dispenser.

short-term

- 10) Configure the toilet so its centerline is between 16" and 18" from the side wall.

long-term

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CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK PROGRAMS

Park Features



Implementation Strategy

Publications

01 Accessibility Guide

- 1) Develop an accessibility guide for the park that outlines accessible facilities, services, and programs. Make it available on the park website and let visitors know of its availability in relevant publications and signage. Update it on a regular basis with new or altered accessible facilities, services, and programs.

short-term

02 Large-Print Publications

- 1) 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.
- 2) Provide signage where appropriate that alternative-format publications, brochures, and maps are available to visitors.

short-term

03 Braille Publications

- 1) Provide braille format publications and tactile wayfinding maps.
- 2) Provide signage where appropriate that alternative-format publications, brochures, and maps are available to visitors.

short-term

04 Audio Publications

- 1) Provide audio versions of park publications, brochures, and maps.
- 2) Provide audio description of park publications, brochures, and maps.
- 3) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website that audio and audio-described park publications, brochures, and maps are available.

short-term

05 Accessibility Contact Information in Publications

- 1) Provide the e-mail address and telephone number of the park accessibility contact in relevant publications for visitors who have accessibility-related questions, concerns, or complaints.

short-term

Audiovisuals

06 Assistive Listening Systems

- 1) Provide options for assistive listening (e.g., assistive listening devices, neckloops, induction loop systems, Bluetooth) for appropriate audiovisuals in accordance with the scoping requirements of ABAAS F219.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website of the availability and type(s) of assistive listening systems.
- 3) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for checking out and returning, pre- and post-inspection, and cleaning and maintaining devices.

short-term

07 Audio Description

- 1) Provide audio description for visual content on all on-site park videos. Provide a means of accessing the audio description, whether through an assistive listening system or other device.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website of the availability of audio description and how to access it.

mid-term

Website and Social Media

08 Videos

- 1) Provide audio description for all videos shared on the park website.

mid-term

09 Accessibility Information on Social Media

- 1) As appropriate, provide accessibility information regarding programs and special events on park social media platforms (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) so that visitors are aware of accessibility specifics, such as where to park during events or how to submit accommodation requests.

short-term

Walks, Talks, Tours, and Special Events

10 Physical Conditions of Walks, Talks, Tours, and Special Events

- 1) Provide information on the physical conditions of walks, talks, tours, and special events (e.g., number of steps, significant slopes, other barriers that exist) on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website.

short-term

11 Large-Print Publications

- 1) Provide large-print format printed program materials. 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.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website that large-print program materials are available.

short-term

12 Braille Publications

- 1) Provide braille format printed program materials.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website that braille program materials are available.

short-term

13 Assistive Listening Systems

- 1) Provide options for assistive listening (e.g., assistive listening devices, neckloops, induction loop systems, Bluetooth) for guided walks, talks, and tours, and special events in accordance with the scoping requirements of ABAAS F219.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website of the availability and type(s) of assistive listening systems.
- 3) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for checking out and returning, pre- and post-inspection, and cleaning and maintaining devices.

short-term

14

Live Audio Description

- 1) When requested, provide live audio description on guided walks and tours. Train interpretive staff to perform this service. Develop the process for requesting live audio description, including how long before the activity this service must be requested.
- 2) Notify visitors on-site, in relevant publications, and on the park website that live audio description is available on guided walks and tours.

short-term

15

Real-Time Captioning

- 1) Provide real-time captioning if requested for guided walks, talks, tours, and special events.
- 2) Develop the process for requesting real-time captioning, including how long before the activity this service must be requested (typically 5–7 days).
- 3) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for contracting and scheduling captioners.

mid-term

16

Tactile Maps and Models

- 1) Provide relevant and educational tactile maps and models for walks, talks, tours, and special events. These may be static, in-place figures and maps or passed-around replicas of important and unique features.

mid-term

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CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING



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.

Staff Training and Park Protocols

01 Accessibility Training

- 1) Provide ongoing accessibility training to all staff, including permanent and nonpermanent employees. Provide employees with a thorough understanding of accessibility, relevant accessibility laws and policies, and everyone's role in providing accessible facilities, services, and programs for visitors with disabilities.

mid-term

02 Communication with Law Enforcement

- 1) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operation procedures for law enforcement to communicate with a person with a disability.

mid-term

03 Emergency Preparedness

- 1) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for assisting people with disabilities in emergencies.

mid-term

04 Accessible Seating in Publicly Accessed Spaces

- 1) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for offices, conference rooms, theaters, and meeting spaces so there is adequate clear space and accessible routes to all elements in rooms.
- 2) Post maps in appropriate areas with the accessible layout and seating arrangement within each space.

mid-term

05 Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs)

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

mid-term

Communications and Partnerships

06 Outreach

- 1) Develop an outreach strategy to regularly communicate with and inform people with disabilities and groups representing people with disabilities about recent accessibility efforts and include them in park accessibility decisions.

mid-term

CONCLUSION

Channel Islands National 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 Channel Islands National 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 Channel Islands National Park will continue to work toward accommodating all park visitors while sustaining its legacy to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources of these coastal landscapes.

The Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan for Channel Islands National Park includes an implementation strategy table (IST) that serves as a living spreadsheet 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 the IST. 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 IST 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 Channel Islands National 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 on the islands, such as hiking, enjoying scenic overlooks and vistas, viewing wildlife, 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, neckloops, and inductive loop systems for park films.

Over time, the results of this collective effort will make Channel Islands National 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.

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APPENDIX A: ACCESSIBILITY LAWS, STANDARDS, GUIDELINES, AND NPS POLICIES APPLICABLE TO CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

As a national park, Channel Islands National 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 Channel Islands National 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

<https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/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. 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. In 2013, guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas were adopted and added to the standards as Chapter 10.

<https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/aba-standards/single-file-version#chapter10>

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

<https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocr/civilrights/resources/factsheets/504.pdf>

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:

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

<https://www.section508.gov/manage/laws-and-policies>

In 1998, Congress amended the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to require federal agencies to make their electronic and information technology 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.

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. 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>

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](#).

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](#) 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

<https://www.ada.gov/opdmd.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.

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>

Section 17.550 requires that agencies 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. It explains exceptions and provides methods on how agencies should implement this policy.

Section 17.551 Program Accessibility: New Construction and Alterations

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

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIRECTOR’S ORDERS AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

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

Director’s Order 16A

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

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

Director’s Order 42

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

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

goal to provide the highest level of access that is reasonable, exceeding the minimum level of access required by law. The order sets forth six implementation strategies:

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

Guidelines

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

Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media

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

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

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommended solution: The action to eliminate the identified barrier.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX C: CONTRIBUTORS

CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

Luz Baron, Administrative Specialist

David Begun, Park Ranger

Lauren Boross, Supervisory Park Ranger

John Hansen, Concession Manager

Sterling Holdorf, Chief of Facilities Management

Derek Lohuis, Park Ranger

Ethan McKinley, Superintendent

INTERIOR REGIONS 8, 9, 10, 12

Patricia Brouillette, Regional Accessibility Coordinator, SETP Program Manager

DENVER SERVICE CENTER

Suzanne Digre, Editor

Danielle Hernandez, Visual Information Specialist

Marc Kochheiser, Project Specialist

Shannon Sawyer, Project Manager

Kim Shafer, Project Manager (former)

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.

- Arch Point
- Bechers Bay Campground
- Cabrillo Monument and Trail
- Cuyler Harbor Beach
- Del Norte Backcountry Campground
- Frenchy's Cove
- Island Packers Embarkation Point (Oxnard)
- Johnsons Lee
- Lester Ranch Site
- Lobo Canyon
- Point Bennett
- San Miguel Island Campground
- Santa Barbara Dock
- Santa Barbara Island Campground
- Santa Barbara Visitor Contact Station
- Torrey Pines

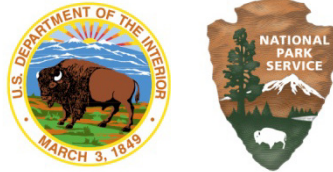
**CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK
ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN
APRIL 2023**

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

Approved

Date

Ethan McKinley, Superintendent, Channel Islands National 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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