

Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

Indiana

April 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park staff is dedicated to assisting all park visitors in finding meaning in the park's resources. Park staff has embarked on a journey to ensure that key experiences are available to all visitors. An accessibility self-evaluation of park facilities, services, activities, and programs has been conducted including a transition plan that identifies opportunities for improvement and outlines critical steps for implementing appropriate solutions.

This accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan (SETP) resulted from the work of a National Park Service (NPS) interdisciplinary team, including planning, design, interpretive, resource, visitor safety, maintenance, and accessibility specialists. The team developed site plans identifying the location of accessibility barriers and opportunities for improvement. An implementation strategy identifies scheduling and required actions and provides a process for documenting completed work. The team assessed park policies, practices, communication, and training needs that lie outside of direct physical and programmatic access. The goals of the SETP are to (1) document existing park barriers; (2) provide an effective approach for upgrading facilities, services, activities, and programs; and (3) instill a culture of planning for universal access.

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park staff has made many strides to improve physical accessibility throughout the park. The memorial grounds have key destination points, and the park has constructed or has plans to construct and improve routes that allow for seamless access between these destinations. Improvements are already planned for connecting the visitor center and memorial areas to a planned multi-use trail. Working with partners and local municipalities, the new multi-use trail will provide accessible connections to the adjacent community including connections to tourism sites north and south of the park and the city's upper riverwalk. Many of these improvements enhance access for all people while improving safety and circulation throughout the immediate area.

This evaluation looked at physical accessibility for parking areas; accessible paths of travel; site features, such as benches and drinking fountains; and visitor information features, such as kiosks, interpretive panels, and waysides. It was determined that some facilities and features did not allow for sufficient clear space or landings. Other items were out of reach range or were difficult or heavy to operate. Restroom facilities at the visitor center were particularly deficient due to the primary floor facility lacking a connecting accessible route and adequate maneuvering space. Height requirements for service counters, viewing distances, and reach ranges were also identified as accessibility obstacles.

The park has opportunities to provide seamless access to almost all key destinations and experiences within the park and the immediate area. Particularly important is the improved connectivity between the visitor center, where a visitor's experience often begins, and the cultural features that make up the foundational context of the park's purpose, namely the Clark Memorial and the historic location of Fort Sackville.

PROGRAMMATIC ACCESSIBILITY

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park staff has made concerted efforts towards improving programmatic accessibility in recent years. One of the primary physical barriers at the park is the need to climb stairs and maneuver narrow doorways to access the memorial interior. Understanding the critical nature of this experience, park staff has produced interpretive materials for many of the interior features for those visitors unable to access this resource. Audio tours provide access to other resources. The park mobile app communicates the physical conditions of the diverse park facilities and informs visitors of auxiliary aids and services once they arrive on-site. Similarly, the park website provides detailed information about accessible experiences and potential challenges visitors may have while on-site.

Recurring findings related to program accessibility were identified for park publications, waysides, exhibits, and programs. Many exhibit materials had font and contrast issues and were difficult to read. Alternative formats and tactile exhibits were limited.

Significant ways in which programs could be improved include the creation of a virtual tour of the memorial interior. The park has many well-developed and informative interpretive pages on its website and expanding the formats would benefit visitors. The NPS app can provide opportunities for the visitors to access information and alternatives to some exhibits and inaccessible areas.

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INTRODUCTION

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

Many national parks were founded because of their stunning views, extreme and unique geography, challenging and sensitive natural environments, and historic and fragile structures. George Rogers Clark National Historical Park and other parks exist because of their history and resources. The NPS mission balances protection of resources (natural and cultural) with visitation. Facilities, services, and programs were designed and built within parks to accommodate visitors and help them better understand each park purpose and significance.

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

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

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

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN

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

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

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN PROCESS

The process for creating a SETP involves seven steps:



1. **Identify Key Park Experiences and Park Areas** – The interdisciplinary team began by identifying the key experiences available to visitors at the park. Key park experiences, which help determine the park areas to assess in step 2, are iconic and important experiences for visitors to understand the purpose and significance of the park. Park legislation is the foundation for key park experiences, which are identified through park purpose, significance, interpretive themes, and programs (these can be found in the park's foundation document at https://pubs.nps.gov/eTIC/GATE-GICL/GERO_440_128472_0001_of_0004.pdf). Key park experiences ensure that planned improvements are prioritized to best increase overall access to park experiences.

The key park experiences identified for George Rogers Clark National Historical Park include the following:

- a. Learn about the key impact George Rogers Clark's capture of Fort Sackville had on advancing the cause of the American Revolution.
- b. Understand the influence Clark's victory had on the pattern of settlements and the acquisition of new territories, accomplishing the nation's bicoastal aspirations through westward expansion.
- c. Experience how the mid-20th-century design intent of the memorial captures the significance of the event itself and its reflection of where America placed its values at the time of its construction.

- d. Appreciate the key personal traits that George Rogers Clark possessed, which are believed to have contributed to the success of his military campaign.

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

2. **Determine Park Areas to Assess** – In some instances, not all park areas can be assessed during this process due to time and funding constraints. Therefore, the interdisciplinary team determined which park areas to assess based on the number of key park experiences, visitation level, diversity of activities and programs, distribution, and unique characteristics. The areas selected for assessment provide the best opportunities for the public to access all key park experiences. Areas not assessed will be assessed and improved as part of future facility alterations or as components of a future planned construction project.
3. **Identify Facilities, Services, and Programs in Each Park Area** – The team identified all facilities, services, and programs in each park area to ensure that all physical and programmatic visitor amenities in each park area were reviewed for accessibility. The comprehensive lists of facilities, services, and programs were the basis for conducting assessments and documenting barriers.
4. **Conduct Accessibility Assessment** – On-site, the interdisciplinary assessment team assessed each park area and identified physical and programmatic barriers to accessibility. The team then reviewed possible solutions and explored options to provide universal access. In some cases, programmatic alternatives needed to be examined because eliminating physical barriers is not always possible due to historic designations, environmental concerns, topography, or sensitive cultural and natural resources. Therefore, a range of programmatic alternatives was considered to provide access to key park experiences for as many visitors as possible.
5. **Draft Transition Plan** – Following the assessment, the team added field results to an implementation strategy table and drafted conceptual site plans to display the locations of barriers and opportunities. An implementation strategy can be complex because of a large range of coordination efforts associated with scheduling accessibility improvements. All improvement efforts need to consider park activities and operational requirements. Therefore, the team identified an implementation time frame and a responsible park staff member for each barrier and solution. Implementation time frames are based on a park's ability to complete the improvements within normal scheduling of park operations and planned projects and are as follows:
 - a. Immediate (0–1 year)
 - b. Short term (1–3 years)
 - c. Mid-term (3–7 years)
 - d. Long term (longer than 7 years)

6. **Conduct Public Involvement** – The public was invited to provide input on the draft plan from [date] to [date]. Staff used a variety of methods to solicit public involvement and review of the plan, including [insert methods].
7. **Finalize Transition Plan** – The park's efforts led to [list results]. This plan and its recommended action items are not the product of this effort but describe a strategy to help the park reach a more accessible destination. The park welcomes further suggestions from all interested parties who want to continue to improve this important national resource.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

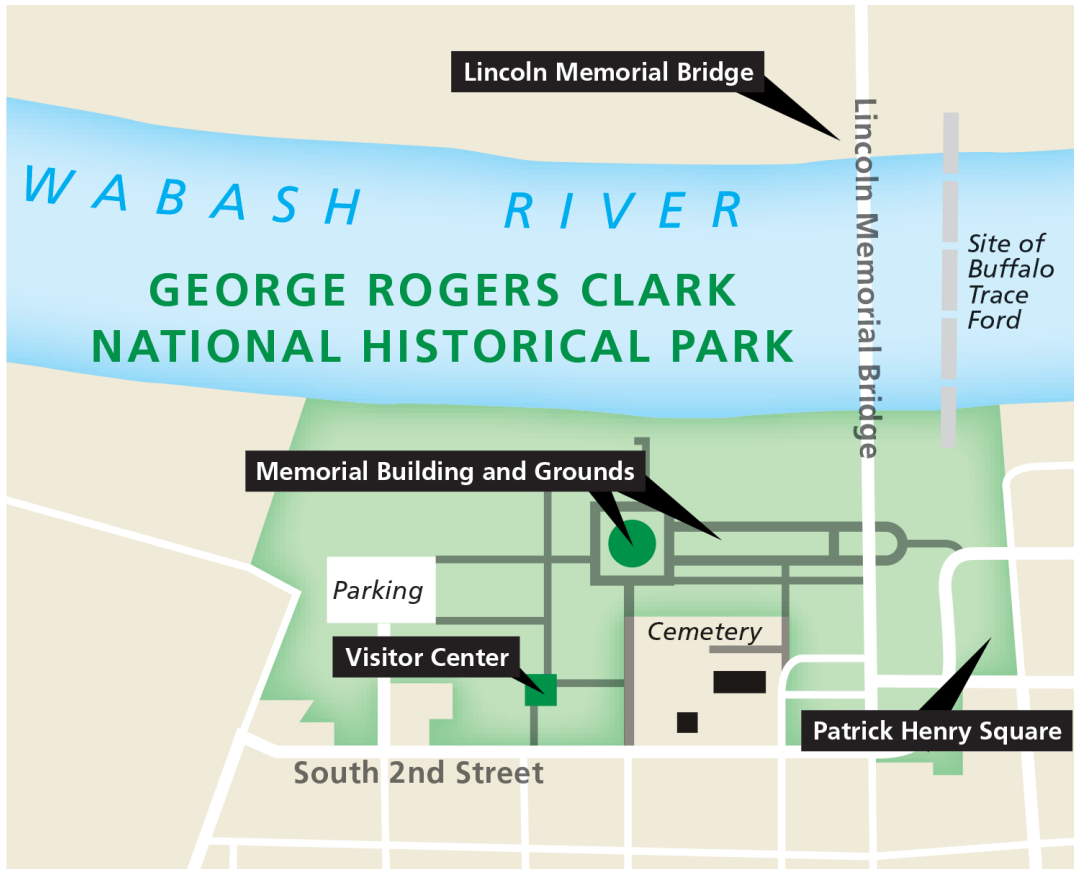
The park superintendent is responsible for implementing and integrating the accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan, and the accessibility coordinator assists the superintendent by documenting improvements, keeping the plan updated, and communicating to park employees. Park staff should employ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

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PARK AREAS ASSESSED

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

- Lincoln Memorial Bridge and Patrick Henry Square
- Memorial and Memorial Grounds
- Visitor Center



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR PARK AREAS ASSESSED

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

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

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

For each park area, this document provides an overview of findings and recommended solutions in a brief narrative and bulleted list and provides corresponding site plan(s) that illustrate existing conditions. For details on each barrier, solution, and time frame, see the companion implementation strategy table (<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectID=116158>). It is important to understand that the site plans and recommendations are conceptual and will require further design development and historic and environmental compliance before construction. Consult with cultural and natural resource staff prior to proceeding with recommended actions. During the implementation phase, the interdisciplinary team must reassess the project site conditions and consult with ABAAS and the local disability community to ensure that specific design and programmatic solutions are correctly addressed.



LINCOLN MEMORIAL BRIDGE AND PATRICK HENRY SQUARE

The Lincoln Memorial Bridge (in its current form) was constructed in 1927 commemorating the first time Abraham Lincoln entered Illinois, and it was designed with decorative pylons intended to reflect the style and significance of the newly commissioned George Rogers Clark Memorial. Intended as a connecting feature in the landscape, the route between the pylons on the southern bank are facing structural destabilization in areas, forcing the temporary closure of the route intersecting the bridge. Both sides of the intersecting route across the bridge require the use of stairs. An alternative crossing is provided at the intersection of Vigo St and 2nd St. This crossing is equipped with curb ramps which include detectable surfaces, crossing signs which include audio signals, and marked road crossing areas.

Patrick Henry Square lies to the northeast of Highway 441 and the Lincoln Memorial Bridge, which bisects the park. Visitors mostly come to relax and recreate, and occasionally they come to participate in festivals and other special events. The square is mostly level, although access into the square and on sidewalks would be difficult for some visitors in wheelchairs or using walkers due to its lack of accessible curb ramps at all corners. Benches throughout the square lack accessibility features, including adequate approaches and companion seating. Waysides have poor approaches and small maps and photographs, and routes to the Lincoln Memorial Bridge are incomplete and have high slopes. Accessibility could be improved by updating curb ramps around the square, updating waysides, and improving and connecting routes near the bridge.

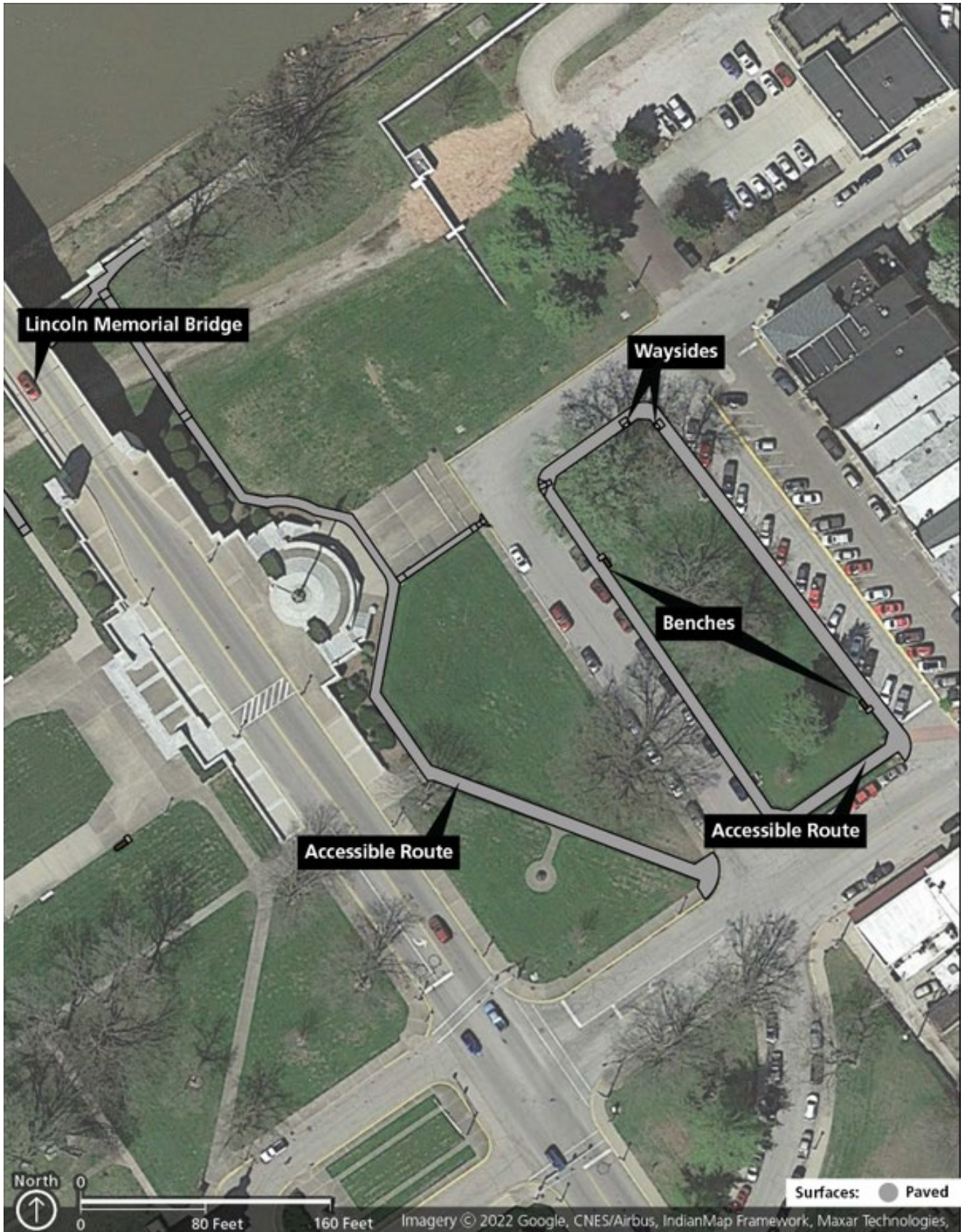
Proposed accessibility improvements at Patrick Henry Square include the following:

- **Routes:** Install new curb ramps and improve accessible routes connecting park features and areas.

- **Waysides:** Improve approaches to waysides and improve text and images to meet accessibility guidelines.
- **Site Features:** Improve benches to be at accessible heights and provide companion seating where appropriate.

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

Lincoln Memorial Bridge and Patrick Henry Square Site Plan





MEMORIAL AND MEMORIAL GROUNDS

The memorial grounds stretch between the visitor center parking lot and Patrick Henry Square, and they are highlighted by the colossal 80-foot high, 90-foot diameter George Rogers Clark Memorial. The memorial honors Clark's role and accomplishments in the American Revolution. Visitors come to view and tour the memorial and explore the grounds. Most of the grounds are accessible, with level paths, benches located along accessible routes, and waysides with adequate approaches and readable font and graphics. The memorial itself is not physically accessible, with a large set of stairs providing the only access into the structure. However, an audio tour of the memorial is available using assistive listening devices, and a booklet of the artwork inside the structure is also available at the visitor center. Accessibility could be improved by improving the contrast of some wayside graphics, establishing an accessible route to the upper river walk, improving fonts and backgrounds of temporary exhibits in the memorial, and exploring additional ways in which the memorial can be made accessible, such as through a tactile model or 3D tour.

Proposed accessibility improvements at the memorial and memorial grounds include the following:

- **Routes:** Provide information about conditions for accessing the memorial at the visitor center and on the website, make minor modifications to the path of travel to improve slopes and widths.
- **Waysides:** Improve approaches to waysides and improve text and images to meet accessibility guidelines.
- **Exhibits:** Create new programmatic alternatives to physically inaccessible experiences and improve text and images to meet accessibility guidelines.

- **Site Features:** Improve benches to be at accessible heights and provide companion seating where appropriate.

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

Memorial and Memorial Grounds Site Plan





VISITOR CENTER

The visitor center is the primary park destination for visitor orientation and interpretation. The area includes a parking lot, passenger loading zone, informational signs, service counter, waysides, benches, exhibits, restrooms, and a bookstore. Most visitors use the parking lot to the west of the visitor center, although some visitors park in the nearby neighborhood and others arrive by bus. Visitors primarily come to view and tour the George Rogers Clark Memorial, learn about the park, and explore the grounds, although some local residents use the park to recreate. The parking lot has an adequate number of accessible parking stalls, although these have high slopes and lack designating signage. Existing curb ramps project into the access aisles of the parking area. Unfortunately, the lot has significant environmental issues and cannot easily be repaired. If approved by the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act board, the parking lot will be redesigned in the future. Routes between the parking lot and the visitor center are accessible, and many benches are at adequate heights and along accessible routes. The visitor center door is push-button-operated, and a wheelchair is available for visitor use. The park brochure is available in braille and the park film is open-captioned and audio described, with assistive listening devices available at the front desk. Accessibility could be improved by alerting visitors on the website of the accessible parking issues, relocating waysides to improve approaches, installing accessible drinking fountains, improving exhibits to have larger text with improved contrast, and additional tactile features. The restrooms designed in the 1970s present challenges, but improvements may be achieved by improving the maneuvering space in front of restroom entrances and reconfiguring features inside the restrooms.

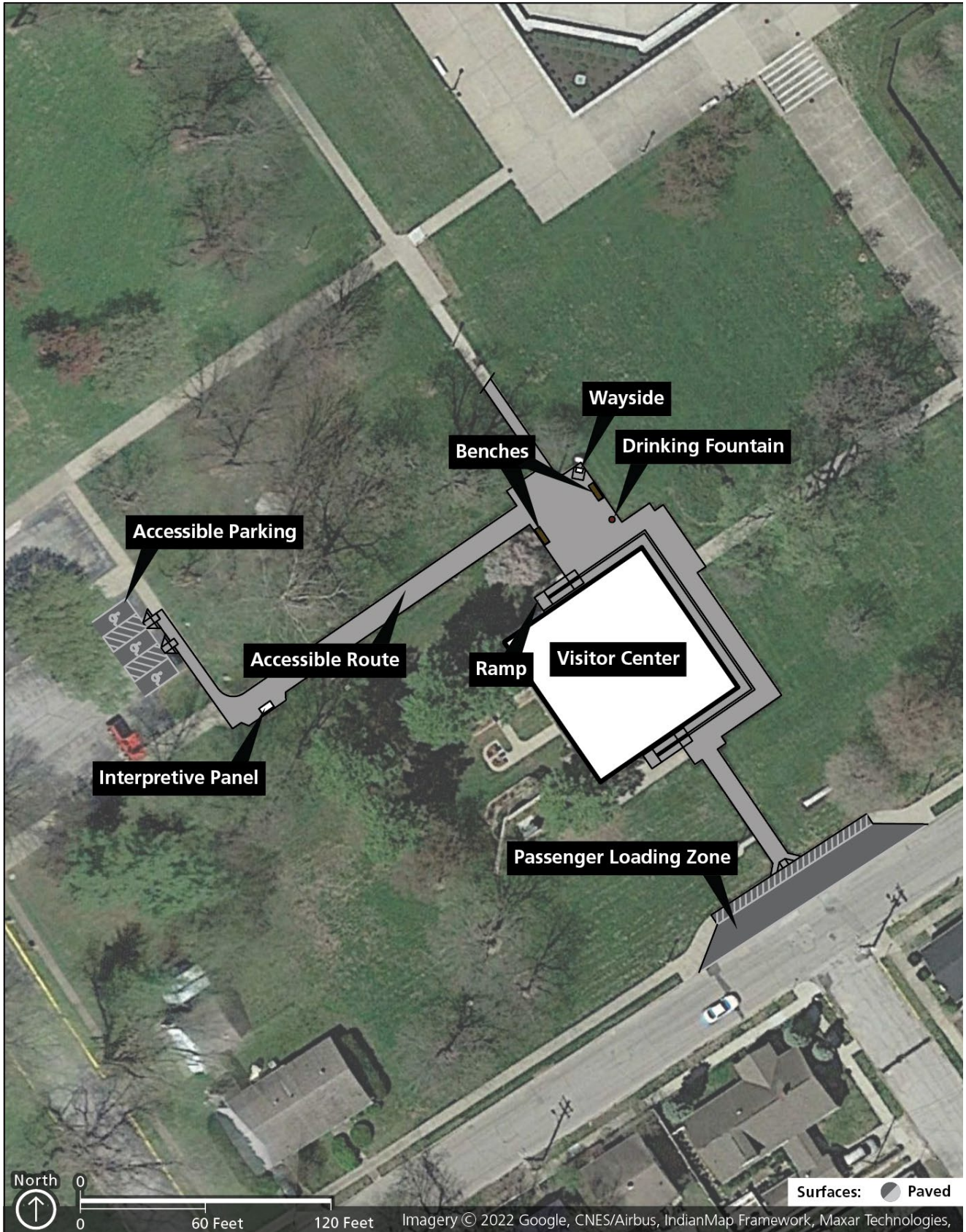
Proposed accessibility improvements at the visitor center include the following:

- **Parking:** Resurface and restripe accessible stalls with clear access aisles, designating signage, and improved curb ramps.

- **Routes:** Make minor modifications to slope and width specifications along routes, add new handrails at stairs and ramps, clearly identify accessible primary access points, and remove protruding objects in the circulation route.
- **Site and Building Features:** Add new dual-height drinking fountains, improve the height and operation of building features, and improve the approaches of building features.
- **Restrooms:** Reconfigure and improve restrooms on the main floor of the visitor center with new accessible stalls and urinals.
- **Exhibits:** Add new tactile exhibits, improve exhibit content and labels to meet accessible guidelines, and improve exhibit operation and heights.

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

Visitor Center Site Plan





GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROGRAMS

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park showed strengths in its audiovisual support for visitors, including open captions and audio description on the park film and the provision of assistive listening devices for programs. The park does not currently offer a full range of accessible publications such as a park accessibility guide, large print copies, braille, and/or audio formats of publications. Unique opportunities exist for the park to offer virtual alternatives to visiting the memorial's interior, engage staff, and further support visitors with disabilities. George Rogers Clark National Historical Park is aware of these areas for improvement and is committed to addressing them.

Proposed accessibility improvements to parkwide programs include the following:

- **Publications:** Provide an accessibility guide and large print, braille, and audio alternative formats of primary park publications.
- **Website and Social Media:** Add alt text, park accessibility contact information, accommodation information, and additional information regarding site or special accessibility considerations. Consider the newly developed NPS app as a tool to provide resources to visitors.
- **Walks, Talks, Tours, and Special Events:** Add new sensory interpretive features to enrich programs and add real-time captioning, sign language interpreters, and assistive listening devices for regular programs and special events.

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



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park showed strengths in its preparedness to assist people with disabilities in emergency situations through standard operating procedures and by providing wheelchairs to park visitors. The park does not currently offer site-specific guidance regarding service animals, and the park lacks a strategy for reaching out to and including the disability community and related organizations in park decision-making. The park has unique opportunities to offer targeted training to interpretation and maintenance staff and general accessibility training to all staff, including seasonal employees, to engage staff and further support visitors with disabilities. George Rogers Clark National Historical Park is aware of these areas for improvement and is committed to addressing them.

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

- **Staff Training and Park Protocols:** Add staff training on accessibility-related topics, develop park-specific standard operating procedures and guidance on service animals, and provide accessible gathering spaces for park-sponsored activities on and off park property.
- **Communications and Partnerships:** Improve communications between the park and the disability community along with the organizations that represent them, and expand guidance to support park partners, lessees, and concessionaires by making their services, activities, and programs accessible.

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

CONCLUSION

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park staff is committed to providing all visitors with the opportunity to connect with and learn about the park's unique natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Accessibility improvements identified in the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park SETP will make it easier for individuals with cognitive, hearing, vision, and mobility disabilities to discover, understand, and enjoy the range of experiences available at the park. Park staff will continue to work toward accommodating all visitors while sustaining the park legacy to preserve and protect the rich history of the creation of the United States we know today.

The primary goal of the plan is to consider universal design strategies and document modifications to provide access to park facilities, services, activities, and programs for all visitors. Implementation of the plan will improve physical access to park areas, information, and programs.

For visitors with mobility disabilities, access will be improved from the moment they enter the park. Facilities, as well as numerous programs, services, and activities the park offers will be more universally accessible. Experiences such as exploring the mid-20th-century design intent of the memorial and George Rogers Clark's role in advancing the cause of the American Revolution will be enhanced.

Park programs will be created and delivered through a variety of mediums and will be designed for all visitors, including visitors with mild-to-severe disabilities impacting their mobility, vision, hearing, and/or cognitive abilities. Assistive listening devices and alternative formats for park programs will be provided and allow visitors with disabilities to fully participate.

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

Over time, the results of this collective effort will make George Rogers Clark National Historical Park a truly welcoming and accommodating place for all visitors and will provide equal opportunity to access the places, resources, stories, and experiences at the park.

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APPENDIX A: ACCESSIBILITY LAWS, STANDARDS, GUIDELINES, AND NPS POLICIES APPLICABLE TO GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

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

Laws

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

NPS Director's Orders and Management Policies

- Director's Order 16A – <http://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/DOrder16a.html>
- Director's Order 42 – <http://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/DOrder42.html>
- National Park Service *Management Policies 2006*: Section 1.9.3 – Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities – <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1548/upload/ManagementPolicies2006.pdf>

Guidelines

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

APPENDIX B: RESOURCES

Many of the resources listed below for trainings, accessibility assessments, project development, and implementation are available to all NPS staff on the Park Facility Management Division's "Accessibility for Visitors and Employees with Disabilities" web page (<https://doimspp.sharepoint.com/sites/nps-pfmd/SitePages/Access-for-Visitors-and-Employees-with-Disabilities.aspx>). This information includes specific accessibility resources for concessions, facilities and maintenance, interpretation and education, and law enforcement staff. Resources include the following:

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

APPENDIX C: CONTRIBUTORS

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

Douglas Blome, Facilities Manager

Frank Doughman, Superintendent

Joseph Herron, Supervisory Park Ranger/Accessibility Coordinator

Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5

Holly Griesemer, Regional Management and Program Analyst

David Thomson, Regional RTCA Accessibility Program Manager

Denver Service Center

Suzanne Digre, Editor

Colin Heffern, Project Manager

John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist

Katie Ryan, Landscape Architect

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN APRIL 2023

This accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan has been prepared as a collaborative effort between George Rogers Clark National Historical Park; the Regional Office serving Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5 staff; and the Denver Service Center and is recommended for approval by the superintendent.

Approved

Date

Frank Doughman, Superintendent, George Rogers Clark National Historical Park



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

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park [eTIC number ###/#####]

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