



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

MANZANAR

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 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 an NPS interdisciplinary team, including planning, design, and construction professionals; and interpretive, resource, visitor safety, maintenance, and accessibility specialists. Site plans, photographs, and specific actions for identified park areas were developed. Associated time frames and implementation strategies were established to assist NPS park staff in scheduling and performing required actions and to document completed work. Park policies, practices, communication, and training needs were also addressed. The goals of the plan are to 1) document existing park barriers to accessibility for people with disabilities, 2) provide an effective approach for upgrading facilities, services, activities, and programs, and 3) instill a culture around creating universal access.

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

- 1) **Highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features** – Arai Fish Ponds at Block 33, Baseball Field, Block 14 Barracks, Block 14 Mess Hall, Block 22, Garden, Block 34 Garden, Camouflage Net Factory, Cemetery and Monument, Children's Village, Fire Department Area, Historic Administration Area, Historic Orchards, Hospital Complex, Judo Dojo Site, Merritt Park, North Park / Shepherds Ranch, Reservoir Site, and Visitor Center.
- 2) **Diverse mosaic of experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants** – Arai Fish Ponds at Block 33, Baseball Field, Block 14 Barracks, Block 14 Mess Hall, Block 22, Garden, Block 34 Garden, Camouflage Net Factory, Cemetery and Monument, Children's Village, Fire Department Area, Historic Administration Area, Historic Orchards, Hospital Complex, Judo Dojo Site, Merritt Park, North Park / Shepherds Ranch, Reservoir Site, and Visitor Center.
- 3) **History of incarceration during World War II and lessons on constitutional, civil, and human rights** – Arai Fish Ponds at Block 33, Baseball Field, Block 14 Barracks, Block 14 Mess Hall, Block 22, Garden, Block 34 Garden, Cemetery and Monument, Children's Village, Fire Department Area, Historic Administration Area, Historic Orchards, Hospital Complex, Judo Dojo Site, Merritt Park, Reservoir Site, and Visitor Center.
- 4) **Dramatic landscape of the Owens Valley surrounding Manzanar** – Arai Fish Ponds at Block 33, Baseball Field, Block 14 Barracks, Block 14 Mess Hall, Block 22, Garden, Block 34 Garden, Camouflage Net Factory, Cemetery and Monument, Children's Village, Fire Department Area, Historic Administration Area, Historic Orchards, Hospital Complex, Judo Dojo Site, Merritt Park, North Park / Shepherds Ranch, Reservoir Site, and Visitor Center.

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

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Recurring findings related to meeting physical accessibility requirements under the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) were generally identified for parking areas, accessible paths of travel, outdoor recreation routes, and visitor information areas, such as kiosks, interpretive panels, and waysides. These findings included surfaces that were not firm and stable, had minor obstructions, and had slopes that exceeded allowable standards. Some restroom features, including toilets, trash receptacles, and dispensers did not meet required standards and require adjustment, modification, or replacement. Some signage was also missing, had illegible content, or had insufficient information. Many benches did not provide the necessary clear ground space required for companion seating, or lacked armrests and backrests.

Other physical access issues where improvements are recommended include providing signed parking for oversize vehicles and RVs at the Visitor Center, upgrading tour route areas with appropriate signage detailing trail conditions, and providing level areas for accessible parking at sites along the driving tour. In addition, the Visitor Center, theater bookstore and exhibits; and Block 14 Barracks and Mess Hall need minor modification in order to make services and activities more accessible at these sites. These improvements include ensuring that exhibits are cane detectable, merchandise is available within appropriate reach range, and that counter space is provided at accessible heights.

PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

Recurring findings related to meeting program accessibility requirements under ABAAS and the Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines were generally identified for interpretive waysides and exhibits. Many waysides and interpretive panels throughout the park included font and contrast issues that require modifications to meet size and readability standards. In general, interpretive panels, waysides, publications, videos, and tours did not have alternate formats in braille, large print, open captioning, or audio or electronic formats. Assistive listening devices were available for people with hearing loss for guided tours or special events. Audio description for ranger-led interpretive tours and self-guided tours that describe visual elements to persons with low or no vision were not available. Tactile models, maps, and exhibits were found at the Visitor Center and Barracks, but were limited elsewhere. Areas along the tour routes would better serve visitors and increase accessibility by providing alternative formats.

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: maintaining accessible features within the historic landscape, such as access routes on the historic road grid and within sites; making accessibility improvements to properties owned by the Bureau of Land Management, such as the Reservoir Site; providing programmatic accessibility of significant features, such as the Manzanar driving tour; and providing sign language interpretation in a small, remote park.

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

Creating parkwide accessibility requires staff awareness, understanding, and appropriate action. The assessment process served as a field training tool that helps increase 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 continue to determine which park area improvements will benefit the greatest numbers of park visitors with disabilities. Suggested implementation time frames and relative costs will be factored into all accessibility investment decisions.

Manzanar National Historic Site strives to be inclusive and welcoming. The Visitor Center, Block 14 Barracks, and Block 14 Mess Hall accommodate all visitors and provide conditions that help people with disabilities better enjoy the site. Accessible parking and routes are level, firm, and stable. Most buildings are accessible via ramps and provide accessible routes and clear turning space that require minor improvements. At the Visitor Center and Block 14, most exhibits are accessible, and several audio programs, assistive listening, and tactile models are available. Most restrooms within the park are accessible; however, some small barriers are present, which require simple modifications or routine maintenance to resolve. Parking stalls and routes to sites and facilities are generally firm and stable, requiring some modifications to slopes and/or the surfaces. Park staff is aware of accessibility issues in their services, activities, and programs and are committed to making improvements that will accommodate a wider diversity of visitors.

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

Many facilities were constructed prior to the passage of laws and policies that reflect the commitment of the National Park Service to provide access to the widest cross section of the public, and to ensure compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC 12207). The accessibility of commercial services within national parks is also governed by all applicable federal laws. After 100 years of operation, the National Park Service continues to work toward a more inclusive environment. The more than 400 park units that comprise the national park system today include not only the large western parks, for which the agency is well known, but also nationally significant urban parks, historic sites, monuments, parkways, battlefields, and a diversity of other park types across the country.

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

MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE DESCRIPTION

Manzanar National Historic Site was established by Congress (PL 102-248) on March 3, 1992, to “provide for protection and interpretation of historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II.” While Manzanar is best known for its wartime history, its layers of the past echo the larger themes of American history, including displacement of native peoples, the settlement of ranchers and farmers, water wars, and the consequences of prejudice.

It was—and is—a place of significance for the Paiute and Shoshone peoples who have lived in this valley for centuries. After 1860, the US Army killed some Paiutes and drove many others out of the valley. Some Paiutes eventually returned, and their descendants maintain traditional affiliation and uses in the Owens Valley.

In the early 1900s, farmers planted thousands of apple and other fruit trees in the town of Manzanar (Spanish for “apple orchard”), just as the city of Los Angeles was building an aqueduct to carry the valley’s water 200 miles south. In the mid-1920s, Los Angeles bought out Manzanar’s farmers, and in 1941, Inyo County declared the town abandoned.

No one could foresee how quickly and dramatically Manzanar would change in the aftermath of Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Newspapers, politicians, and labor leaders lobbied for action against people of Japanese ancestry, intensifying long-standing anti-Japanese prejudice on the West Coast. President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942, authorizing the military to forcibly exclude “any or all persons” from the West Coast. Under the direction of Lt. General John L. Dewitt, the army applied the order to everyone of Japanese ancestry, including more than 70,000 US citizens. Half were under the age of 18. Ultimately, the government deprived 120,000 people of their freedom by forcing them to relocate.

Those exiled to Manzanar were largely from the Los Angeles area and ranged in age from newborns to an 86-year-old widower. They were from cities and farms, young and old, rich and poor. Most had never been to Japan. They had only days or weeks to prepare. Businesses closed, classrooms emptied, friends separated. The US government incarcerated a total of 11,070 people at Manzanar between March 21, 1942, and November 21, 1945. They lived within a 540-acre housing section, divided into 36 blocks. Military police manned eight guard towers and patrolled the camp’s barbed-wire perimeter fence. People crowded into barracks apartments, ate in communal mess halls, washed their clothes in public laundry rooms, and shared latrines and showers that afforded almost no privacy. Within these exposed and cramped conditions, 188 couples married, 541 babies were born, and 150 people died.

The camp closed in November 1945, three months after World War II ended. The government sold most of the structures and equipment as surplus. Concrete and rock features such as gardens and basements were buried. Manzanar’s prewar orchards, revived by Japanese Americans, again were abandoned. Time passed and much of

Manzanar was further buried, both in sand and in memory. Many people chose not to talk about it.

Buddhist and Christian ministers returned each year to the Manzanar cemetery to remember the dead. They gathered around the stark white obelisk that had been constructed in 1943, inscribed with characters meaning “soul consoling tower.” In 1969, a group came to the cemetery on their own pilgrimage of healing and remembrance. With the formation of the Manzanar Committee, this pilgrimage grew into an annual event attended by thousands. In 1972, the Manzanar Committee successfully lobbied to have Manzanar recognized as a California State Landmark. Later efforts resulted in the site’s 1976 listing in the National Register of Historic Places and its 1985 designation as a national historic landmark. The advocacy of the Manzanar Committee ultimately resulted in the establishment of Manzanar National Historic Site in 1992.

In 1983, nearly 40 years after the confinement ended, the Commission on the Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians concluded: “Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity... The broad historical causes that shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership.”

Today, the National Park Service preserves 814 of the 5,415 acres that comprised the Manzanar War Relocation Center. The historic site includes the housing area, the administrative area where War Relocation Authority (WRA) staff lived and worked, the military police compound, the chicken ranch, the hospital site, and the cemetery. Most of the buildings are gone, but many features remain, including historic orchards and numerous Japanese gardens and ponds.

Other features are buried, yet come to life through historic photos, artwork, archives, and hundreds of oral history interviews. The National Park Service restored the former camp auditorium to serve as a visitor center and park headquarters. A restored World War II-era mess hall and two reconstructed barracks in Block 14 (adjacent to the auditorium) feature exhibits on daily life and the many changes and challenges people faced at Manzanar. The National Park Service has also reconstructed one of the eight guard towers, along with the barbed-wire fence that surrounded the living area. More than 80,000 people visit the national historic site each year.

Manzanar became a national historic site because people whose lives had been affected by it vowed that such an injustice should never happen again, to any group in this country. A visit to Manzanar is an invitation to consider our Constitution and the protections it promises at a place where—not so long ago—they were largely ignored.

MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

In 2016, Manzanar National Historic Site 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 Manzanar National Historic Site 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 Manzanar National Historic Site.

Park Purpose

The purpose of Manzanar National Historic Site is to preserve Manzanar's cultural and natural resources and interpret the forced removal and incarceration of Japanese Americans and Japanese immigrants during World War II.

Park Significance

The following significance statements have been identified for Manzanar National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Injustice: Manzanar was the first camp the US government built to confine Japanese Americans during World War II. It represents the injustice of uprooting and imprisoning 120,000 Japanese Americans and Japanese immigrants. This violation of civil rights was the result of racism, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership, and demonstrates the fragility of democracy in times of crisis.
2. Cultural Resources: Manzanar National Historic Site is one of the best-preserved World War II incarceration camps and protects highly intact cultural landscape resources, including an extensive collection of remnant Japanese gardens. In addition, Manzanar preserves layers of history and artifacts that reveal thousands of years of human life in the Owens Valley.
3. Landscape and Scenery: Located in the Owens Valley between the towering Sierra Nevada and Inyo Mountains, the dramatic landscape surrounding Manzanar is remarkably unspoiled. As a result, it powerfully communicates the visual and environmental conditions experienced by Japanese Americans imprisoned at Manzanar during World War II.
4. Stories and Perspectives: Manzanar's national significance is reflected in thousands of personal stories that illustrate the diverse experiences and multiple perspectives of

individuals and communities, both inside and outside the barbed-wire fence. The government's actions profoundly affected the lives of individuals and families during the war and continue to impact subsequent generations.

5. Children's Village: Manzanar was the only incarceration camp to operate an orphanage, called the Children's Village. The government removed some of these children from adoptive homes and placed them in an orphanage behind barbed wire, powerfully illustrating that the incarceration of Japanese Americans was driven not by military necessity but by racism.

6. Manzanar "Riot:" Manzanar was the site of the first use of deadly force by military police against incarcerated Japanese Americans. The confrontation sparked national headlines and prompted a harsh response by the US government, including temporarily heightened security at Manzanar, the creation of isolation centers, and policies that led to the segregation of individuals deemed "disloyal." The resulting segregation tore some families and friends apart and created divisions in communities that exist to this day.

7. Advocacy: Manzanar catalyzed the earliest grassroots efforts by Japanese Americans to raise national awareness about their incarceration in the context of civil rights, proclaim that these sites of conscience merited designation, and ensure that the legacy of incarceration would not be forgotten. The Manzanar Committee and Manzanar Pilgrimage inspired others to keep the story alive, petition for redress, and protect other confinement sites throughout the United States.

8. Relevance: Manzanar National Historic Site provides a compelling venue for discussing the history of incarceration during World War II, contemplating injustice experienced by individuals and communities today and throughout history, and applying these lessons to the protection of constitutional and human rights.

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 Manzanar National Historic Site a tool for addressing overall needs associated with making the park accessible when viewed in its entirety. The plan is based on an understanding of key park experiences and establishes a methodical process that identifies, prioritizes, and outlines improvements to park accessibility. The plan proposes

strategies for implementation over time and in a manner consistent with park requirements and protocols.

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

The public, including people with disabilities and organizations representing people with disabilities, was invited to provide comments on the draft Manzanar National Historic Site Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan process and findings. Organizations notified included the media, stakeholders and former incarcerated; Manzanar Committee; Fukuhara family; Manzanar Reunion; Inyo Mono Association for the Handicapped; Disabled Sports Eastern Sierra; Disabled Sports USA; County Supervisor Board Chair, Supervisors, and Planner; and the Bishop and Lone Pine Chambers of Commerce.

Manzanar National Historic Site notified the public of the opportunity to review and comment with press releases on the draft plan via the Planning, Environment, and Public Comment webpage (PEPC), and contacted local and national organizations by phone and email. In addition, the park met with the Manzanar Committee on August 9, and held two public outreach events, publicized by news release, on August 10 in Bishop, CA and on August 15 in Las Vegas, NV. The Superintendent highlighted the process and goals, shared posters of the plan layout and recommendations, and invited them to review and comment on the plan.

The public review period in PEPC was from July 24 through September 1, 2017. No written comments were received; however, oral comments were provided during the meetings. In response to these comments, the plan was reviewed to ensure that historic resources are protected when improvements are made, and revised to consider using materials sensitive to the needs of people with autism and seizure disorders, and to create a podcast and/or video files of park rangers giving a tour with a professional American Sign Language translator.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

One of the goals of the plan is to increase accessibility awareness and understanding among staff and volunteers of Manzanar National Historic Site. The park superintendent is responsible for implementing and integrating the plan. The park-designated accessibility coordinator ensures adequate communication to park employees and works with the superintendent to follow up on the implementation and relevancy of the plan by documenting improvements and keeping the plan updated.

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN PROCESS

SELF-EVALUATION

The following graphic illustrates the primary steps in the self-evaluation process. Each step is further described in the following text.



Step 1: Identify Key Park Experiences and Park Areas

Key park experiences are those park experiences that are iconic and important for visitors to understand the purpose and significance of the park unit. They are “musts” for park visitors. Park legislation serves as the foundation for key park experiences, which are identified through park purpose, significance, interpretive themes, and those programs or activities highlighted in park communications. Key park experiences were identified at Manzanar National Historic Site to ensure that planned improvements were prioritized to best increase overall access to the experiences available at Manzanar National Historic Site.

- 1) Experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and thousands of remnant features including both those associated with human life in Owens valley and Japanese incarceration during World War II.
- 2) Understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area’s inhabitants, from the indigenous people of the Owens Valley, to those from the post-Japanese confinement era, and many others in between whose lives were often influenced by forces far beyond their control.

- 3) Learn how the history of incarceration during World War II supports a compelling dialogue on the injustice experienced by individuals and communities not unlike those of today and throughout history, and the application of these lessons to the protection of constitutional, civil, and human rights.
- 4) Experience the dramatic landscape of the Owens Valley surrounding Manzanar, including the isolated setting, expansive views, and harsh desert environment; and understand how the location powerfully communicates the visual and environmental conditions experienced by Japanese Americans imprisoned at Manzanar during World War II.

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 Manzanar National Historic Site were evaluated per criteria in step 2, to determine which, if not all, areas would be assessed.

Step 2: Identify Park Areas to be Assessed

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

- 1) Level of visitation
- 2) Diversity of services, activities, and programs offered in the area
- 3) Geographic favorability (as a whole, the park areas selected reflect a broad distribution throughout the park)
- 4) Other unique characteristics of the site

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

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

Step 3 is the identification of all services, activities, and programs within each park area. This process ensured that during step 4 all visitor amenities within a park area, including both physical and programmatic elements, are reviewed for accessibility. The comprehensive lists of services, activities, and programs were the basis for conducting the 18 assessments and documenting all elements as they pertain to improving access to park experiences.

Step 4: Conduct Accessibility Assessment

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

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

TRANSITION PLAN

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



Step 5: Draft and Finalize Transition Plan

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

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

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

immediate

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

short-term

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

mid-term

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

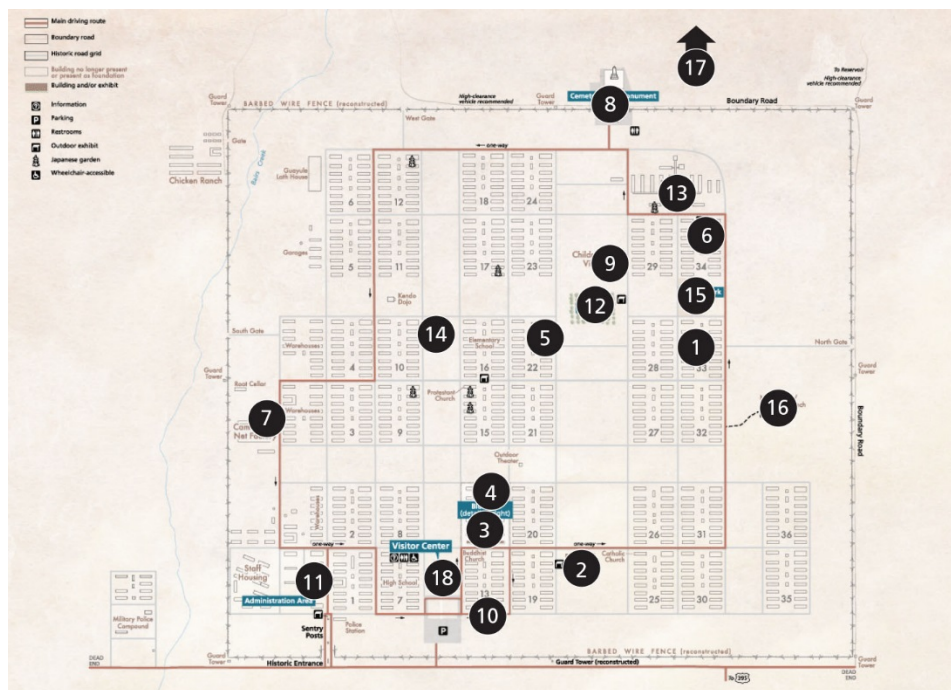
long-term

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

PARK AREAS ASSESSED

All key park experiences at Manzanar National Historic Site are represented within the park areas assessed. Park areas not included in the park area list will be upgraded to current code requirements when facility alteration and/or new construction is planned. Each park area identified for assessment is addressed during the implementation strategy exercise. All park areas assessed are listed in alphabetical order and identified in the associated map below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Arai Fish Ponds at Block 33 | 10. Fire Department Area |
| 2. Baseball Field | 11. Historic Administration Area |
| 3. Block 14 Barracks | 12. Historic Orchards |
| 4. Block 14 Mess Hall | 13. Hospital Complex |
| 5. Block 22 Garden | 14. Judo Dojo Site |
| 6. Block 34 Garden | 15. Merritt Park |
| 7. Camouflage Net Factory | 16. North Park / Shepherd Ranch |
| 8. Cemetery and Monument | 17. Reservoir Site (Off-site, BLM) |
| 9. Children's Village | 18. Visitor Center |



Manzanar National Historic Site – Park Areas Assessed

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR PARK AREAS ASSESSED

The Architectural Barrier Act (ABA) of 1968 requires that any building or facility designed, constructed, altered, or leased with federal funds be accessible and usable by any individuals with disabilities. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) and the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) were adopted for federal facilities in 1984 and 2006, respectively. Subsequently in 2011, standards for recreational facilities were incorporated into ABAAS as chapter 10.

Dependent upon the date of a building's construction or alteration, different design standards apply. In conducting the transition plan facility assessments, the 2011 ABAAS standards were used as the on-site assessments. Although a barrier may be identified by the current assessment for improvement, facilities constructed pre-1984, or between 1984 and 2011, are only required to be in compliance with the standard in place at the time of construction and/or alteration. Therefore, they may not be in violation of ABAAS. However, any renovation or upgrade of that building will be required to meet the most current standard at the time of work. The park will ensure historic resources are not affected as improvements are made, and will adhere to the Manzanar Cultural Landscape Report treatment guidelines as applicable.

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

This document does not include strategies for transitioning employee work spaces to be accessible. In the event an employee with a disability is hired by Manzanar National Historic Site, 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.

ARAI FISH PONDS AT BLOCK 33

Site Plan



Arai Fish Ponds at Block 33 Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at Arai Fish Ponds at Block 33 are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include tours, educational programs, historical discovery, and relaxation. The existing services that support these activities and programs include unmarked car parking along the asphalt road, outdoor recreation access routes on native soil, and seating. Conditions are generally firm and flat; however, surfaces can be uneven in some areas and stability can vary. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Raking should occur more frequently to maintain a firm and stable outdoor recreation access route between walking route and seating area. Maintain route to be 36" wide minimum at 2% maximum cross slope and 5% maximum running slope.

immediate

2 Bench

- 1) Maintain a clear ground space for companion seating at end of bench seat at 36" by 48" minimum or move bench to location with sufficient clear space.
- 2) Recommend adding an armrest in the center of the bench providing support when approached from either direction while also allowing for ease of transfer from a wheelchair to the bench seat at either end.

immediate

BASEBALL FIELD

Site Plan



Baseball Field Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the baseball field are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include exploration of the site and historical discovery. The existing services that support these activities and programs include unmarked car parking along the auto tour road, outdoor recreation access routes on native soil, and interpretive waysides. Conditions are generally firm and flat; however, surfaces can be uneven in some areas and stability can vary. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Car Parking

- 1) Ensure tour road surface is firm and stable where parking will occur with 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) As a best practice, provide parking signage for two vehicles (one accessible). Install accessible parking signage to be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van accessible stall.

mid-term

2 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Clearly define a firm and stable outdoor recreation access route between accessible parking and viewing area (with panel), 36" minimum width at 2% maximum cross slope and 5% maximum running slope.

immediate

3 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Improve or replace waysides to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics. Provide a firm, stable and clear ground space at wayside of 30" by 48" minimum and no more than 2% slope in all directions.

mid-term

BLOCK 14 BARRACKS

Site Plan



Block 14 Barracks Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the Block 14 barracks are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include tours, educational programs, and exploration of the site. The existing services that support these activities and programs include car parking, accessible routes, and exhibits. Parking is along the asphalt auto tour route or alongside the building on native soil. The access route is along native soil, and not clearly delineated. Conditions are generally firm and flat; however, surfaces can be uneven in some areas and stability can vary. Building entry is via a wooden ramp with handrails, and a short step. As of spring 2017, the park has installed an accessible route from the visitor center to Block 14. The barracks interior exhibits have interactive features, including braille maps, and audio description services. All exhibits are tactile. The entire interior exhibit is laid out with braille signage and with ample circulation space to accommodate wheelchair mobility and clearances. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Car Parking

- 1) Improve the van-accessible parking stall to be firm and stable with slopes of 2% or less in all directions.

immediate

2 Exhibits (inside barracks)

- 1) Recommend providing signage that identifies tactile and interactive exhibits.
- 2) Lower the tactile maps to enable a forward approach between 15" and 48" above the finish floor.
- 3) When exhibits are replaced, ensure that text is 24-point minimum and use sans-serif fonts, such as Arial or Frutiger.

immediate

Block 14 Mess Hall Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the Block 14 mess hall are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include tours, educational programs, and dining. The existing services that support these activities and programs include car parking, accessible routes, and indoor picnic facilities. Parking is along the asphalt auto tour route or alongside the building on native soil. The access route is along native soil, and not clearly delineated. Conditions are generally firm and flat; however, surfaces can be uneven in some areas and stability can vary. Building entry is via a wooden ramp with handrails and a short step. As of spring 2017, the park has installed an accessible route from the visitor center to Block 14 Mess Hall. The mess hall interior offers ample circulation space around hall and kitchen, and exhibits and displays can be touched. More exhibits are located alongside the building, on native soil. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Interpretive Panel

- 1) Reprint the interpretive panel titled, "They're Going to Forget Us Here" in a larger font, 48-point minimum, or relocate the "Made in Manzanar" boxes so visitors can get closer to the panel.

short-term

2 Ramp (exterior)

- 1) Rebuild the ramp to be 8.33% maximum running slope, with handrails on both sides of the ramp. Pave a level landing at the bottom of the ramp, 36" by 48" minimum.
- 2) Adjust threshold at doorway to be 1/2" high maximum or 3/4" high maximum with a beveled edge on each side. In the interim, use a threshold mat to create a mountable threshold.

mid-term

3 Dining Surfaces

- 1) Improve 5% of picnic tables, through extensions of tabletops, to provide 27" minimum knee clearance.

mid-term

4 Sink Display

- 1) Provide a permanent fixture around the base of the sink display to be cane detectable.

immediate

Block 22 Garden Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the Block 22 garden are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include exploration of the site, historical discovery, and relaxation. The existing services that support these activities and programs include unmarked car parking, outdoor recreation access routes on native soil, interpretive waysides, and seating. The route and exhibits are along native soil, and is relatively flat, but also gently slopes and can be uneven in some areas. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1

Bench

- 1) Recommend adding an armrest in the center of the bench providing support when approached from either direction while also allowing for ease of transfer from a wheelchair to the bench seat at either end.

immediate

BLOCK 34 GARDEN

Site Plan



Block 34 Garden Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the Block 34 garden are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include tours, educational programs, and historical discovery. The existing services that support these activities and programs include unmarked car parking, outdoor recreation access routes on native soil, and interpretive waysides. Conditions are generally firm and flat, however, surfaces can be uneven in some areas and stability can vary. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Car Parking

- 1) Ensure tour road surface is firm and stable with 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) As a best practice, provide parking signage for two vehicles (one accessible). Install accessible parking signage to be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van accessible stall.

mid-term

2 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Clearly define a firm and stable outdoor recreation access route between accessible parking and viewing area (with wayside) 36" wide minimum at 2% maximum cross slope and 5% maximum running slope.

immediate

3 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Improve or replace waysides to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics.

mid-term

CAMOUFLAGE NET FACTORY

Site Plan



Camouflage Net Factory Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the camouflage net factory are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include exploration of the site and historical discovery. The existing services that support these activities and programs include unmarked car parking, outdoor recreation access routes on native soil, and interpretive waysides. Conditions are generally firm and flat; however, surfaces can be uneven in some areas and stability can vary. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Car Parking

- 1) Ensure tour road surface is firm and stable where parking will occur, with 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) As a best practice, provide parking signage for two vehicles (one accessible). Install accessible parking signage to be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van accessible stall.

mid-term

2 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Improve or replace wayside to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics.
- 2) Provide a 30" by 48" minimum clear space at wayside with firm and stable surface at 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

CEMETERY AND MONUMENT

Site Plan



Cemetery and Monument Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the cemetery and monument are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include tours, educational programs, historical discovery, and relaxation. The existing services that support these activities and programs include unmarked car parking, accessible routes along native soil, interpretive waysides, restrooms, and seating. Conditions are generally firm and flat; however, surfaces can be uneven in some areas and stability can vary. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Car Parking (at restrooms)

- 1) Recommend paving a van-accessible stall near the restroom at 11' wide minimum with a 5' wide minimum access aisle. The stall and access aisle shall be firm and stable with 2% maximum slope in any direction.
- 2) Install accessible parking signage to be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stall.

 long-term

2 Accessible Route

- 1) Establish firm, stable, and slip resistant paths between accessible parking stalls and restrooms, and between interpretive waysides and parking.
- 2) Grade paths at 5% maximum running slope and 2% maximum cross slope to meet the restroom entry pad.

 long-term (2.1)

 immediate (2.2)

3 Trash Canister

- 1) Rotate the trash canister 90° to provide a clear space 36" by 48" minimum for a forward approach or 30" by 60" minimum for a parallel approach.

 immediate

4 Car Parking (at interpretive waysides)

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

long-term

5 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Improve or replace wayside to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics.
- 2) Provide a 30" by 48" minimum clear space at each wayside with firm and stable surface at 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

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CHILDREN'S VILLAGE AND ORCHARDS

Site Plan



Children's Village and Orchards Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the children's village and orchards are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include tours, educational programs, and historical discovery. The existing services that support these activities and programs include unmarked car parking, outdoor recreation access routes on native soil, and interpretive waysides. Conditions are generally firm and flat; however, surfaces can be uneven in some areas and stability can vary. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Clearly define a firm and stable outdoor recreation access route to the viewing areas (with panels), 36" minimum width at 2% maximum cross slope and 5% maximum running slope.

mid-term

2 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Improve or replace waysides to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics.
- 2) Provide a firm, stable and clear ground space at each wayside of 30" by 48" minimum and no more than 2% slope in all directions.

mid-term

Site Plan



Fire Department Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the fire department are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include exploration of the site and historical discovery. The existing services that support these activities and programs include unmarked car parking along the auto tour road, outdoor recreation access routes, and interpretive waysides. The historic entry ramp into the fire station is 8' long, and is short, but moderately steep. The inside of the fire station is flat concrete with open circulation that allows for easy movement around the fire truck and station interior. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Car Parking

- 1) Ensure tour road surface is firm and stable with 2% maximum slope in all directions.
- 2) As a best practice, provide parking signage for two vehicles (one van accessible). Install accessible parking signage to be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stall.

mid-term

2 Accessible Route

- 1) Provide route and alternative entry at side door if feasible.

mid-term

3 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Improve or replace waysides to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics.
- 2) As feasible, add alternative programming such as tactile models, audio description, or audio tour to improve accessibility for people with vision and hearing disabilities.

short-term (3.1)

mid-term (3.2)

HISTORIC ADMINISTRATION AREA

Site Plan



Historic Administration Area Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the historic administration area are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include tours, educational programs, and historical discovery. The existing services that support these activities and programs include unmarked car parking along the asphalt road, outdoor recreation access routes on native soil, and interpretive waysides that are approachable from the side. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

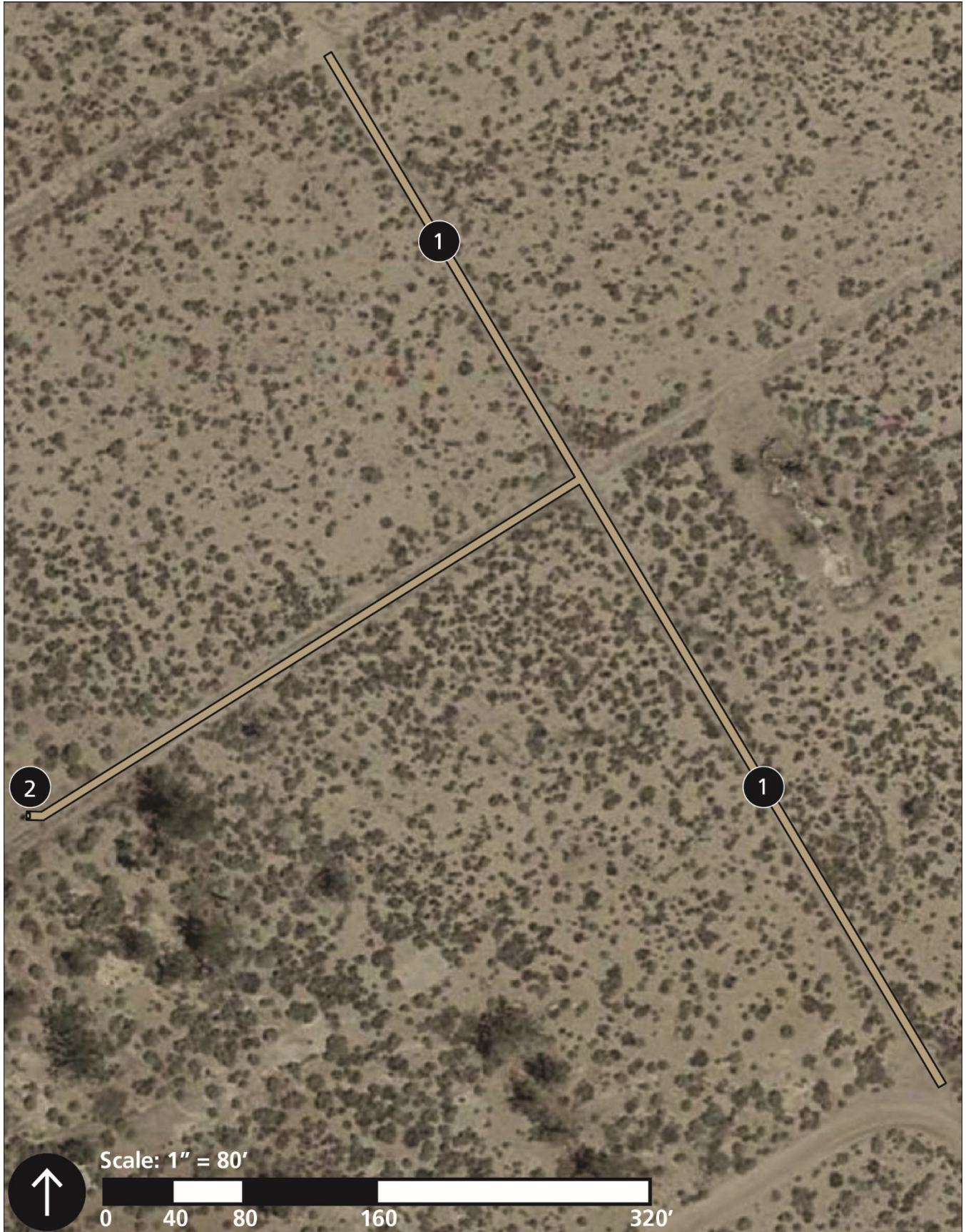
1 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Improve or replace wayside to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics.

mid-term

JUDO DOJO

Site Plan



Judo Dojo Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the judo dojo are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants, learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include exploration of the site and historical discovery. The existing services that support these activities and programs include unmarked car parking along the auto tour route, outdoor recreation access routes on native soil, and interpretive waysides. Conditions are generally firm and flat; however, surfaces can be uneven in some areas and stability can vary. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Clearly define a firm and stable outdoor recreation access route between tour road, walking tour route, and dojo viewing area with wayside; 36" wide minimum at 2% maximum cross slope and 5% maximum running slope.

mid-term

2 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Improve or replace wayside to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics.
- 2) Provide a 30" by 48" minimum clear space at each wayside with firm and stable surface at 2% maximum slope in all directions.

mid-term

MERRITT PARK

Site Plan



Merritt Park Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at Merritt Park are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include tours, educational programs, historical discovery, and relaxation. The existing services that support these activities and programs include unmarked car parking along the auto tour route, outdoor recreation access routes on native soil, interpretive waysides, and seating. Conditions are generally firm and flat; however, surfaces can be uneven in some areas and stability can vary. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Provide a firm and stable path from the road grid through the garden and to the viewing area (with panel), 36" wide minimum at 2% maximum cross slope and 5% maximum running slope.

mid-term

2 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Improve or replace wayside to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics.

mid-term

3 Bench

- 1) Recommend adding an armrest in the center of the bench providing support when approached from either direction while also allowing for ease of transfer from a wheelchair to the bench seat at either end.

mid-term

NORTH PARK/SHEPHERD RANCH

Site Plan



North Park / Shepherd Ranch Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at North Park / Shepherd Ranch are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include exploration of the site and historical discovery. The existing services that support these activities and programs include car parking along the auto tour road, outdoor recreation access routes on native soil, and interpretive waysides. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Provide a firm and stable outdoor recreation access route to viewing area (with panel), 36" wide minimum at 2% maximum cross slope and 5% maximum running slope.

short-term

2 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Improve or replace wayside to provide 24-point minimum font without the use of italics.

mid-term

RESERVOIR

Site Plan



Reservoir Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the reservoir are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants; learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include exploration of the site and historical discovery. The existing services that support these activities and programs include car parking via a road that connects to but is not part of the auto tour road, outdoor recreation access routes on native soil, and interpretive waysides. The reservoir is on BLM land. High clearance vehicles are recommended to access the site, due to the potential for deep and sandy road conditions. The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Interpretive Wayside

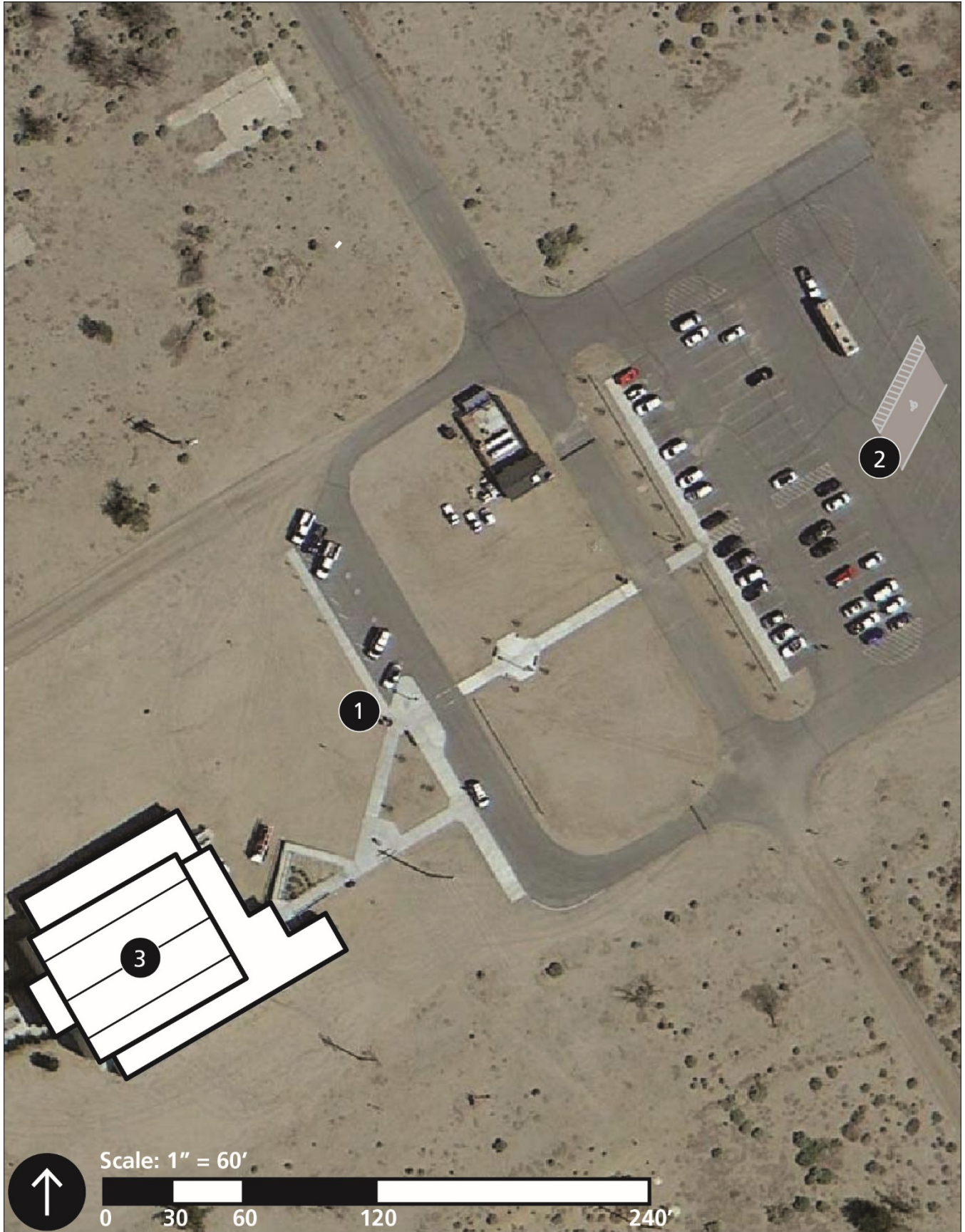
- 1) Provide interpretive panel on wayside that provides 24-point minimum font without the use of italics.
- 2) Provide a 30" by 48" minimum clear space at wayside with firm and stable surface at 2% maximum slope in all directions.

immediate (1.1)

short-term (1.2)

VISITOR CENTER

Site Plan



Visitor Center Implementation Strategy

The key park experiences provided at the visitor center are the opportunities to experience the highly intact cultural landscape resources and remnant features; understand the diverse mosaic of individual and collective experiences and perspectives of the area's inhabitants, learn how the history of incarceration supports a compelling dialogue of injustice and lessons learned; and experience the dramatic landscape. The activities and programs provided at this area for visitors include tours, educational programs, exploration of the site, historical discovery, and dining. The existing services that support these activities and programs include car parking, accessible routes, exhibits, restrooms, and picnic facilities.

The asphalt parking lot includes accessible parking, aisles, and a concrete accessible route that connects to a level, concrete gathering and exhibit area with generous maneuverability and benches with companion seating. A generally flat, firm, and stable picnic area is located within native soil with movable picnic tables, including one with an extended tabletop.

The visitor center can be entered either by an accessible concrete ramp or by stairs, both with handrails. Benches with companion seating are provided on the large, concrete entry porch. Inside the visitor center, there is clear wayfinding signage and a large entry foyer with good circulation between an information kiosk, exhibits, water fountain, trash receptacle, and a rest area. The bookstore layout allows for easy movement around services and offerings, and the information counter can accommodate various visitor heights and reach ranges. Exhibit information is delivered with strong color and contrast, and horizontal panels can be approached from the front or side. A large scale model of Manzanar is placed against a wall and is viewable from the remaining three sides. The model description and legends are accessible from the front or side. The auditorium provides resting areas and companion seating throughout. Objects not encased can be touched and are within reach range. Many serve as tactile opportunities, including a military jacket, a nurse's coat, a lawn mower, and three rooms with miscellaneous features that depict barracks life. Most all objects are accessible by wheelchair and include sufficient room for transferring from a wheelchair onto a barracks bed.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

1 Car Parking

- 1) Rotate the left arrow sign so that both arrow signs are pointing inward toward the van-accessible parking stalls.

immediate

2 Recreational Vehicle/Oversized Vehicle Parking

- 1) Provide one accessible RV parking space in parking lot at 20' wide minimum. Parking space shall be firm and stable and no steeper than 2% in any direction.

mid-term

3 Other services, activities, and programs to be addressed in the Visitor Center:

Exhibits

- 1) When exhibits are replaced, use versions with easy to read fonts, such as sans-serif options Arial or Frutiger. Also ensure that they are operable with a closed fist and no more than 5 pounds of force.
- 2) As feasible, relocate or alter exhibits to ensure they are cane detectable, with leading edges 27" maximum above the finish floor.
- 3) Provide audio description at exhibits to make all programs accessible.

long-term

Restroom (men's)

- 1) Adjust the force required to open the door to be no more than 5 pounds.
- 2) Relocate the toilet paper dispenser to be between 7" and 9" in front of the toilet measured to the centerline of the dispenser. The outlet of the dispenser shall remain between 15" and 48" above the finish floor.
- 3) Lower the baby changing station so that the top is between 28" and 34" above the finish floor, with 27" minimum knee clearance under the surface.

immediate

Restrooms (women's)

- 1) Adjust the force required to open the door to be no more than 5 pounds.
- 2) Lower the baby changing station so that the top is between 28" and 34" above the finish floor, with 27" minimum knee clearance under the surface.

immediate

Restroom (family)

- 1) Replace the trashcan with a version with an opening at 48" maximum in height.
- 2) Relocate the paper towel dispenser to have an opening at 48" maximum in height.

short-term

Theaters

- 1) Quantity scoping requirements determine that two companion seating spaces are required in each theater. Remove one seat from each theater to provide an additional companion seating space adjacent to an accessible seating space. Each companion seating space shall be in shoulder alignment with adjacent wheelchair space and at the same elevation as the adjacent wheelchair space.

immediate

Information Board

- 1) Move objects that are in front of the information board or relocate the information board to provide a space 30" by 48" minimum from a forward approach in front of the board.

immediate

Bench (in entryway)

- 1) Relocate entryway bench to a location that provides adequate companion seating space in shoulder alignment with the bench and at the same floor elevation as the bench.
- 2) Recommend adding an armrest in the center of the bench, providing support when approached from either direction while also allowing for ease of transfer from a wheelchair to the bench seat at either end.

immediate

Interior Signage

- 1) Remove accessible signage at staff doors in entryway.

immediate

Bookstore

- 1) Recommend arranging items in the bookstore to be available at a variety of heights. As feasible, work with concessioner to have them organize their products to make them accessible without assistance to the degree possible.
- 2) Maintain clear floor and counter space at lowered portion of checkout counter.

short-term

MANZANAR POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING

Park Features



One Camp, Ten Thousand Lives; One Camp, Ten Thousand Stories

In 1942, the United States government ordered more than 110,000 men, women, and children to leave military-style camps. Manzanar War Relocation Center was one of ten camps where Japanese-Americans were interned during World War II.



Implementation Strategy

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

Posting and Publications

1 Accessibility Flyers Posted in Common Areas

- 1) Place posters in common areas of staff and visitor buildings that provide accessibility-related information, including requirements, contacts, questions, and complaints.

immediate

2 Publications

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

mid-term (2.1)

short-term (2.2)

mid-term (2.1)

immediate (2.1)

Staff Training and Park Protocols

3 Accessibility Awareness Training

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

immediate

4**Accessible Facilities and Maintenance Training**

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

immediate**Accessibility for Project Managers Training**

- 1) Provide ongoing training for project managers to address project accessibility requirements, (e.g., entering accessibility projects in Project Management Information System (PMIS), understanding universal design principles, and overseeing quality control of projects and designs).

immediate**Accessible Interpretive Training**

- 1) Provide ongoing training for the interpretation and education division.
- 2) Training may include but is not limited to: how to evaluate programs for accessibility compliance; which websites offer more information; information about service animals; information about Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs); how and when to offer live audio description programming; accessibility specifications for interpretive tactile models and maps; what assistive technologies are available; universal design principles; visitor services and communication about accessibility. It is also important to provide regular and ongoing visitor information and interpretive staff training in use of, distribution, and procedures for wheelchairs and assistive technology—assistive listening devices, T-coil hearing loops, neck loops, and text telephone machines.

immediate**Communication with Law Enforcement**

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

immediate**Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs)**

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

immediate**Service Animals**

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

immediate

10 Wheelchairs

- 1) Provide a standard operating procedure or guidance for checking out and returning wheelchairs.
- 2) Provide a standard operating procedure or guidance on protocol for pre- and post-inspection, cleaning, and maintenance of wheelchairs.
- 3) Inform visitors and program participants that wheelchairs are available upon request. Provide information on wheelchair availability in all publications and on signage.

immediate

Audio and Visual Programs

11 Open Captioning and Audio Description

- 1) Provide audio description of all images being shown on the videos throughout Visitor Center (3 total).

mid-term

Visitor Information

12 Communication

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

mid-term

13 Reservations

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

immediate

Tours, Programs, and Special Events

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

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

immediate

15 Sign Language Interpreters

- 1) Develop the process for requesting sign language interpreters. Provide sign language interpreters within five days of request.
- 2) Develop and distribute standard operating procedures for contacting and scheduling sign language interpreters.

immediate

16 Special Events

- 1) Provide a system for people to call in and request a sign language interpreter within five days of service. Provide assistive listening devices and a T-coil or neck loop system. Post signage indicating devices and systems are available for special events. Provide large print of any handouts or waivers being provided.
- 2) Provide information on how people can contact the park for accommodations for special events, and release event announcements in a variety of accessible methods (e.g., large-print flyers, electronic accessible PDFs, etc.).
- 3) Develop and distribute a standard operating procedure on how to post accessibility information and how to request accommodations on event announcements.

mid-term

Concessions and Partnerships

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

- 1) Prepare a standard operating procedure for lessees and park partners about providing accessible programs, services, and activities within the park unit.
- 2) Develop and distribute a standard operating procedure for presentations provided by outside groups regarding accessibility and assistive listening devices.
- 3) Communicate with state partners to ensure that an accessibility assessment and a plan for implementing accessibility solutions are completed. The Architectural Barriers for Accessibility Standards does not apply to state partner lands; however, the Americans with Disabilities Act does. State requirements take precedence in these cases.
- 4) Architectural Barriers Act for Accessibility Standards applies to all lands funded by the federal government. Communicate with park partner and/or

concessioners to ensure accessible services, activities, and programs are provided. The National Park Service will conduct an assessment, develop a transition plan, and address park partner concessioner services.

short-term

CONCLUSION

Manzanar National Historic Site 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 Manzanar National Historic Site 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 Manzanar National Historic Site will continue to work toward accommodating all park visitors while sustaining its legacy to preserve and protect the unique cultural and natural resources, and human history of Manzanar and the Owens Valley.

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

The primary goal of the transition plan is to define key park experiences and document modifications needed to provide independent program participation for the widest range of disabilities possible. As the park works towards its accessibility goals and makes the implementation strategy a reality, both physical and programmatic accessibility will improve across the breadth of key park experiences at Manzanar National Historic Site.

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 guided tours, picnicking with friends and family, educational programs, exploration of the site, 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 and 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: use of materials sensitive to the needs of people with autism and seizure disorders, large-print transcripts for printer materials, audio description for exhibits and films, assistive listening devices and sign language interpreters for ranger-led tours and programs, podcasts and/or video files of ranger-led tours, and T-coil hearing loops for park films.

Over time, the results of this collective effort will make Manzanar National Historic Site a truly welcoming and accommodating place for all visitors and will provide equal

opportunity to access the many places, resources, stories, and experiences the park has to offer.

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

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

LAWS AND STANDARDS

A law is a principle and regulation established in a community by some authority and applicable to its people, whether in the form of legislation or of custom and policies recognized and enforced by judicial decision. A standard is something considered by an authority or by general consent as a basis of comparison; an approved model. It is a specific low-level mandatory control that helps enforce and support a law.

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968

<http://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-aba-standards/guide-to-the-aba-standards>

The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 requires physical access to facilities designed, built, altered, or leased with federal funds. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) are the design guidelines used as the basis for enforcement of the law. The UFAS regulations were adopted in 1984. Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) were revised and adopted in November 2005. Four federal agencies are responsible for the standards: the Department of Defense, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the General Services Administration, and the US Postal Service. The United States Access Board was created to enforce the Architectural Barriers Act, which it does through the investigation of complaints. Anyone concerned about the accessibility of a facility that may have received federal funds can easily file a complaint with the United States Access Board.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/43/17.550>

To the extent that section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 applies to departments and agencies of the federal government, the parks operated by the National Park Service are subject to the provisions of that statute. As will be discussed in the following text, both section 504 and the Architectural Barriers Act require the application of stringent access standards to new construction and the alteration of existing facilities. The Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978 (PL 95-602) extends the scope of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (PL 93-112) to include Executive Branch agencies of the federal government. As amended, section 504 states:

Section 504: No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States, as defined in Section 7 (6), shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance or under any program or activity conducted by any Executive agency or by the United States Postal Service. The head of each such agency shall promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the amendments to this section made by the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Act of 1978. Copies of any proposed regulation shall be submitted to appropriate authorizing committees of Congress, and such regulation may take effect no earlier than the thirtieth day after the date on which such regulation is so submitted to such committees.

As noted above, section 504 and the Architectural Barriers Act govern new construction and alterations. However, as a civil rights law, section 504 goes further. Unlike the construction-driven ABA mandates, section 504 also requires covered entities to consider the accessibility of programs, services, and activities.

Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

<http://www.section508.gov/>

In 1998, Congress amended the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to require federal agencies to make their electronic and information technology (EIT) accessible to people with disabilities. Inaccessible technology interferes with an ability to obtain and use information quickly and easily. Section 508 was enacted to eliminate barriers in information technology, open new opportunities for people with disabilities, and encourage development of technologies that will help achieve these goals. The law applies to all federal agencies when they develop, procure, maintain, or use electronic and information technology. Under section 508 (29 USC §794 d), agencies must give disabled employees and members of the public access to information that is comparable to access available to others. It is recommended that you review the laws and regulations discussed in the following sections to further your understanding about section 508 and how you can support implementation.

Accessibility Standards for Outdoor Developed Areas

<http://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/recreation-facilities/outdoor-developed-areas/final-guidelines-for-outdoor-developed-areas>

Achieving accessibility in outdoor environments has long been a source of inquiry because of challenges and constraints posed by terrain, the degree of development, construction practices and materials, and other factors. The new provisions address access to trails, picnic and camping areas, viewing areas, beach access routes, and other components of outdoor developed areas on federal sites when newly built or altered. They also provide exceptions for situations where terrain and other factors make compliance impracticable. In 2013, this final rule amended the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines by

adding scoping and technical requirements for camping facilities, picnic facilities, viewing areas, trails, and beach access routes constructed or altered by or on behalf of federal agencies. The final rule ensures that these facilities are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. The final rule applies to the following federal agencies and their components that administer outdoor areas developed for recreational purposes: Department of Agriculture (Forest Service); Department of Defense (Army Corps of Engineers); and Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service). The final rule also applies to nonfederal entities that construct or alter recreation facilities on federal land on behalf of the federal agencies pursuant to a concession contract, partnership agreement, or similar arrangement.

Accessibility Standards for Shared Use Paths

<http://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/streets-sidewalks/shared-use-paths>

Shared use paths provide a means of off-road transportation and recreation for various users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, skaters, and others, including people with disabilities. In its rulemaking on public rights-of-way and on trails and other outdoor developed areas, comments from the public urged the board to address access to shared use paths because they are distinct from sidewalks and trails. Shared-use paths, unlike most sidewalks, are physically separated from streets by an open space or barrier. They also differ from trails because they are designed not just for recreation purposes but for transportation as well.

In response, the board is supplementing its rulemaking on public rights-of-way to also cover shared-use paths. The proposed rights-of-way guidelines, which address access to sidewalks, streets, and other pedestrian facilities, provide requirements for pedestrian access routes, including specifications for route width, grade, cross slope, surfaces, and other features. The board proposes to apply these and other relevant requirements to shared-use paths as well. This supplementary rulemaking also would add provisions tailored to shared-use paths into the rights-of-way guidelines.

Draft Accessibility Standards for Public Rights-of-Way

<http://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/streets-sidewalks/public-rights-of-way>

Sidewalks, street crossings, and other elements in the public right-of-way can pose challenges to accessibility. The United States Access Board's ADA and ABA Accessibility Guidelines focus mainly on facilities on sites. While they address certain features common to public sidewalks, such as curb ramps, further guidance is necessary to address conditions and constraints unique to public rights-of-way.

The board is developing new guidelines for public rights-of-way that will address various issues, including access for blind pedestrians at street crossings, wheelchair access to on-street parking, and various constraints posed by space limitations, roadway design

practices, slope, and terrain. The new guidelines will cover pedestrian access to sidewalks and streets, including crosswalks, curb ramps, street furnishings, pedestrian signals, parking, and other components of public rights-of-way. The board's aim in developing these guidelines is to ensure that access for persons with disabilities is provided wherever a pedestrian way is newly built or altered, and that the same degree of convenience, connection, and safety afforded the public generally is available to pedestrians with disabilities. Once these guidelines are adopted by the Department of Justice, they will become enforceable standards under ADA Title II.

Effective Communication

<http://www.ada.gov/effective-comm.htm>

People who have vision, hearing, or speech disabilities ("communication disabilities") use different ways to communicate. For example, people who are blind may give and receive information audibly rather than in writing and people who are deaf may give and receive information through writing or sign language rather than through speech. The ADA requires that Title II entities (state and local governments) and Title III entities (businesses and nonprofit organizations that serve the public) communicate effectively with people who have communication disabilities. The goal is to ensure that communication with people with disabilities is equally effective as communication with people without disabilities.

- The purpose of the effective communication rules is to ensure that the person with a vision, hearing, or speech disability can communicate with, receive information from, and convey information to, the covered entity.
- Covered entities must provide auxiliary aids and services when needed to communicate effectively with people who have communication disabilities.
- The key to communicating effectively is to consider the nature, length, complexity, and context of the communication and the person's normal method(s) of communication.

The rules apply to communicating with the person who is receiving the covered entity's goods or services, as well as with that person's parent, spouse, or companion in appropriate circumstances.

Reasonable Accommodations

<http://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/disability-employment/reasonable-accommodations/>

Federal agencies are required by law to provide reasonable accommodation to qualified employees with disabilities. The federal government may provide reasonable accommodation based on appropriate requests (unless so doing will result in undue hardship to the agencies). For more information, see the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's [Enforcement Guidance: Reasonable Accommodation and Undue Hardship under the Americans with Disabilities Act \(external link\)](#).

Reasonable accommodations can apply to the duties of the job and/or where and how job tasks are performed. The accommodation should make it easier for the employee to successfully perform the duties of the position. Examples of reasonable accommodations include providing interpreters, readers, or other personal assistance; modifying job duties; restructuring work sites; providing flexible work schedules or work sites (i.e., telework); and providing accessible technology or other workplace adaptive equipment. [Telework \(external link\)](#) provides employees additional flexibility by allowing them to work at a geographically convenient alternative worksite, such as home or a telecenter, on an average of at least one day per week.

Requests are considered on a case-by-case basis. To request reasonable accommodations:

- Look at the vacancy announcement.
- Work directly with person arranging the interviews.
- Contact the agency [Selective Placement Program Coordinator](#).
- Contact the hiring manager and engage in an interactive process to clarify what the person needs and identify reasonable accommodations.
- Make an oral or written request; no special language is needed.

Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices

<http://www.ada.gov/regs2010/ADAREgs2010.htm>

The definition and regulation to permit the use of mobility devices has been amended. The rule adopts a two-tiered approach to mobility devices, drawing distinctions between wheelchairs and other power-driven mobility devices such as the Segway Human Transporter. Wheelchairs (and other devices designed for use by people with mobility impairments) must be permitted in all areas open to pedestrian use. Other power-driven mobility devices must be permitted for use unless the covered entity can demonstrate that such use would fundamentally alter its programs, services, or activities, create a direct threat, or create a safety hazard. The rule also lists factors to consider in making this determination.

Service Animals

<http://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/service-animals.htm>

[The following is excerpted from the Department of Justice and Americans with Disabilities Act Revised Regulations \(effective 3/15/2011\).](#)

34.104 Definitions: Service animal means any dog [or miniature horse as outlined in the following text] that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not service animals for the purposes of this definition. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the handler's disability.

Examples of work or tasks include, but are not limited to, assisting individuals who are blind or have low vision with navigation and other tasks, alerting individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing to the presence of people or sounds, providing nonviolent protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, assisting an individual during a seizure, alerting individuals to the presence of allergens, retrieving items such as medicine or the telephone, providing physical support and assistance with balance and stability to individuals with mobility disabilities, and helping persons with psychiatric and neurological disabilities by preventing or interrupting impulsive or destructive behaviors. The crime deterrent effects of an animal's presence and the provision of emotional support, well-being, comfort, or companionship do not constitute work or tasks for the purposes of this definition.

- a. General. Generally, a public entity shall modify its policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a service animal by an individual with a disability.
- b. Exceptions. A public entity may ask an individual with a disability to remove a service animal from the premises if-
 - (1) The animal is out of control and the animal's handler does not take effective action to control it; or
 - (2) The animal is not housebroken.
- c. If an animal is properly excluded. If a public entity properly excludes a service animal under § 35.136(b), it shall give the individual with a disability the opportunity to participate in the service, program, or activity without having the service animal on the premises.
- d. Animal under handler's control. A service animal shall be under the control of its handler. A service animal shall have a harness, leash, or other tether, unless either the handler is unable because of a disability to use a harness, leash, or other tether, or the use of a harness, leash, or other tether would interfere with the service animal's safe, effective performance of work or tasks, in which case the service animal must be otherwise under the handler's control (e.g., voice control, signals, or other effective means).
- e. Care or supervision. A public entity is not responsible for the care or supervision of a service animal.
- f. Inquiries. A public entity shall not ask about the nature or extent of a person's disability, but may make two inquiries to determine whether an animal qualifies as a service animal. A public entity may ask if the animal is required because of a disability and what work or task the animal has been trained to perform. A public entity shall not require documentation, such as proof that the animal has been certified, trained, or licensed as a service animal. Generally, a public entity may not make these inquiries about a service animal when it is readily apparent that an animal is trained to do work or perform tasks for an individual with a disability (e.g., the dog is observed guiding an individual who is blind or has low vision, pulling a person's wheelchair, or providing assistance with stability or balance to an individual with an observable mobility disability).

- g. Access to areas of a public entity. Individuals with disabilities shall be permitted to be accompanied by their service animals in all areas of a public entity's facilities where members of the public, participants in services, programs or activities, or invitees, as relevant, are allowed to go.
- h. Surcharges. A public entity shall not ask or require an individual with a disability to pay a surcharge, even if people accompanied by pets are required to pay fees, or to comply with other requirements generally not applicable to people without pets. If a public entity normally charges individuals for the damage they cause, an individual with a disability may be charged for damage caused by his or her service animal.
- i. Miniature horses.
 - (1) Reasonable modifications. A public entity shall make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a miniature horse by an individual with a disability if the miniature horse has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability.
 - (2) Assessment factors. In determining whether reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures can be made to allow a miniature horse into a specific facility, a public entity shall consider-
 - i. The type, size, and weight of the miniature horse and whether the facility can accommodate these features;
 - ii. Whether the handler has sufficient control of the miniature horse;
 - iii. Whether the miniature horse is housebroken; and
 - iv. Whether the miniature horse's presence in a specific facility compromises legitimate safety requirements that are necessary for safe operation.
 - (3) Other requirements. Paragraphs 35.136 (c) through (h) of this section, which apply to service animals, shall also apply to miniature horses.

Section 17.549 Program Accessibility: Discrimination Prohibited

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/43/17.549>

Except as otherwise provided in §17.550, no qualified handicapped person shall, because the agency's facilities are inaccessible to or unusable by handicapped persons, be denied the benefits of, be excluded from participation in, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity conducted by the agency.

The reference to §17.550 in the below quotes is intended to address exclusions available to covered entities in connection with existing facilities.

Section 17.550 Program Accessibility: Existing Facilities

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/43/17.550>

(a) General. The agency shall operate each program or activity so that the program or activity, when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. This paragraph does not:

- (1) Necessarily require the agency to make each of its existing facilities or every part of a facility accessible to and usable by people with disabilities;
- (2) In the case of historic preservation programs, require the agency to take any action that would result in a substantial impairment of significant historic features of an historic property; or
- (3) Require the agency to take any action that it can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of a program or activity or in undue financial and administrative burdens. In those circumstances where agency personnel believe that the proposed action would fundamentally alter the program or activity or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, the agency has the burden of proving that compliance with §17.550(a) would result in such an alteration or burdens. The decision that compliance would result in such alteration or burdens must be made by the agency head or his or her designee after considering all agency resources available for use in the funding and operation of the conducted program or activity, and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action would result in such an alteration or such burdens, the agency shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that handicapped persons receive the benefits and services of the program or activity.

(b) Methods.

- (1) **General.** The agency may comply with the requirements of this section through such means as redesign of equipment, reassignment of services to accessible locations, assignment of aides to beneficiaries, home visits, delivery of services at alternate accessible sites, alteration of existing facilities and construction of new facilities, use of accessible rolling stock, or any other methods that result in making its programs or activities readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. The agency is not required to make structural changes in existing facilities where other methods are effective in achieving compliance with this section. The agency, in making alterations to existing buildings, shall meet accessibility requirements to the extent compelled by the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 4151–4157) and any regulations implementing it. In choosing among available methods for meeting the requirements of this section, the agency shall give priority to those methods that offer programs and activities to qualified handicapped persons in the most integrated setting appropriate.
- (2) **Historic preservation programs.** In meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section in historic preservation programs, the agency shall give priority to methods that provide physical access to handicapped persons. In cases where a

physical alteration to an historic property is not required because of paragraph (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section, alternative, methods of achieving program accessibility include:

- (i) Using audio-visual materials and devices to depict those portions of an historic property that cannot otherwise be made accessible;
- (ii) Assigning persons to guide people with disabilities into or through portions of historic properties that cannot otherwise be made accessible; or
- (iii) Adopting other innovative methods.

- (3) **Recreation programs.** In meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) in recreation programs, the agency shall provide that the program or activity, when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. When it is not reasonable to alter natural and physical features, accessibility may be achieved by alternative methods as noted in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

Section 17.551 Program Accessibility: New Construction and Alterations

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

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIRECTOR’S ORDERS AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

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

Director’s Order 16A

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

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

Director’s Order 42

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

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

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

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

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

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

A primary principle of accessibility is that, to the highest degree practicable, people with disabilities should be able to participate in the same programs, activities, and employment opportunities available to everyone else. In choosing among methods of providing accessibility, higher priority will be given to methods that offer programs and activities in the most integrated setting appropriate. Special, separate, or alternative facilities,

programs, or services will be provided only when existing ones cannot reasonable be made accessible. The determination of what is practicable will be made only after careful consultations with persons with disabilities or their representatives. Any decisions that would result in less than equal opportunity is subject the filing of an official disability right complain under the departmental regulations cited above.

GUIDELINES

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

Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media

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

The “Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media” is for media specialists, superintendents, and other NPS employees and contractors who develop and approve interpretive media. Publications, exhibits, audiovisual programs and tours, wayside exhibits, signage, and web-based media provide 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

MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN

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


Approved
Superintendent, Manzanar National Historic Site


Date



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.

MANZ 359/140872
November 2017



ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN OVERVIEW

MANZANAR

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE | CALIFORNIA