

**Accessibility and Self-Evaluation and
Transition Plan**

**Pu'ukoholā Heiau National
Historic Site**

Hawai'i

September 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site has made many strides to improve physical accessibility throughout the park. The visitor center parking lot was recently paved and provides plenty of accessible parking spaces. Visitor facilities in the area are mostly accessible, with automated door entry to the visitor center, open maneuvering space around exhibits and the gift shop, a dual-height sales counter, and spacious restrooms. The recently updated, half-mile of the Loop Trail is accessible and wide and level, providing easy access to scenic ocean viewing areas and views of the heiaus and the Pelekane (a public cultural festival site).

Recurring findings related to physical accessibility were identified for approaches to site features and some steep routes, inaccessible locations of waysides, improperly placed picnic tables without extended tabletops, and minor barriers in restroom interiors. Often, these facilities and features had approaches and surfaces that were not appropriately sized and sloped or had items that were out of reach range or difficult to operate.

Park staff has opportunities to provide access to unique park experiences, such as establishing routes to the ocean viewing area and the farm near the park headquarters, which are used during cultural events and whale watching programs; extending the accessible portion of the Loop Trail to the Stone Leaning Post Overlook and the wooden offering tower (and possibly to Pelekane [the Royal Courtyard]); and working with Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail staff to improve the trail's surface and slope accessibility where possible, particularly the segment closest to Spencer Beach Park. Staff also has an

opportunity to use the old roadbed from Waikalua to provide access to the Ala Kahakai corridor. Additional actions, such as connecting the park headquarters and visitor center with an accessible trail and adding accessible picnic facilities at both sites, will open additional experiences to visitors with disabilities.

PROGRAMMATIC ACCESSIBILITY

Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site has many accessible interpretive features, and park staff actively works to add to the list. An audio tour is available to visitors and begins at the rear of the visitor center and extends along the accessible portion of the Loop Trail. Most interpretive panels use sans serif fonts, have high contrast and large text, and present relevant information to visitors. A topographic map is available at the visitor center for visitors who are blind or have low vision. Finally, the park website includes information on service animals and their allowance in the park.

Recurring findings related to program accessibility were identified for park publications and programs. Alternative formats for interpretive materials and exhibit content were limited, tactile exhibits were minimal, and assistive listening systems and audio description were not available for the park film and interpretive content throughout the park. In addition, trailhead signs describing the conditions of the trails were absent.

Significant ways in which programs could be improved include providing assistive listening systems for tours and events, audio descriptions for self-guided tours on the park app, additional and more-detailed tactile models of the heiaus and other landmarks, and alternative formats of primary park publications. Providing access to many of these tools and materials on the park website, with additional information about accessible experiences and areas where access may be difficult, would allow all visitors to better plan and prepare for their visits to the park. Building out the list of interpretive programs to include the John Young Homestead and providing unique multisensory elements, such as virtual tours of landmarks and cultural features and hikes through the park, would particularly enrich the experience for visitors.

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN

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

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

ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN PROCESS

The process for creating a SETP involves seven steps:



1. **Identify Key Park Experiences and Park Areas** – The interdisciplinary team began by identifying the key experiences available to visitors at the park. Key park experiences, which help determine the park areas to assess in step 2, are iconic and important experiences for visitors to understand the purpose and significance of the park. Park legislation is the foundation for key park experiences, which are identified through park purpose, significance, interpretive themes, and programs (these can be found in the park's foundation document at <http://npshistory.com/publications/foundation-documents/puhe-fd-2015.pdf>). Key park experiences ensure that planned improvements are prioritized to best increase overall access to park experiences.

The key park experiences identified for Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site include the following:

- a. Learn how the Hawaiian Islands and their people were unified under the prophetic rule of one of their greatest chiefs, Kamehameha.
- b. Immerse yourself in a landscape of continuous history and guarded relevance as you walk among the highest concentration of heiau known across the islands—Pu'ukoholā Heiau, Mailekini Heiau, and Hale o Kapuni, follow the paths of royalty to the Pelekane—and pause at the introduction of the first European influences on the landscape at John Young's homestead.
- c. Discover the Pu'ukoholā Heiau ceremonial temple and feel the weight of its role in the realization of the three prophecies, the fate of Kamehameha, and the formation of the Hawaiian kingdom.

- d. Understand this site's dynamic role in facilitating the ancient Hawaiian cultural connection to the terrestrial half of the inseparable existence between land and ocean and its transition to serve as a fortress showcasing the island's introduction to the use of European artillery.
- e. Respect the almost tangible presence of the chiefs of the ocean and chiefs of the land as they meet at the Hale o Kapuni Heiau and pay homage to the spiritual bond.
- f. Reflect on the structural remains of the first western-style homestead marking the arrival of John Young to the islands and the relationships he forged, granting him the legacy of being the only foreigner bestowed the titles of high chief and governor of Hawaii island.
- g. Immerse yourself in Hawaiian culture, and recognize the site's spiritual power, or Mana, as its relevance flows from the past to the present and gives life to the heart of the culture and spirituality.

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

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

and operational requirements. Therefore, the team identified an implementation time frame and a responsible park staff member for each barrier and solution. Implementation time frames are based on a park's ability to complete the improvements in normal scheduling of park operations and planned projects and are as follows:

- a. Immediate (0–1 year)
 - b. Short term (1–3 years)
 - c. Mid-term (3–7 years)
 - d. Long term (longer than 7 years)
6. **Conduct Public Involvement** – Public involvement occurs at the draft stage of the transition plan; however, it is recommended that at the beginning of the SETP process parks initiate public outreach efforts with organizations representing people with disabilities. The draft plan will be released for a 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.
7. **Finalize Transition Plan** – After the comment period has closed, the park will analyze all comments to determine if any revisions to the plan are necessary. Those revisions will be made before the implementation strategy is finalized. Once finalized, a notification will be sent to the public to announce the plan's availability.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

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

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SITE PLANS FOR PU'UKOHOLĀ HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

PU'UKOHOLĀ HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AREAS ASSESSED

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

- Headquarters
- Loop Trail
- Visitor Center



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR PARK AREAS ASSESSED

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

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

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

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



HEADQUARTERS

Although visitors can access park headquarters to participate in programs, the site is primarily used by staff. Headquarters consists of a parking lot, administration building, restrooms, garden/farm, and large lawn area. Inside the administration building, only the conference room and wraparound porch are open to the public. Outside, a few picnic tables are present underneath an overhanging tent. Across from the administration building is a large, level lawn area that overlooks the Pacific Ocean and the back of the heiaus (temples), and next to this are restrooms. Although level, the lawn is not accessible, and visitors with manual wheelchairs or walkers may find it difficult to access the far side to experience the views and participate in whale watching. Park staff has considered building a low-profile accessible route around the lawn area to access the viewing area. Adjacent to the restrooms is a garden/farm that provides food to support local gatherings and cultural events.

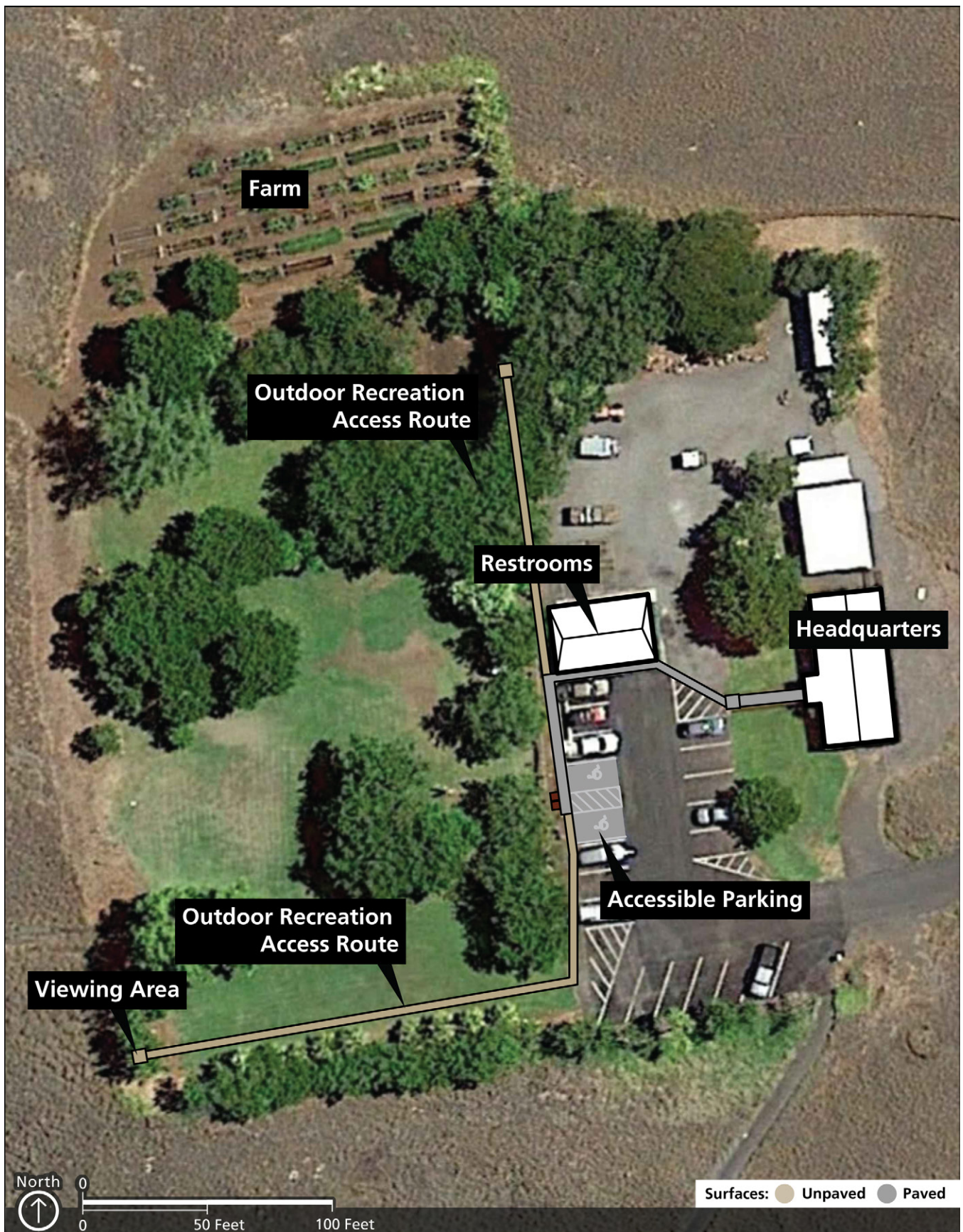
Visitors come to this area on an infrequent basis to attend special events and programs, take in views of the ocean and wildlife, and use the services. Partner and consultation meetings take place either indoors or in tents set up for the gatherings. The lawn area is sometimes used by partners for traditional ceremonial programs, dances, and Hawaiian workshops hosted by experienced practitioners, some of whom access the rear side of the heiau across the lawn by special request. Some facilities and features in this area are accessible or require minor adjustments. The area includes accessible parking, large and open restrooms, a dual-height drinking fountain, and ramps to the administration building. Accessibility could be improved by adding an accessible route to the viewing area and by making minor improvements to restrooms, routes, picnic table approaches, and the conference room. In addition, improving the accessibility of interpretive materials available at the administration building would more effectively communicate information to visitors.

Proposed accessibility improvements at the headquarters area include the following:

- **Parking:** Improve accessible parking with a larger access aisle.
- **Routes:** Improve routes from the accessible parking spots to the lawn viewing area and to the farm as practicable, and improve the route between the accessible parking spots and the administration building entrance.
- **Restrooms:** Improve the restroom interiors and nearby drinking fountain operation.
- **Conference Room:** Improve maneuvering space, and improve access to interpretive materials via text and audio description.

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

Headquarters Conceptual Site Plan





LOOP TRAIL

The Loop Trail provides access between primary park landmarks—the visitor center, heiaus (Pu'ukohola Heiau and Mailekini Heiau), Stone Leaning Post Overlook and other viewing areas, and Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail. The trail is self-guided, although park staff offers some guided tours for groups with advance notice. Staff recently updated the first half mile of the trail to be accessible, with a wide, low-sloped asphalt path. At the terminus of the accessible section is an area intended to interpret the heiaus, and interpretive waysides are slated for installation. Near this area is a steep trail leading to the Pelekane, the Royal Courtyard, and a public cultural festival site, which is accessed from the road through state park lands, and to the left is a steep trail that leads to the Stone Leaning Post Overlook and a wayside. Stairs then lead to the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail at the coastline. This section of the historic trail is part of the loop trail within park boundaries, which is marked at the southern edge before reaching the county beach park and into the woods. Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail is developing a signage plan to mark the trail from this area to Pu'u honua o Honaunau National Historical Park.

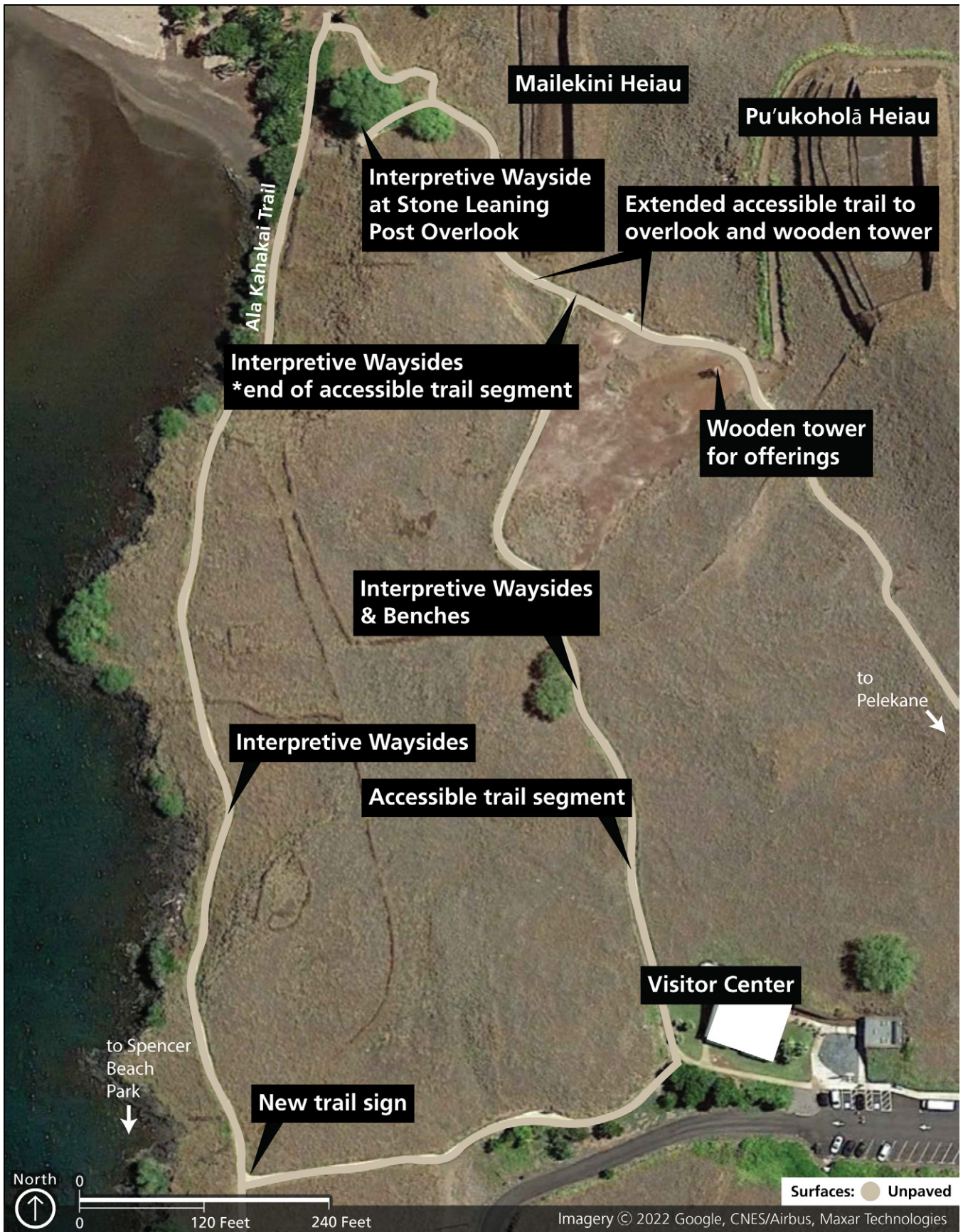
Visitors come to hike, learn about the historic sites, and view the ocean and wildlife. Only the improved accessible portion of this trail would be considered usable to many people with disabilities, although short segments of Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail within the park boundaries could also be usable. Accessibility could be improved with trail signage describing trail characteristics, updated benches with companion seating at viewing areas, accessible waysides and approaches, and audio description of landmarks and waysides. In addition, extending the accessible portion of the Loop Trail to the Stone Leaning Post Overlook and wooden offering tower (and possibly to the Pelekane) and improving the surface of Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail near Spencer Beach Park would improve and provide new experiences for visitors.

Proposed accessibility improvements at the Loop Trail include the following:

- **Trail:** Extend segments of the accessible trail surface, improve programmatic access to inaccessible segments, install new trailhead signage describing trail characteristics, and make minor trail surface improvements to Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail.
- **Benches:** Relocate and add accessible benches with companion seating spaces in key viewing locations.
- **Waysides:** Improve approaches at waysides, and relocate inaccessible waysides (along Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail) or duplicate waysides along the accessible segment of the Loop Trail.

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

Loop Trail Conceptual Site Plan





VISITOR CENTER

The visitor center is the primary destination for visitor orientation and interpretation in the park. Most visitors park in the small parking lot, but some park at the headquarters area and walk the steep asphalt path down the hill to the visitor center. The developed area includes a parking lot with a passenger loading zone, restrooms, a picnic table, and the half open-air, half enclosed visitor center with exhibits and a bookstore. At the rear of the visitor center is the trailhead for the Loop Trail that takes visitors to the heiaus, Stone Leaning Post Overlook, and Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail. Visitors come to learn about the park, explore exhibits, hike, view and visit landmarks, shop in the bookstore, and use the services. Most of the area and its features are accessible or nearly accessible, with three level accessible parking stalls, large restrooms, an automated door to the visitor center, dual-height counters and drinking fountains, and a self-guided audio tour of the area and trails. Accessibility could be improved with minor modifications to restrooms, routes, exhibits and other interpretive features; an updated picnicking area; and an audio description for the self-guided audio tour. While the visitor center has a tactile map of the park, the map is a little too large for adequate reach range, and additional, more detailed tactile models would more effectively communicate the features in the cultural landscape.

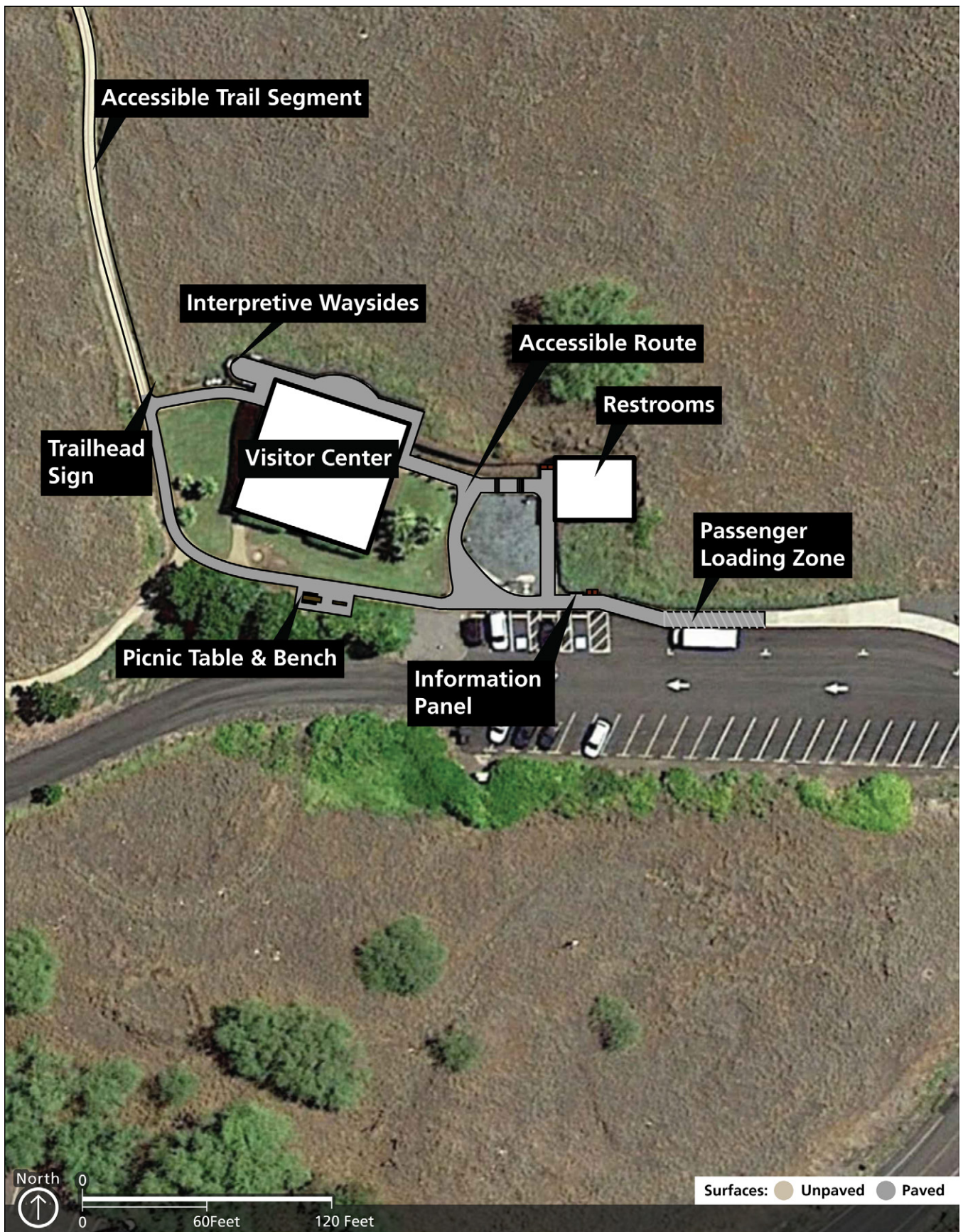
Proposed accessibility improvements at the visitor center include the following:

- **Parking:** Improve designated signage and slopes, and add striping and a curb ramp for the passenger loading zone.
- **Routes:** Improve approaches to the stairs, ramp, and visitor center entrance.
- **Restrooms:** Improve restroom interiors and the nearby drinking fountain operation.
- **Benches:** Relocate/improve the bench approach.
- **Picnic Facilities:** Add an accessible picnic table with level ground space.

- **Exhibits:** Improve and add new tactile exhibits, and provide audio description for exhibits and waysides.
- **Trail:** Add new trailhead signage describing the trail characteristics for the Loop Trail.

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

Visitor Center Conceptual Site Plan





PU'UKOHOLĀ HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE PROGRAMS

Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site shows strengths in its active cultural programs and Hawaiian workshops, which includes traditional ceremonial, dance, and educational programs for visitors. The park does not currently have many accessibility features and accommodations for programs, and visitors would benefit from improvements such as alternative formats for program materials; interpretation; and audio descriptions for programs, tours, and audiovisuals. Unique opportunities exist for park staff to improve the physical accessibility at the locations where these programs are offered and the communication accommodations available to engage staff and further support visitors with disabilities while providing accessible information and visuals for areas not accessible to some visitors with disabilities. The John Young Homestead, which was not assessed and currently has no interpretive programs, could also be interpreted more effectively at the visitor center and have a program that would benefit all visitors. Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site staff is aware of these areas for improvement and is committed to addressing them.

Proposed accessibility improvements to parkwide programs include the following:

- **Publications:** Add alternative format publications and an accessibility guide.
- **Audiovisuals:** Add assistive listening systems for programs and audio descriptions for self-guided tours and audiovisuals.
- **Website and Social Media:** Add accessible audiovisuals and accessibility-related information on the website, and provide accessibility information on social media.

- **Walks, Talks, Tours, and Special Events:** Add sign language interpretation and real-time captioning for events, assistive listening systems for programs, and alternative-format program materials, and add tactile models and maps.

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



PU'UKOHOĻĀ HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING

Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site staff shows strengths in supporting inclusive partner-sponsored and special events such as dances and other Hawaiian cultural activities. Accessibility training and a standard operating procedure for emergency preparedness is not currently offered for park staff. Park staff has unique opportunities to reach out to people with disabilities and organizations representing people with disabilities in the nearby community. By offering staff training about the disability community, staff can provide a more welcoming environment for visitors with disabilities. Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site staff is aware of these areas for improvement and is committed to addressing them.

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

- **Staff Training and Park Protocols:** Add staff and discipline-related accessibility training and standard operating procedures for park policies and practices.
- **Communications and Partnerships:** Conduct outreach to local groups with disabilities, add accessibility information on the park website and social media, and provide guidance to partners and outside groups regarding hosting accessible programs.

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

CONCLUSION

Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site staff is committed to providing all visitors with the opportunity to connect with and learn about the park's unique natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Accessibility improvements identified in the Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site SETP will make it easier for individuals with cognitive, hearing, vision, and mobility disabilities to discover, understand, and enjoy the range of experiences available at the park. Park staff will continue to work toward accommodating all visitors while sustaining its legacy to conserve and protect three heiau: Pu'ukoholā, Mailekini, and Hale o Kapuni; the John Young Homestead; and the surrounding cultural landscape.

The primary goal of the plan is to define key park experiences and document modifications needed to provide independent program participation for the widest range of people with disabilities. As park staff works towards its accessibility goals and makes implementing the strategy a reality, both physical and programmatic accessibility will improve across the breadth of key park experiences at Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site. Experiences such as viewing and visiting the three heiaus, hiking the Loop Trail and Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail, taking part in cultural programs, and understanding exhibits and interpretive materials will be enhanced.

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

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. Programmatic access (e.g., 360-degree video) to Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail and John Young Homestead, a park accessibility guide, alternative-format publications, assistive listening systems, and audio descriptions are some of the features and accommodations that will be provided and allow visitors with disabilities to fully participate.

Over time, the results of this collective effort will make Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site a truly welcoming and accommodating destination for all visitors and will provide equal opportunity to access the places, resources, stories, and experiences at the park.

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APPENDIX A: ACCESSIBILITY LAWS, STANDARDS, GUIDELINES, AND NPS POLICIES APPLICABLE TO PU'UKOHOLĀ HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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

LAWS

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIRECTOR'S ORDERS AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

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

GUIDELINES

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

APPENDIX B: RESOURCES

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

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

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APPENDIX C: CONTRIBUTORS

PU'UKOHOLĀ HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Kawailehua Domingo, Interpretation Supervisor

Shelby Campbell, Facility Manager

Marisa Fronda, Facilities Services Assistant

Daniel Kawaiaea, Superintendent

Benjamin Saldua, Supervisory Park Ranger (former)

Karen Fogarty, Administrative Officer

Peter Amerling, Maintenance Supervisor

Adam Johnson, Archaeologist

Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail

Aric Arakaki, Superintendent

INTERIOR REGIONS 8, 9, 10, AND 12

Patricia (Peetz) Brouillette, Program Manager, Regional Accessibility Coordinator

DENVER SERVICE CENTER

Suzanne Digre, Editor

Colin Heffern, Project Manager

Danielle Hernandez, Visual Information Specialist

Amy Hoke, Project Manager

Katie Ryan, Landscape Architect

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PU'UKOHOLĀ HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN SEPTEMBER 2023

This accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan has been prepared as a collaborative effort between Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site staff, Regional Office staff serving Interior Regions 8, 9, 10, and 12, and Denver Service Center staff and is recommended for approval by the superintendent.

Approved

Daniel Kawaiaea, Superintendent, Pu'ukoholā Heiau 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.

Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site PUHE 454/189890

September 2023

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