



ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN

KEWEENAW

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK | MICHIGAN

JULY 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Keweenaw National Historical 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) **Learn about the geology of the Keweenaw area, which includes the oldest and largest lava flow known on Earth and is the only place where large-scale, economically recoverable, nearly pure native copper is found** – Calumet and Hecla General Office Building, Calumet and Hecla Public Library, Coppertown Mining Museum, Quincy Dry House Ruins, Quincy Mine Tours, and Union Building.
- 2) **Explore a timeline/continuum of Michigan copper mining from prehistory to the present to understand how copper has shaped the people and places on the Keweenaw Peninsula for thousands of years** – Calumet and Hecla General Office Building, Calumet and Hecla Public Library, Coppertown Mining Museum, Italian Hall Memorial Park, Martin House, Quincy Dry House Ruins, Quincy Mine Tours, Quincy Smelting Works, and Union Building.
- 3) **Appreciate the cultural heritage of the Anishinaabeg and the immigrants from more than 30 different countries that lived and worked in the region, which is reflected in place names, ethnic and religious centers, and cultural traditions still evident today** – Calumet and Hecla General Office Building, Calumet and Hecla Public Library, Coppertown Mining Museum, Italian Hall Memorial Park, Martin House, Quincy Mine Tours, Quincy Smelting Works, and Union Building.
- 4) **Contemplate large-scale company paternalism that provided a foundation for immigration, ethnic settlement, company locations/towns, and influenced the development of associated commercial and residential districts evident across the peninsula's landscapes** – Calumet and Hecla General Office Building, Calumet and Hecla

Public Library, Coppertown Mining Museum, Italian Hall Memorial Park, Martin House, Quincy Dry House Ruins, Quincy Mine Tours, and Union Building.

- 5) **Understand how working conditions and labor relations led to a significant strike in 1913-14 with long-lasting effects** – Calumet and Hecla General Office Building, Calumet and Hecla Public Library, Coppertown Mining Museum, Italian Hall Memorial Park, Quincy Mine Tours, and Union Building.
- 6) **Understand the role the Keweenaw Peninsula continues to play in resource extraction in America and the world** – Calumet and Hecla General Office Building, Calumet and Hecla Public Library, Quincy Mine Tours, Quincy Smelting Works, and Union Building.
- 7) **Experience a collaborative park where story-telling and preservation is shared between the National Park Service, the heritage sites and surrounding communities** – Calumet and Hecla General Office Building, Calumet and Hecla Public Library, Coppertown Mining Museum, Italian Hall Memorial Park, Quincy Dry House Ruins, Quincy Mine Tours, Quincy Smelting Works, and Union Building.
- 8) **Understand the development of mining technologies from surface extraction to deep shaft, hard rock mining, milling and smelting, resulting in some of the deepest mines in the world and a complex environmental legacy** – Calumet and Hecla General Office Building, Calumet and Hecla Public Library, Coppertown Mining Museum, Engine House, Quincy Dry House Ruins, Quincy Mine Tours, Quincy Smelting Works, and Union Building.

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

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Recurring barriers to physical accessibility were generally identified for parking areas, accessible routes and walking surfaces, and visitor information areas, such as interpretive panels, and waysides. These findings included surfaces that were not firm and stable, and slopes that exceeded allowable standards. Some restroom features did not meet required standards, and amenities including picnic tables, benches, and drinking fountains, did not always meet appropriate access route and clearance standards. Some signage was also missing, or did not include tactile characters when required.

Other physical access issues where improvements are recommended include providing accessible seating on trams, improving slopes of ramps, and providing cane detection at wall-mounted objects. In addition, visitor contact areas need minor improvements to information desks, books stores, and meeting/community spaces to make services more accessible at these sites.

PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

Recurring findings related to program accessibility included font and contrast issues at interpretive waysides that require modifications to meet size and readability standards. In general, outside of the visitor center, interpretive panels, waysides, publications, videos, and self-guided tours did not have alternate formats in braille, large print, open captioning, audio or electronic formats. Assistive listening devices were not always 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 also not available. Tactile exhibits were limited.

The park has many opportunities to improve programmatic access in ways that are both simple and impactful. As an example, specific program areas that would better serve visitors with increased accessible formats include self-guided tours of the Quincy Dry House Ruins and on guided tours of the Quincy Mine, and Quincy Smelter. Accessible video or virtual tours could also allow visitors to explore buildings that have not been open to the public at the Quincy Smelter. Additional accessibility information should be added to the park's official website.

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: providing physical and programmatic access to historic buildings and areas, providing accessible parking locations at all sites, and working with the various partners who own, manage, or operate tours at sites within the 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. Notify visitors through signage placed in appropriate locations and in park publications that alternative formats are available.

Creating parkwide accessibility requires staff awareness, understanding, and appropriate action. The assessment process served as a field training tool that increases staff knowledge and commitment toward embracing accessibility as a core park value. Continued training in physical and programmatic access requirements for all park staff, particularly those in maintenance and interpretation, is strongly advised.

Because of fiscal constraints and limited park resources, staff will need to determine which park area improvements will benefit the greatest numbers of park visitors with disabilities. Suggested implementation time frames and relative costs need to be factored into all accessibility investment decisions.

Keweenaw National Historical Park strives to be inclusive and welcoming. The Calumet Union Building and Visitor Center exemplifies the parks commitment to accommodating all visitors. This historic building's interior was retrofitted to allow people with disabilities

to partake in the interpretive and educational experiences offered by the exhibits, films, and programs. The park continues to explore ways of providing accessible parking, accessible routes, and ramps to access historic buildings throughout the park. Some areas like the Calumet Public Library and Quincy Smelter are currently not accessible, but the park recognizes the importance of providing access to these buildings and spaces. Park staff are aware of areas needing improvement in their services, activities, and programs and are committed to making changes 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 and fragile structures. This park, Keweenaw National Historical Park, and other parks exist because of their history and resources. The NPS mission balances protection of resources (both natural and cultural) with visitation. Facilities, services, 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.

KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK DESCRIPTION

Keweenaw National Historical Park was established by Public Law 102-543 on October 27, 1992. It is on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula, which extends north from the Upper Peninsula about 100 miles into Lake Superior and averages about 25 miles in width. The region once held vast deposits of nearly pure, elemental copper and the mines and communities created to extract and process the metal. The area is referred to as Copper Country because of its rich mineral deposits and long history of copper mining. Copper Country stretches from the western reaches of Ontonagon County to the tip of the Keweenaw Peninsula east of Copper Harbor and includes Isle Royale, which is part of the same copper-rich geological formation as the Keweenaw.

Partnerships are an integral part of Keweenaw National Historical Park's operations. The National Park Service owns only 8% of the land and less than 0.5% of the historic structures inside park boundaries. The National Park Service leverages its resources by working with partners—including the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, 21 formal partners that operate multiple Keweenaw Heritage Site locations, local governments, and other partners throughout the area—to fulfill the park's mission.

Along its spine, near the center of the peninsula, are the two units of Keweenaw National Historical Park. Evidence of the copper industry is prominent in these units (Quincy and Calumet), as well as in several other mining locations and communities on the peninsula outside the park (many of which are home to Keweenaw Heritage Sites).

The Quincy unit, with about 1,120 acres, is northeast of the community of Hancock and adjacent to Portage Lake. It includes remnant structures and mine shafts of the Quincy Mining Company and its associated historic landscape. The company's operations stretched along the hill above Portage Lake and the city of Hancock from the northeast to the southwest and included the smelter along the Portage Lake waterfront and mills on the Torch Lake shoreline.

The Quincy Mining Company was founded in 1846 to mine native (elemental) copper deposits on property near Hancock, Michigan. Over the course of the next 100 years, the company produced 1.5 billion pounds of copper and issued millions in shareholder dividends. Its ability to consistently produce copper and stock dividends earned the company the nickname "Old Reliable." The Quincy Mining Company represents an outstanding example of the growth and development of the U.S. copper industry from its earliest years through 1920. Numerous mining ventures broke ground in the 1840s only to fail, but the Quincy Mine survived to become one of the oldest, most productive copper mines in the nation. It was the first company to recognize the limits of fissure mining and shift to amygdaloidal lodes, which, with the conglomerate lodes, were the low mineral content rock on which the future of the Keweenaw's copper mining companies would depend.

The Quincy unit contains seven mine shafts, their associated industrial surface works, and several company housing locations. There are also company administrative buildings, service buildings, and managers' residences. Two significant structures are the No. 2 Shaft-Rockhouse, built over a shaft that eventually reached nearly 9,300 feet deep on the

incline and the No. 2 Hoist House, home to the world's largest steam-powered hoisting engine. Down the hill on the shore of Portage Lake is the Quincy Smelting Works, the only remaining smelter associated with 19th-century Michigan copper mining. The integrity of the area is still very high, although modifications have been made and incompatible development has occurred. Many buildings in the Quincy unit are owned and operated by the Quincy Mine Hoist Association, a Keweenaw Heritage Site offering hoist and mine tours and exhibits.

The Calumet unit, with approximately 750 acres, includes the historic mining community of Calumet, 11 miles north of Hancock and 4 miles from Lake Superior. This unit includes remnant administrative structures, mine buildings, and the associated historic landscape of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, and the supporting commercial and residential areas of the Village of Calumet and Calumet Township.

Founded originally as separate companies, the Calumet and Hecla mining companies merged in 1871 under the direction of Alexander Agassiz. Agassiz, a Harvard-educated scientist and son of the famous geologist Louis Agassiz, directed Calumet & Hecla's growth as it became the dominant mining company on the Keweenaw Peninsula and, for a time, in the world. During the 1870s, 50% of the nation's copper came from Calumet & Hecla mines. As the copper industry boomed, the Village of Red Jacket (now known as Calumet) became the heart of a thriving and densely populated metropolis. Mining companies recruited experienced miners from England, Germany, and other European countries, while immigrants from around the globe flocked to Copper Country seeking work. Red Jacket became a diverse and cosmopolitan community. Calumet & Hecla practiced a form of corporate paternalism that encompassed social and cultural life, from company-built housing, libraries, and schools to funding church construction. Mineworkers also lived in the adjacent Village of Laurium. Profits from mining gradually declined in the 20th century, and the last Calumet & Hecla copper mine closed in 1969.

Of the two remaining shaft-rockhouses (headframes) built by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, only Osceola No. 13 is in the park's Calumet unit. Important elements of the past are immediately visible when entering Calumet from the main access corridor (Red Jacket Road), including the Calumet & Hecla administrative building (now park headquarters), library (now park collections storage and offices), machine shop, warehouse, pattern shop, and Union Building (now the park's Calumet Visitor Center). Calumet (originally the Village of Red Jacket) grew up on the northwest edge of the mine location.

Keweenaw National Historical Park was established to preserve and interpret the natural and cultural history and prehistory of the region's copper mining industry. Unlike many parks, the U.S. Congress authorized the National Park Service and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission to collaborate with sites owned and operated by state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private organizations to achieve this goal. The Keweenaw Heritage Sites program, jointly administered by the National Park Service and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission, is one aspect of this partnership.

Keweenaw Heritage Sites (heritage sites) contain significant cultural and/or natural resources and make a unique contribution to preserving and interpreting the copper mining story. Embodying stories of hardship, ingenuity, struggle, and success, each site allows visitors to explore the role mining played in people’s lives. Heritage sites collaborate with the National Park Service and the advisory commission, but are independently owned and operated. They are located throughout the historic mining district along the length of the Keweenaw Peninsula, from Copper Harbor to south of Ontonagon. (See appendix D for a list of Keweenaw Heritage Sites.).

KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

In 2017, Keweenaw National Historical Park completed a foundation document. Foundation documents provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions by identifying the park purpose, significance, and fundamental resources and values. The Keweenaw National Historical Park foundation plan identifies special mandates and administrative commitments and provides an assessment and prioritization of park planning and data needs. Understanding these elements helps set the stage for appropriately integrating accessibility into the overall park priorities and plans. The following foundation elements were identified for Keweenaw National Historical Park.

Park Purpose

The purpose of Keweenaw National Historical Park is, in partnership with public and private entities, to preserve the nationally significant historical and cultural sites, structures, and districts of the Keweenaw Peninsula and interpret the historical, geological, archeological, cultural, technological, and corporate forces that relate the story of copper on the Keweenaw Peninsula.

Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park’s resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Keweenaw National Historical Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

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

1. Geology. The geology of the Keweenaw area includes the oldest and largest lava flow known on Earth and is the only place where large-scale economically recoverable, nearly pure native copper is found.

2. American Indian Mining and Trading. The Keweenaw Peninsula is internationally significant as the oldest site in the country where prehistoric, American Indian extraction of copper occurred; the copper was widely traded across the continent. Together with Isle Royale, copper extraction has occurred in this area for more than 7,000 years.
3. Copper Production. The Keweenaw Peninsula was the location of one of the nation's earliest mining rushes and was the most productive copper mining region in the United States from 1845–87. It continued to be a nationally important source of copper through the 1920s. Quincy Mine is the most complete mining company landscape remaining in the Keweenaw Peninsula.
4. Company Paternalism. Large-scale company paternalism provided a foundation for immigration, ethnic settlement, company locations/towns, and influenced the development of associated commercial and residential districts. This is reflected across the peninsula's cultural landscapes.
5. Immigration and Ethnicity. Keweenaw's copper mining communities became a principal destination for European immigrants beginning in the mid-1800s, and the cultural heritage of these varied nationalities is still preserved in this remarkable ethnic conglomerate. Keweenaw flourished as a copper frontier only because of an immigrant workforce that constituted up to 80% of the labor pool. Michigan's Copper Country accelerated the development of the American industrial frontier.
6. Labor Relations. After years of comparatively peaceful labor and management relations in the Keweenaw, a major strike occurred in 1913–14; this strike elicited national attention and crippled the famed Western Federation of Miners union. The majority of Keweenaw copper workers did not organize again until the World War II era.
7. Technology. Advancements in copper mining on the Keweenaw Peninsula refined deep shaft, hard rock mining, milling, and smelting technology. Keweenaw copper mines sustained deep shaft mining for more than 100 years, resulting in some of the deepest mines in the world.

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

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

The public, including people with disabilities and organizations representing people with disabilities, was invited to provide comments on the draft Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan process and findings. Keweenaw National Historical Park notified the public of the opportunity to review and comment on the draft plan and also conducted outreach via social media. The public review period was from June 20 to July 11, 2019.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

One of the goals of the plan is to increase accessibility awareness and understanding among staff and volunteers of Keweenaw National Historical Park. 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. The following key park experiences were identified at Keweenaw National Historical Park to ensure that planned improvements were prioritized to best increase overall access to the experiences available:

- 1) Learn about the geology of the Keweenaw area, which includes the oldest and largest lava flow known on Earth and is the only place where large-scale, economically recoverable, nearly pure native copper is found.
- 2) Explore a timeline/continuum of Michigan copper mining from prehistory to the present to understand how copper has shaped the people and places on the Keweenaw Peninsula for thousands of years.
- 3) Appreciate the cultural heritage of the Anishinaabeg and the immigrants from more than 30 different countries that lived and worked in the region reflected in place names, ethnic and religious centers, and cultural traditions still evident today.

- 4) Contemplate large-scale company paternalism that provided a foundation for immigration, ethnic settlement, company locations/towns, and influenced the development of associated commercial and residential districts evident across the peninsula's landscapes.
- 5) Understand how working conditions and labor relations led to a significant strike in 1913-14 with long lasting effects.
- 6) Understand the role the Keweenaw Peninsula continues to play in resource extraction in America and the world.
- 7) Experience a collaborative park where storytelling and preservation is shared between the National Park Service, the heritage sites, and surrounding communities.
- 8) Understand the development of mining technologies from surface extraction to deep shaft, hard rock mining, milling and smelting, which resulted in some of the deepest mines in the world and a complex environmental legacy.

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 Keweenaw National Historical Park were evaluated per criteria in step 2, to determine which, if not all, areas would be assessed.

Step 2: Identify Park Areas to be Assessed

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

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

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

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

During step 3, all services, activities, and programs within each park area were identified. This process ensured that during step 4 all visitor amenities within a park area, including both physical and programmatic elements, were reviewed for accessibility. The comprehensive lists of services, activities, and programs were the basis for conducting the 17 assessments and documenting all elements as they pertained to improving access to park experiences.

Step 4: Conduct Accessibility Assessment

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

Existing conditions and barriers to 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 Keweenaw National Historical Park transition plan. Each step is further described in the following text.



Step 5: Draft Transition Plan

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

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

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

immediate

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

short-term

- 3) **Mid-term (3–7 years):** The park will develop a proposal and submit it for those projects requiring supplemental NPS project funding in the next annual servicewide 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

Step 6: Conduct Public Involvement

Public involvement occurred at the draft stage of the transition plan. The draft plan was released for a 22-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. In addition, the park solicited for public input through social media and included a link to the plan on the park website.

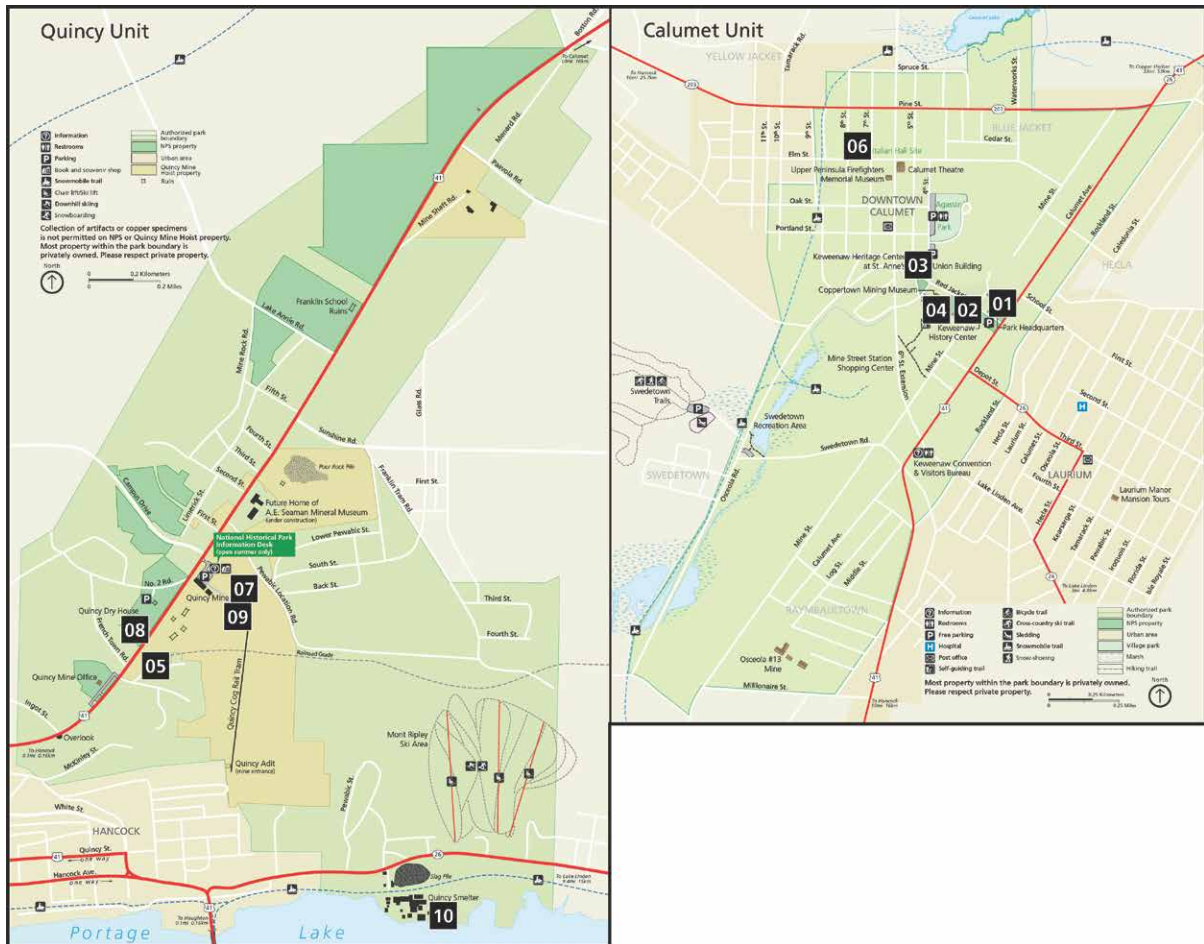
Step 7: Finalize Transition Plan

During the comment period, the park received a few phone calls to discuss and understand the project; however, after the comment period closed, no written comments were received. Therefore, no revisions were made to the plan. Once finalized, a notification was sent to the public to announce the plan's availability.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PARK AREAS ASSESSED

All key park experiences at Keweenaw National Historical Park 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. Refer to Appendix D: "Park Areas Not Assessed" for a rationale on why park areas were determined to not be assessed in this planning effort. All park areas assessed are listed in alphabetical order and identified in the associated map below.



- 1) Calumet and Hecla General Office Building (Park Headquarters)
- 2) Calumet and Hecla Public Library
- 3) Calumet Union Building (Visitor Center)
- 4) Coppertown Mining Museum
- 5) Engine House
- 6) Italian Hall Memorial Park
- 7) Martin House
- 8) Quincy Dry House Ruins
- 9) Quincy Mine Tours –
 - a. Ticket Office and Gift Shop
 - b. No. 2 Shaft and Rock House
 - c. Oil House (Restrooms)
 - d. 1894 and 1918 Hoist House
 - e. Tramway and East Adit Tunnel
- 10) Quincy Smelting Works

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.

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 workspaces to be accessible. In the event an employee with a disability is hired by Keweenaw National Historical Park, the supervisor and employee will discuss the employee's needs. The supervisor will then determine what accommodations are reasonable within the given work environment and determine a plan of action to meet those needs.

For each park area, site plans illustrate existing conditions and recommended improvements. During the implementation phase, reassessment of the project site conditions and consultation with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards is necessary to ensure that specific design and programmatic solutions are addressed correctly. Assistance is available at the Denver Service Center and through the Midwest Region Accessibility Coordinator.

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CALUMET AND HECLA GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING (PARK HEADQUARTERS)

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Calumet and Hecla General Office Building is connected to all eight key park experiences: geology, copper mining, cultural heritage, company paternalism, working conditions and labor relations, resource extraction, collaborative preservation, and mining technologies. This two-story, stone and brick building was built in 1887 to house operations of the C&H Mining Company. The building has been used by Keweenaw National Historical Park since 1992 and serves as park headquarters. The site provides designated accessible parking, paved pedestrian routes, as well as a platform lift and an elevator, allowing visitors using wheelchairs access to the building interior. Within the building, there are offices, meeting rooms, and a small visitor contact area, as well as amenities such as restrooms, benches, and drinking fountains. There are opportunities to improve several of the existing accessibility features and visitor amenities within the building and its environs.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking (back lot)

- 1) Improve the existing stalls and access aisles to be firm, stable, and slip resistant, with a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

mid-term

Car Parking (parallel parking)

- 2) Provide one van-accessible stall 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle, or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stall and access aisle shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

mid-term

02 Accessible Route (to pay shed)

- 1) Establish a firm, stable, and slip-resistant route between the parking and pay shed. Route shall have 36" minimum tread width, 5% maximum running slopes, and 2% maximum cross slopes. The route shall be free of tread obstacles greater than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge.

mid-term

Accessible Route (at front door)

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

immediate

Accessible Route (from parking to front door and platform lift)

- 3) Improve route from parking to front door and platform lift to have 2% maximum cross slopes.

mid-term

03 Countertop (in breakout room)

- 1) When the kitchen is remodeled, modify the kitchen work surface to be 34" maximum above the finish floor.

long-term

04 Men's Restroom

- 1) Improve wheelchair accessible compartments to be a 60" wide minimum measured perpendicular to the sidewall.

short-term

- 2) Install a door pull on both sides of the door near the latch, with operable parts between 34" and 48" above the finish floor.

immediate

- 3) Reconfigure toilet so that it is between 16" and 18" from the sidewall.

short-term

- 4) Reconfigure toilet so the flush control is located on the open side of the water closet.

- 5) Relocate the toilet paper dispenser to be between 7" and 9" in front of the toilet to the centerline of the dispenser. Ensure the dispenser is at least 1 1/2" below the sidewall grab bar.

immediate

- 6) Replace or otherwise modify shelf so it does not protrude into the accessible route more than 4", or make it cane detectable at the floor.

short-term

05 Women's Restroom

- 1) Reconfigure toilet so the flush control is located on the open side of the water closet.

immediate

- 2) Reduce the door pressure at restroom to be no more than 5 pounds. If needed, install an automatic door opener.

short-term

- 3) Install a door pull on both sides of the door near the latch, with operable parts between 34" and 48" above the finish floor.
- 4) Relocate the toilet paper dispenser to be between 7" and 9" in front of the toilet to the centerline of the dispenser. Ensure that dispenser is at least 1 1/2" below the sidewall grab bar.

immediate

- 5) Replace or otherwise modify shelf so it does not protrude into the accessible route more than 4", or make it cane detectable at the floor.

short-term

06 Drinking Fountain (in hallway)

- 1) Replace the drinking fountain with a double unit that includes separate tall and short fountains. The tall fountain shall have a spout height between 38" and 43" above the ground, and the short fountain shall have a spout height 36" maximum above the ground.

long-term

07 Fire Extinguisher, Defibrillator, and First Aid Kit (in hallway)

- 1) Replace or otherwise modify objects so they do not protrude into the accessible route more than 4", or make them cane detectable at the floor.

immediate

08 Brochure Rack

- 1) Adjust triangular brochure rack or other elements to provide a walking surface with a clear width of 36" minimum.

immediate

09 Map Panel (on brochure rack)

- 1) As best practice, provide wayside panels that use sans serif fonts, no italics, no all-caps, 24-point minimum font, and high-contrast images and text.

short-term

10**Interior Signage (in pay shed)**

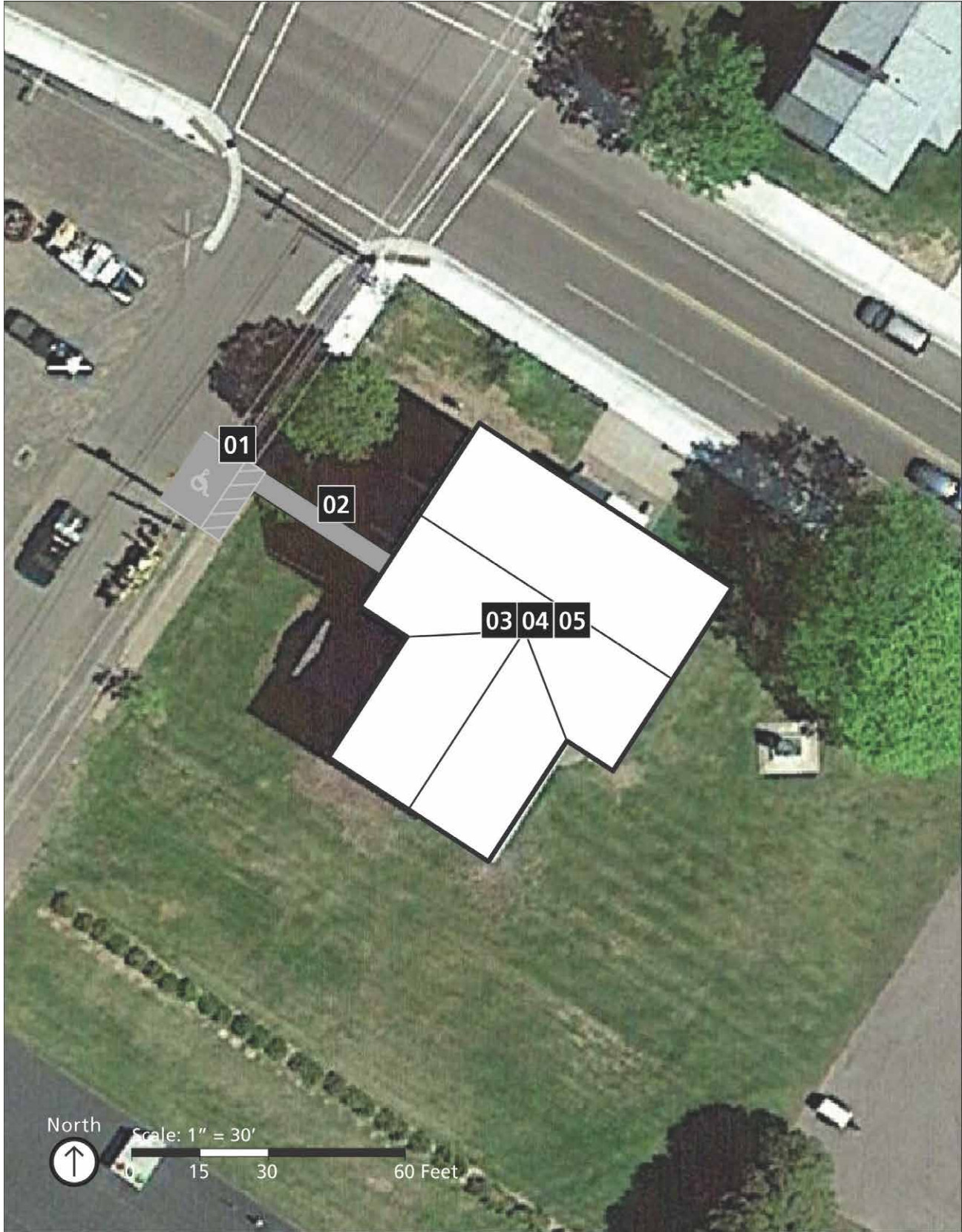
- 1) Provide tactile signage on the latch side of all exit doors. Tactile characters shall be located 48" minimum above the finish floor measured to the baseline of the lowest tactile character and 60" maximum above the finish floor measured to the baseline of the highest tactile character. Provide a clear floor space 18" by 18" minimum, centered on the tactile characters and provided beyond the arc of the door swing.

short-term

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CALUMET AND HECLA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Calumet and Hecla Public Library is connected to all eight key park experiences: geology, copper mining, cultural heritage, company paternalism, working conditions and labor relations, resource extraction, collaborative preservation, and mining technologies. The library opened in 1898 to serve as a public amenity, providing a public collection of printed media, and a bathhouse. Now part of Keweenaw National Historical Park, it houses the park's archives and curatorial facilities and provides amenities including restrooms, seating areas, and drinking fountains. The building is accessed via stairs, so the addition of an elevator is required to provide physical access by wheelchair to all floors. The park has begun examining preliminary options for providing physical access in a manner that maintains the integrity of this historic building. The park currently accommodates those who wish to view items from the museum collections for academic or research purposes by transporting requested items to park headquarters. Opportunities to improve access to the building interior include small modifications to amenities including restrooms, drinking fountains, and lockers.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stall shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

long-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route between the parking and the first floor of the library to have 5% maximum running slopes and 2% maximum cross slopes. The route should not require the use of stairs.

long-term

03 Restroom

- 1) Relocate the toilet paper dispenser to be at least 1 1/2" below the sidewall grab bar and between 7" and 9" in front of the toilet to the centerline of the dispenser.

immediate

- 2) Relocate, replace or otherwise modify shelf so it does not protrude into the accessible route more than 4", or make the shelf cane detectable at the floor.

- 3) Improve fan timer to be operable with one hand and not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist. The force required to activate fan shall be 5 pounds maximum.

short-term

04 **Drinking Fountain (near restroom)**

- 1) Replace the drinking fountain with a double unit that includes separate tall and short fountains. The tall fountain shall have a spout height between 38" and 43" above the ground, and the short fountain shall have a spout height 36" maximum above the ground.

long-term

- 2) Move bench to provide a clear ground space of 30" by 48", positioned for a forward approach at the drinking fountain.

immediate

05 **Lockers**

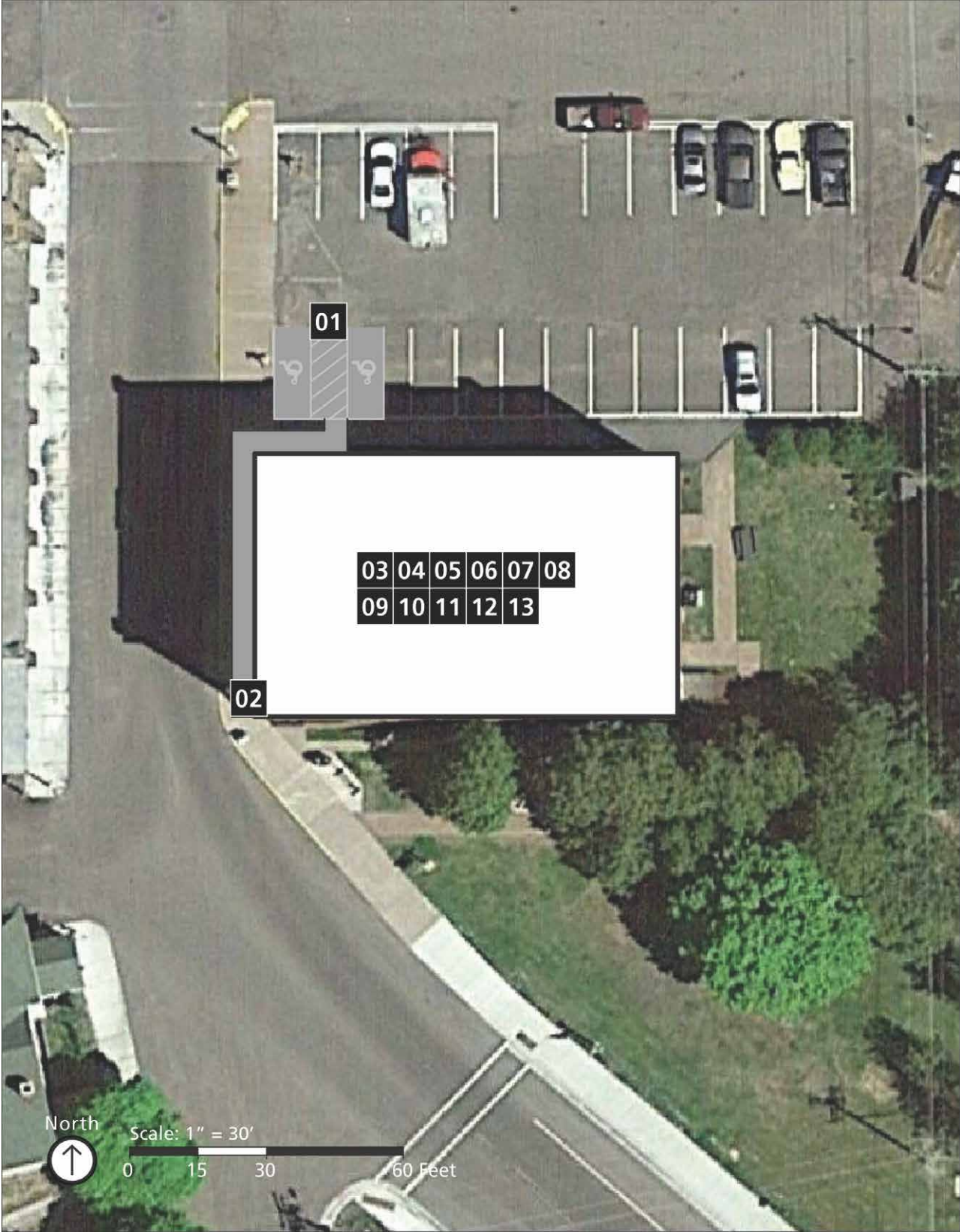
- 1) Improve a minimum of 5% of the lockers to have parts that are operable with one hand and do not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist. The force required to activate operable parts shall be 5 pounds maximum.

mid-term

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CALUMET UNION BUILDING (VISITOR CENTER)

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Calumet Union Building is connected to all eight key park experiences: geology, copper mining, cultural heritage, company paternalism, working conditions and labor relations, resource extraction, collaborative preservation, and mining technologies. Built in 1889, the Calumet Union Building historically served as a lodge hall and a link between the community and mining company. The building now houses the visitor center for Keweenaw National Historical Park, with visitor information and bookstore sales on the first floor, and interpretive exhibits, theatre, and a breakout room on the second and third floors. Additional amenities include restrooms, drinking fountains, and benches. Visitors can gather information about the park, buy books and souvenirs, watch the park film, and engage in interpretive and educational programs. In general, the area is relatively accessible, with designated accessible parking, clear circulation routes, and access to each floor via elevator. Exhibits contain a variety of alternative formats including braille, audio description, and captioning. Several small improvements including minor changes to parking, exhibits, and restrooms, provide opportunity to further improve access for people with disabilities visiting this site.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Improve parking stall and access aisle to be firm, stable, and slip resistant, with a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

long-term

- 2) Install accessible parking sign, installed at 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stalls.

immediate

02 Door (first floor entrance)

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

mid-term

03 Map (first floor)

- 1) As a best practice, when map is replaced, provide a wider range of elements.

long-term

04 Exhibit (second floor)

- 1) Improve operable parts on exhibit to be operable with one hand; not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist; and be operable using a maximum of 5 pounds of force.

mid-term

- 2) As best practice, provide wayside panels that use sans serif fonts, no italics, no all-caps, 24-point minimum font, and high-contrast images and text.

long-term

05 Audio Transcripts (second floor)

- 1) As a best practice, consider signing or otherwise notifying visitors of location of audio transcripts at exhibits.

immediate

06 Children's Work Table (second floor)

- 1) Improve or replace children's table so that the top of table is 26" - 30" above the finish floor or ground.

immediate

07 Interior Signage (second floor)

- 1) Provide tactile signage on the latch side of all exit doors. Tactile characters shall be located 48" minimum above the finish floor measured to the baseline of the lowest tactile character and 60" maximum above the finish floor measured to the baseline of the highest tactile character. Provide a clear floor space 18" by 18" minimum, centered on the tactile characters, and provided beyond the arc of the door swing.

short-term

08 Bench (second floor)

- 1) Provide clear ground space of 30" by 48", positioned at the end of the bench seat, and parallel to the short axis of the bench.

immediate

09 Wall-mounted Objects

- 1) Replace or otherwise modify objects so they do not protrude into the accessible route more than 4", or make them cane detectable at the floor.

mid-term

10 Interior Signage (second floor)

- 1) Replace or otherwise modify sign so it does not protrude into the accessible route more than 4", or make the sign cane detectable at the floor.

mid-term

11 Unisex Restrooms (third floor)

- 1) Adjust rear grab bar to be 36" long minimum, extending from the centerline of the toilet 12" minimum on one side and 24" on the other side.
- 2) Ensure that 1 ½" is provided above the sidewall grab bar.
- 3) Ensure that a clear floor space of 30" by 48" is provided, positioned for a forward approach at the paper towel dispenser, and with a clearance of 60" minimum measured perpendicular from the sidewall and 56" minimum measured perpendicular from the rear wall.

immediate

12 Ramp to Platform Lift (third floor)

- 1) Improve ramp to platform lift to have running slopes that do not exceed 8%.

mid-term

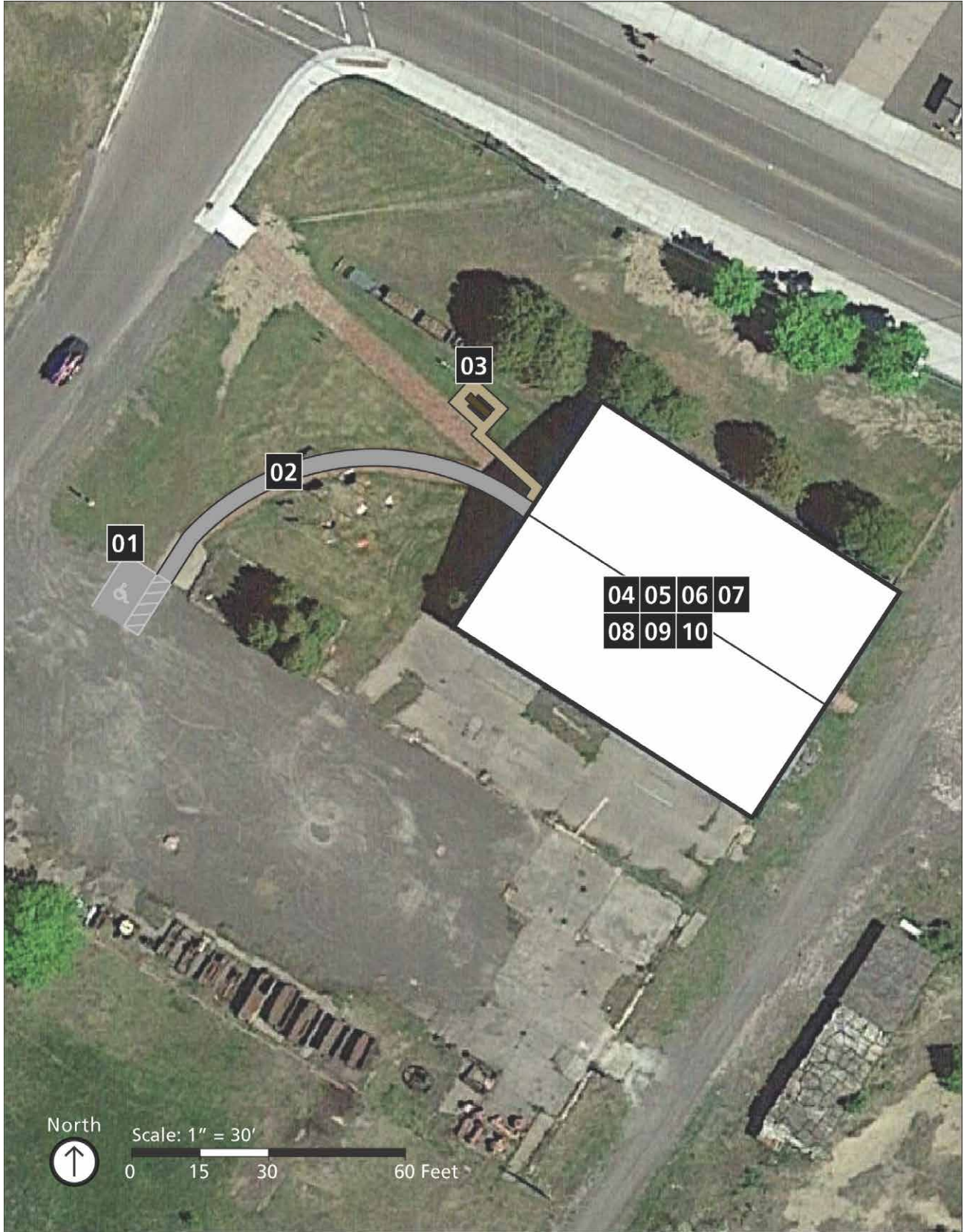
13 Kitchen (third floor)

- 1) When kitchen is remodeled, modify the kitchen work surface to be 34" maximum above the finish floor.

long-term

COPPERTOWN MINING MUSEUM

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Coppertown Mining Museum is connected to seven key park experiences: geology, copper mining, cultural heritage, company paternalism, working conditions and labor relations, resource extraction, collaborative preservation, and mining technologies. This partner run museum contains a variety of exhibits related to the copper mining industry and community life associated with it. A small bookstore and gift shop provides a selection of historical publications on copper country, copper specimens, and minerals. Visitors can view a variety of artifacts and vignettes help showcase aspects of life in a mining town ranging from an ore cart track, machine shop, schoolroom, and a hospital operating room. The site, building, and exhibits are partially accessible. Opportunities to improve the accessibility of the area include the addition of designated accessible parking, modifications to exterior access routes, and improvements to interior clear space and ground surfaces between and within exhibits.

The park will coordinate work with Coppertown Mining Museum on the following improvements:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stall shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

long-term

- 2) Raise the accessible parking signs to be 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stalls.

short-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve the route between the parking and restrooms to be a 5% maximum running slope and a 2% maximum cross slope.

long-term

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

short-term

03 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish a firm, stable, and slip-resistant route from the accessible route between parking and the museum to the picnic area. Route shall have 36" minimum tread width, 5% maximum running slopes, and 2% maximum cross slopes. Running slopes may be up to 8.33% for 50 feet maximum and up to 10% for 30 feet maximum. Resting intervals shall be provided at the top and bottom of each segment, 5' long minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread. The route shall be free of tread obstacles greater than ½".

long-term

04 Picnic Table

- 1) Establish a 36" minimum firm and stable clear ground space around the picnic table at a 2% maximum slope at any direction.

long-term

05 Restrooms (men's)

- 1) Install urinal so that the rim is 17" maximum above the finish floor.

short-term

06 Restrooms (men's and women's)

- 1) Improve the men's and women's restrooms to provide an accessible toilet compartment in each, with fixtures, dispensers, grab bars, and accessory items that meet the requirements of ABAAS.

long-term

07 Restrooms (women's)

- 1) Adjust or replace sink faucets to be operable with one hand and not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist, operable with 5 pounds of force maximum.

long-term

- 2) Replace or otherwise modify sign so it does not protrude into the accessible route more than 4", or make the sign cane detectable at the floor.

long-term

- 3) Provide a clear floor space of 30" by 48", positioned for a forward approach at the sink. Provide knee clearance beneath the sink between 9" and 27" high, at a depth of 11" minimum and 25" maximum. Provide toe clearance extending from the finish floor to 9" in height, with a depth of 17" minimum and 25" maximum.

long-term

08

Drinking Fountain

- 1) Provide a clear floor space of 30" by 48", positioned for a forward approach at the sink. Provide knee clearance beneath the sink between 9" and 27" high, at a depth of 11" minimum and 25" maximum. Provide toe clearance extending from the finish floor to 9" in height, with a depth of 17" minimum and 25" maximum.

long-term

09

Accessible Routes and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Improve thresholds at each end of tracks, and reduce vertical changes in level between tracks to be no greater than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge. Ensure surface is firm, stable, and slip resistant, and free of any openings that would allow passage of a sphere greater than ½" in diameter.

long-term

10

Drop Box (donation box)

- 1) Relocate, replace or otherwise modify drop box so it does not protrude into the accessible route more than 4", or make the drop box cane detectable at the floor.

short-term

ENGINE HOUSE

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Engine House is connected to one key park experience: mining technologies. This historic engine house served as a locomotive storage and service station for the Quincy and Torch Lake Railroad. Today the building and service pit have been restored and currently house a historic 1912 locomotive. Visitors are able to tour the building and see the historic locomotive during special events and view a section of the narrow gauge railroad that terminates at the building. The area currently does not provide many accessible features, but the addition of accessible car parking, accessible routes to and within the building, and interpretive materials provide an opportunity to improve the experience for people with disabilities visiting the site.

The park will coordinate work with the Quincy Mine Hoist Association on the following improvements:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stall shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage, installed at 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stalls.

long-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve route from parking to Engine House to be firm, stable, and slip-resistant. Route shall have 36" minimum tread width, 5% maximum running slopes, and 2% maximum cross slopes. The route shall be free of tread obstacles greater than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge.

long-term

ITALIAN HALL MEMORIAL PARK

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Italian Hall Memorial Park is connected to five key park experiences: copper mining, cultural heritage, company paternalism, working conditions and labor relations, and collaborative preservation. This city-owned park contains a memorial to the seventy-three people who passed away in the 1913 false-fire alarm at this site. Visitors can learn about the event, and pay respects to those who lost their lives, and enjoy the open green space and seating of the park. The site contains a short walkway to the original archway of the building, a memorial plaque, and benches. Opportunities to improve accessibility at the site include the addition of designated accessible parking, and improvements to the paved routes and benches.

The park will coordinate work with partners on the following improvements:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stall shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage, installed at 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stalls.

long-term

02 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Improve the route between the parking and memorial area to be 36" wide minimum and free of any openings that would allow passage of a sphere greater than ½" in diameter. Ensure route has a 5% maximum running slope and a 2% maximum cross slope.

long-term

03 Benches

- 1) Provide a firm and stable clear ground space adjacent to each bench, 36" by 48" minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions with one side of the space adjoining the trail.

long-term

MARTIN HOUSE

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Martin House is connected to three key park experiences: copper mining, cultural heritage, and company paternalism. This historic building sits near the Quincy Mine and is an authentic representation of a miner's home. The home is two stories and is furnished to represent the conditions of Quincy mine employees. Visitors can tour the home and get a sense of the living conditions of a miner. The building has a ramp to the front porch, but is currently not fully accessible because of the short length of the ramp runs and narrow width of the doorway. Opportunities to improve accessibility at this site include providing clear ground space at the wayside, widening the doorway, and improving circulation space, to allow visitors to more easily learn about the house and experience the interior of the home.

The park will coordinate work with the Quincy Mine Hoist Association on the following improvements:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stall shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage, installed at 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stalls.

long-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Provide a route from parking to the wayside and the Martin House that is firm, stable, and slip-resistant. Route shall have 36" minimum tread width, 5% maximum running slopes, and 2% maximum cross slopes. The route shall be free of tread obstacles greater than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge.
- 2) Improve ramp run to have running slopes no steeper than 8.33%.
- 3) Improve door opening to provide a clear width of 32" minimum, measured between the face of the door and the stop with the door open 90 degrees.

long-term

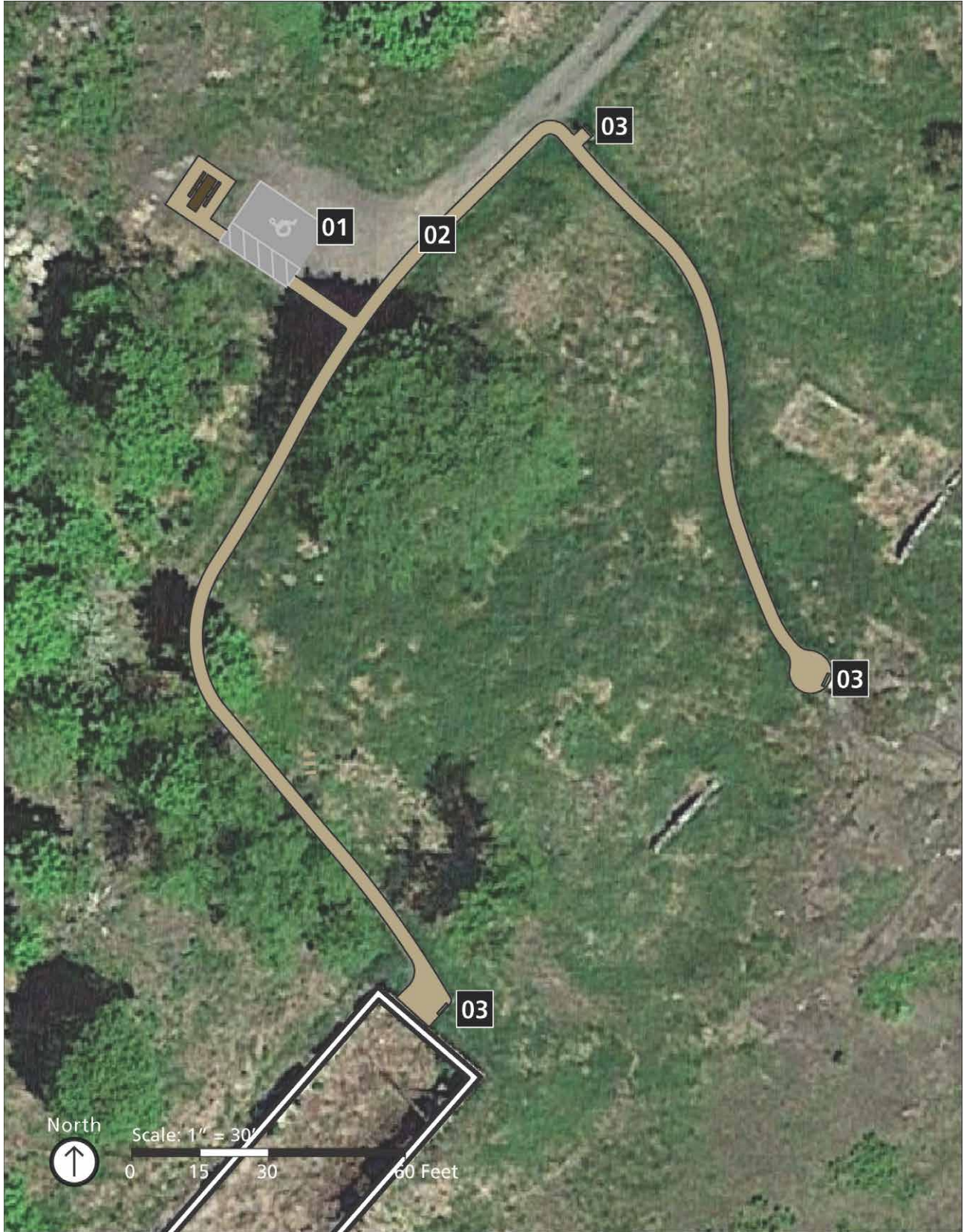
03 Interpretive Wayside

- 1) Provide a firm, stable, and slip-resistant clear ground space at wayside, 30" by 48" minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

long-term

QUINCY DRY HOUSE RUINS

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Quincy Dry House Ruins are connected to five key park experiences: geology, copper mining, company paternalism, collaborative preservation, and mining technologies. This area contains the ruins of a dry house used by miners to change into their gear and clothing before and after long shifts in the mine. The stone building remnants are connected by a narrow, natural surface path with interpretive waysides at points of interest. Visitors are able to see the artisanship of the building remnants, learn about the cultural landscape, and take in expansive views of the surrounding area. The area is relatively accessible, but opportunities exist to provide accessible parking at the site, connect elements with wider, firm and stable paths, and provide accessible clear ground space at waysides.

The following improvements to this park area are planned:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stall shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage, installed at 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stalls.

mid-term

02 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish a firm, stable, and slip-resistant route from the parking area to each viewing area and wayside. Route shall have 36" minimum tread width, 5% maximum running slopes, and 2% maximum cross slopes. Running slopes may be up to 8.33% for 50 feet maximum and up to 10% for 30 feet maximum. Resting intervals shall be provided at the top and bottom of each segment, 5' long minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread. The route shall be free of tread obstacles greater than ½".

mid-term

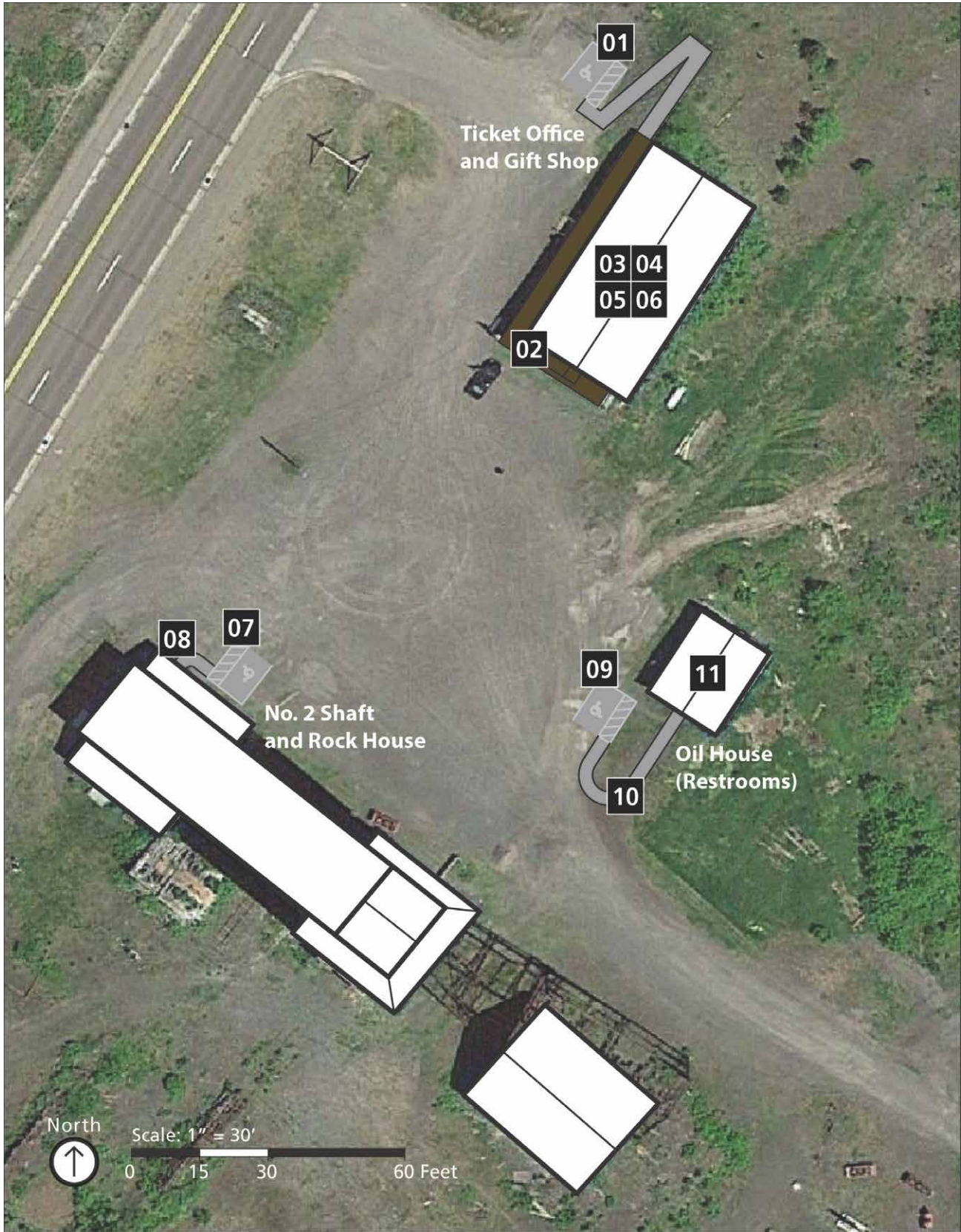
03 Interpretive Waysides

- 1) Provide a firm, stable, and slip-resistant clear ground space at each wayside, 30" by 48" minimum from a forward approach at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.

short-term

QUINCY MINE TOURS

Ticket Office and Gift Shop, No. 2 Shaft and Rock House, and Oil House Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

Quincy Mine Tours are connected to all eight key park experiences: geology, copper mining, cultural heritage, company paternalism, working conditions and labor relations, resource extraction, collaborative preservation, and mining technologies. The Quincy Mine Tours area includes the Ticket Office and Gift Shop, No. 2 Shaft and Rock House, Oil House, 1894 and 1918 Hoist Houses, Martin House, Tramway, and East Adit Tunnel. The Quincy Mine was in operation for 99 years, extracting copper ore from the world's longest mine shaft. Today, the Quincy Mine Hoist Association offers tours of this National Historic Landmark. Visitors can purchase tickets to the mining tour, see mining artifacts, and buy souvenirs at the ticket office and gift shop in the restored 1894 Supply House. Tours lead visitors through the No. 2 Shaft and Rock House and the 1892 and 1918 Hoist Houses for explanation of the extraction process and views of historic machinery, including ore cars, and world's largest steam powered hoist. The Midwest's only cogwheel tram takes visitors to the east adit of the mine for the underground portion of the tour, where visitors can learn about working conditions and range of technologies used in the mine. Much of the Quincy Mine Tours area provides an accessible experience, with relatively firm, stable and flat surfaces, and several ramps to provide access to historic buildings. There are several opportunities for improvement, including additional designated accessible parking spaces and access aisles and improvement of walking surfaces to have reduced running and cross slopes. Small modifications to existing interpretive materials would improve access to information, including updating exhibits to use fonts that are more legible and the addition of alternative formats. The existing restrooms provide an opportunity to house accessible unisex restrooms. Modifications to both trams, including reduced running slopes on the loading ramps and the addition of wheelchair accessible seating would greatly improve the accessibility of the underground tours.

The park will coordinate work with the Quincy Mine Hoist Association on the following improvements:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Reinstall accessible parking signage at 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stalls.

short-term

02 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Correct the protruding portions in the decking so that the change in level does not exceed ¼" measured from the ground surface to the highest vertical point, or ½" with a beveled edge.
- 2) Improve ramp to have running slopes that do not exceed 8.33%.

short-term

- 3) Recess or otherwise modify meter so it does not protrude into the accessible route more than 4", or make it cane detectable at the ground.

mid-term

03 Exhibits

- 1) As a best practice, provide content and information using sans serif fonts, no italics, no all caps, 24-point minimum font, and images with 70% contrasting images and text.

mid-term

04 Brochure Rack

- 1) Ensure that each type of brochure is available at a height of 15" minimum and 48" maximum above the finished floor.

mid-term

05 Guest Book and Stamping Counter (in ticketing area)

- 1) Adjust or modify existing counter to be 28-34" from the floor, or relocate the guest book and stamping station to a counter at an accessible height.

mid-term

06 Retail Items (in gift shop)

- 1) Locate merchandise so that it is between 15" and 48" for a forward reach. If it is an obstructed reach depth that exceeds 20", high forward reach shall be 44" maximum. Merchandise can be positioned in two locations at different heights. Post signs in areas that have merchandise out of reach range that inform visitors to feel free to request assistance at the service counter.

short-term

07 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stall shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage, installed at 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stalls.

short-term

08 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Improve route to rock house to be firm, stable, and slip-resistant from parking to rockhouse. Route shall have 36" minimum tread width, 5% maximum running slopes, and 2% maximum cross slopes. The route shall be free of tread obstacles greater than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge.

short-term

- 2) Improve circulation route inside rock house to be firm, stable, and slip-resistant, with access to rock cars and interpretive exhibits. Route shall have 36" minimum tread width, 5% maximum running slopes, and 2% maximum cross slopes. The route shall be free of tread obstacles greater than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge.

mid-term

09 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stall shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage, installed at 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stalls.

long-term

10 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Improve route to restroom to be firm, stable, and slip-resistant from parking to restrooms. Route shall have 36" minimum tread width, 5% maximum running slopes, and 2% maximum cross slopes. The route shall be free of tread obstacles greater than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge.

long-term

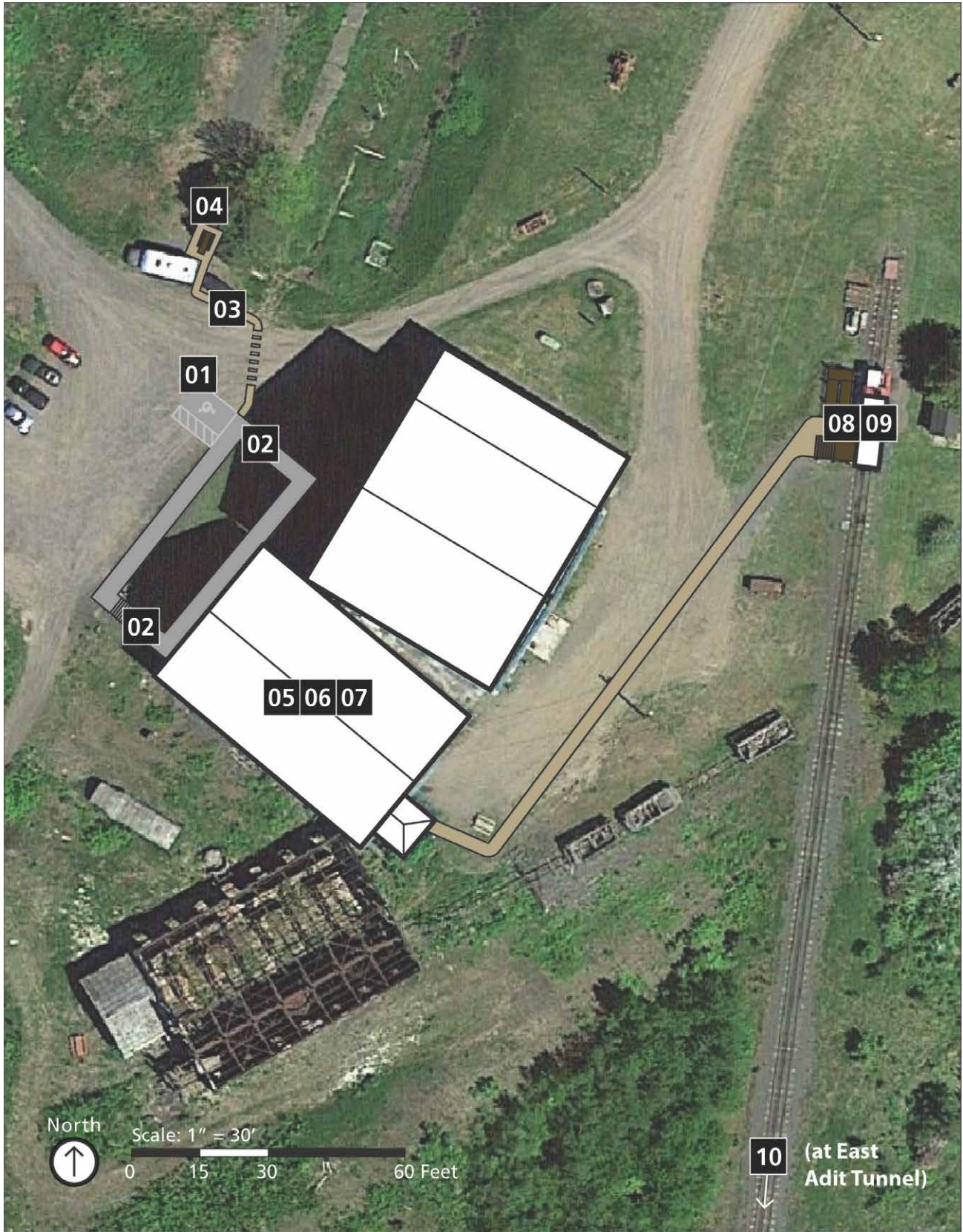
11 Restrooms

- 1) Recommend changing restrooms from men's and women's to two separate unisex restrooms, and improve one to provide an accessible toilet compartment with fixtures, dispensers, grab bars, and accessory items that meet the requirements of ABAAS.

long-term

QUINCY MINE TOURS

1894 and 1918 Hoist Houses, Tramway, and East Adit Tunnel Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The park will coordinate work with the Quincy Mine Hoist Association on the following improvements:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stall shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage, installed at 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stalls.

long-term

02 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve ramps on accessible route to have running slopes that do not exceed 8.33%.
- 2) Provide handrails on both sides of ramp runs and stairs. Ensure that handrails extend 1' horizontally beyond the top and bottom of ramp runs and stairs, and return to a guard or a landing surface. Provide handrails with gripping surfaces that have perimeter dimensions of 4" minimum and 6 1/4" maximum.

long-term

03 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish a firm, stable, and slip-resistant route from the parking area to the picnic area. Route shall have 36" minimum tread width, 5% maximum running slopes, and 2% maximum cross slopes. Running slopes may be up to 8.33% for 50 feet maximum and up to 10% for 30 feet maximum. Resting intervals shall be provided at the top and bottom of each segment, 5' long minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread. The route should be free of tread obstacles greater than 1/2".

long-term

04 Picnic Tables (near cooling pond)

- 1) Improve or replace picnic tables to be accessible, with integrated wheelchair seating spaces measuring 30" by 48" minimum on the sides or ends of tables. Tabletop surfaces shall be between 28" and 34" above the finish ground, with 27" minimum knee clearance and 9" minimum toe clearance. Provide 36" minimum clear space around all sides of each accessible table.

long-term

05 Accessible Route

- 1) Improve route throughout hoist house by reducing vertical changes in level to be no greater than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge. Ensure surface is firm, stable, and slip resistant, and free of any openings that would allow passage of a sphere greater than ½" in diameter.

long-term

06 Restrooms

- 1) Provide accessible restroom with an accessible toilet compartment that includes fixtures, dispensers, grab bars, and accessory items that meet the requirements of ABAAS.

long-term

07 Theatre

- 1) As a best practice, establish a room seating plan with standard operating procedures for integrated seating within the theater.

short-term

08 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Improve ramps onto cog tram to have running slopes that do not exceed 8.33%.

long-term

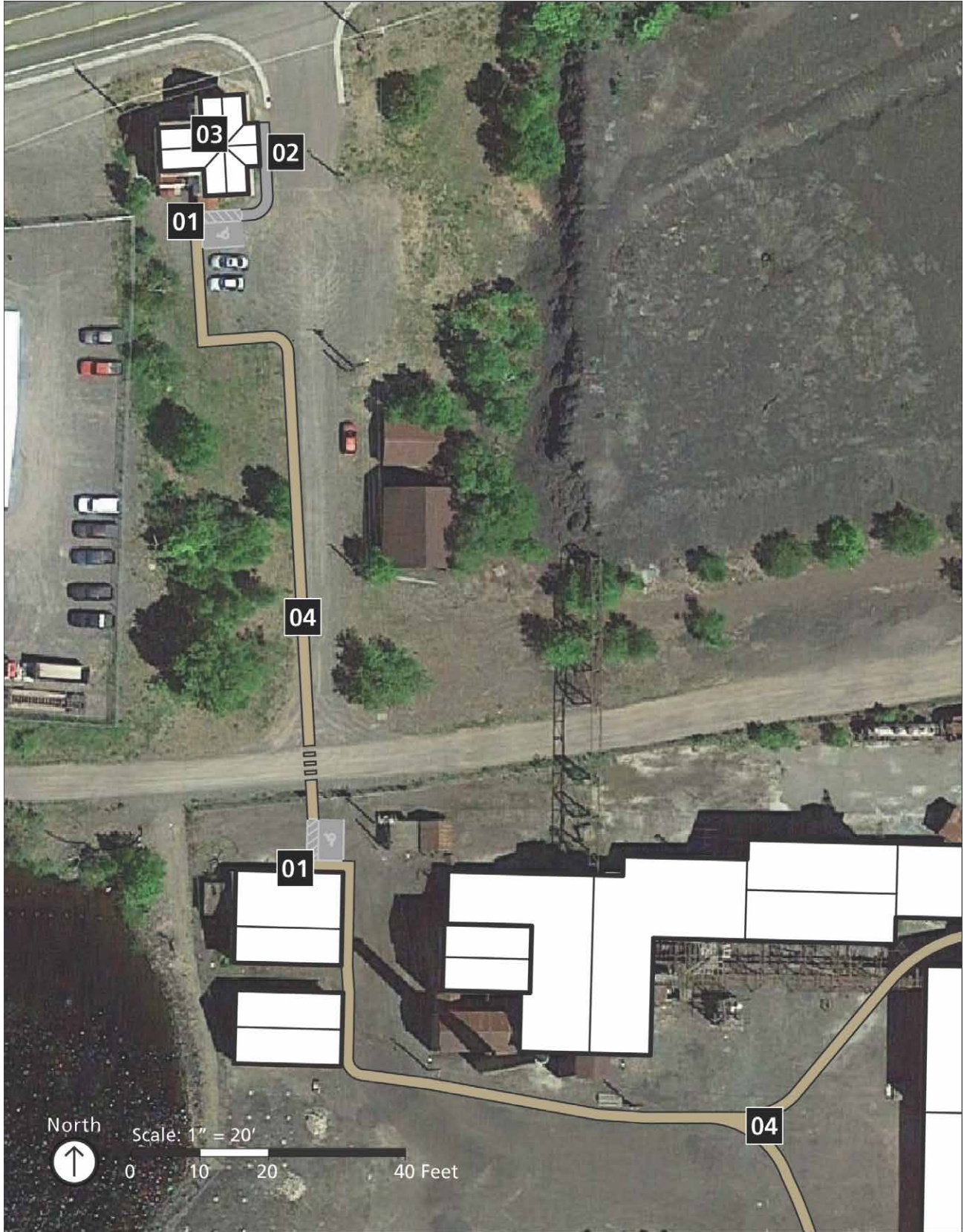
- 2) Improve the threshold at the tram entrance to be no more than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge.

short-term

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QUINCY SMELTING WORKS

Site Plan



Implementation Strategy

The Quincy Smelting Works is connected to five key park experiences: copper mining, cultural heritage, resource extraction, collaborative preservation, and mining technologies. This historic industrial site contains several buildings associated with the refining of copper. The Quincy Mining Company ceased operations at the site in 1971, and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Association acquired the smelter in 2014. Today, much of the site is intact and open for guided tours led by the Quincy Mine Hoist Association and Quincy Smelter Association. These tours give visitors a unique view of the machinery, processes, and working conditions at the last remaining industrial site of its type in the world. The area has undergone environmental cleanup processes, and several buildings have been stabilized. In general, accessibility is lacking in the area; several buildings are inaccessible, are not open to the public, or have undefined routes with poor walking surfaces. Improving some of the historic buildings to be accessible, e.g., physical access to and inside the buildings and/or interpretation of buildings and area, will greatly increase the opportunities available to visitors.

The park will coordinate work with the park advisory commission on the following improvements:

01 Car Parking

- 1) Provide one van-accessible stall 11' minimum in width with a 5' minimum width access aisle or 8' minimum in width with an 8' minimum width access aisle. The stall shall be firm, stable, and slip resistant at a 2% maximum slope in any direction.
- 2) Provide accessible parking signage, installed at 60" minimum above the ground to the bottom of the sign. Provide "van accessible" designation on van-accessible stalls.

long-term

02 Accessible Route and Walking Surfaces

- 1) Improve route into office to have no steps and thresholds no greater than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge.

long-term

03 Restroom (in office)

- 1) Improve door opening to provide a clear width of 32" minimum, measured between the face of the door and the stop, with the door open 90 degrees.
- 2) Renovate the restroom to be accessible, including the restroom door, wheelchair compartment, sink, and accessory items. They shall meet the requirements of ABAAS, including "Chapter 2: Scoping Requirements" (subsections F212-F213) and "Chapter 6: Plumbing Elements and Facilities" (subsections 603-604, 606 and 609).

long-term

04 Outdoor Recreation Access Route

- 1) Establish a firm, stable, and slip-resistant route between the parking and key viewing areas. Route shall have 36" minimum tread width, 5% maximum running slopes, and 2% maximum cross slopes. Running slopes may be up to 8.33% for 50 feet maximum and up to 10% for 30 feet maximum. Resting intervals shall be provided at the top and bottom of each segment, 5' long minimum at a 2% maximum slope in all directions and at least as wide as the widest segment of the trail tread. The route should be free of steps and tread obstacles greater than ½".
- 2) Improve thresholds at building entrances on tour route to be no more than ¼" or ½" with a beveled edge.
- 3) Ensure that objects protruding beyond 4" into circulation route are cane detectable.

long-term

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KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK POLICIES, PRACTICES, COMMUNICATION, AND TRAINING

Park Features

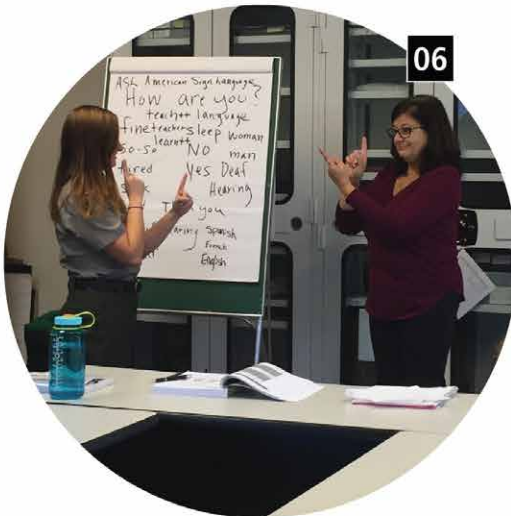


01

Discrimination on the basis of disability in the programs or activities of the National Park Service is prohibited.



04



06



13

Keweenaw National Historical Park Michigan

Plan Your Visit Learn About the Park Get Involved

INFO



15

Keweenaw's Copper Story

From 7,000 years ago to the 1900s people mined Keweenaw copper. Native people and immigrants arrived in the 1600s in a great mineral rush, developing thriving communities. As mines have since closed, their mark is still visible on the land and people.

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

01 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.

short-term

02 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.

long-term

Staff Training and Park Protocols

03 Accessibility Awareness Training

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

mid-term

04 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.

mid-term

05 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).

short-term

06 Accessible Interpretive Training

- 1) Provide ongoing training for the interpretation and education division. 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.

mid-term

07 Emergency Preparedness

- 1) Develop, distribute, and practice standard operating procedures for assisting people with disabilities in the case of an emergency.

immediate

08 Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs)

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

long-term

09 Service Animals

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

mid-term

Audio and Visual Programs

10 Live Audio Description

- 1) Provide live audio descriptions on guided interpretive tours when needed.

long-term

11 Open Captioning and Audio Description

- 1) Provide audio description of all images shown on videos.

long-term

12 Text Telephone (TTY) Machines

- 1) Include TTY number on publications and on the park's website with the park contact information and phone number

long-term

Visitor Information

13 Communication

- 1) Provide park e-mail address and telephone number on the park's website and in publications for questions.
- 2) Develop an accessibility guide for Keweenaw National Historical Park that outlines accessible services, activities, and programs.

long-term

14 Outreach

- 1) Conduct outreach via social media (Pinterest, Facebook, Snapchat, Twitter, etc.) to describe accessible programs, services, and activities available at the park.
- 2) Conduct outreach via traditional media and other advertising methods to describe accessible programs, services, and activities available at the park.
- 3) Contact groups with disabilities to inform them about the accessible programs, services, and activities that have become available at the park as solutions are implemented.

- 4) Outreach to and engage groups with disabilities to determine appropriate ways to involve them in park accessibility improvement projects as they occur (case-by-case basis).

immediate

Tours, Programs, and Special Events

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

- 1) Upon request, provide alternative formats such as trail information in large print; audio descriptions for tours; educational programs; or special events. Provide alternative formats on park website and in publications at visitor center.

long-term

- 2) 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.) on-site, in a publication and/or on a website. .

mid-term

- 3) Provide designated stopping points or resting areas for the tour, education program, or special event, with 2% maximum cross and running slopes, firm and stable surfaces, and a minimum 30" by 48" clear space.

long-term

16 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.

mid-term

17**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.

long-term

- 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.)

mid-term

- 3) Develop and distribute a standard operating procedure on how to post accessibility information and how to request accommodations on event announcements.

long-term

Concessions and Partnerships**18****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 is 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.

long-term

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CONCLUSION

Keweenaw National Historical Park is committed to providing all visitors the opportunity to connect with and learn about the park's unique natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Accessibility improvements identified in the Keweenaw National Historical Park Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan will make it easier for individuals with cognitive, hearing, vision, and mobility disabilities to discover, understand, and enjoy the range of experiences available at the park. Implementation of the plan will ensure that Keweenaw National Historical Park will continue to work toward accommodating all park visitors while sustaining its legacy to preserve and protect natural and cultural resources.

The Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan for Keweenaw National Historical Park is a living document intended to be used as a guiding reference for the park as it implements accessibility upgrades and documents accessibility accomplishments. As barriers to accessibility are removed and/or improved, 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 Keweenaw National Historical Park.

For visitors with mobility disabilities, access will be improved from the moment they enter the park. Facilities, as well as numerous programs, services, and activities the park offers will be more universally accessible. Experiences such as exploring the cultural landscapes, touring the mine, viewing historic mining artifacts, visiting museums and exhibits, picnicking with friends and family, and learning about the human history and environment of the park, will be enhanced.

Park programs will be created and delivered for all visitors, including visitors with mild to severe disabilities impacting their mobility, vision, hearing, and/or cognitive abilities. Ranger led walks/talks, visitor center exhibits, films, trail waysides, and all materials that interpret park resources to the public will be provided in formats that allow visitors with disabilities to participate fully. Some of those formats include, but are not limited to: large-print transcripts for printer materials, audio description for exhibits and films, assistive listening devices and sign language interpreters for ranger-led tours and programs, T-coil hearing loops for park films.

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

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

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

LAWS AND STANDARDS

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

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968

<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.

(C) 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. 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

KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Wyndeth Davis, Superintendent

Steve DeLong, Landscape Architect

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Brian Hoduski, Chief of Museum Services

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DENVER SERVICE CENTER

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Danielle Hernandez, Visual Information Specialist

Marc Kochheiser, Landscape Architect

Laura Watt, Contract Editor

APPENDIX D: PARK AREAS NOT ASSESSED

The following park areas are those not assessed for this Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan. The selection process determined that key park experiences provided in these park areas were available in an equivalent way within the areas that were assessed. If any of the park areas not assessed are improved by new construction or alterations in the future, the area will be assessed and improved to comply with the current Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards.

Rationales are provided below for park areas not assessed for this plan:

Park Area	Rationale
A.E. Seaman Mineral Museum	The A.E. Seaman Mineral Museum is connected to four key park experiences: geology, copper mining, resource extraction, and collaborative preservation. This area sees lower visitation levels. Similar key park experiences can be found at the Coppertown Mining Museum. This is a university-owned facility.
Adventure Mining Company	The Adventure Mining Company is connected to three key park experiences: geology, copper mining, and mining technologies. Similar key park experiences can be found at the Quincy Mine Tours.
Blacksmith Shop	The Blacksmith Shop is not connected to any of the key park experiences.
Calumet Commercial District	The Calumet Commercial District is connected to four key park experiences: cultural heritage, company paternalism, working conditions and labor relations, and collaborative preservation. As a commercial district, the National Park Service does not have jurisdiction over individual merchant businesses but is willing to consult on technical assistance matters.
Calumet Park Entrance Sign	The Calumet Park Entrance Sign is not connected to any of the key park experiences. This area offers a very low number, type and uniqueness of services, activities, and programs.
Calumet Theater / Village Hall	The Calumet Theater / Village Hall is not connected to any of the key park experiences. The area is within the jurisdiction of the Village of Calumet; NPS is willing to consult on technical assistance matters.
Carnegie Museum	The Carnegie Museum is connected to one key park experience: collaborative preservation. A similar key park experience can be found at the Union Building.
Central Mine	The Central Mine is connected to four key park experiences: geology, cultural heritage, company paternalism, and mining technologies. Similar key park experiences can be found at the Quincy Mine Tours.
Chassell Heritage Center	The Chassell Heritage Center is connected to one key park experience: cultural heritage. Similar key park experiences can be found at the Union Building.

Park Area	Rationale
Copper Country Firefighters History Museum	The Copper Country Firefighters History Museum is connected to one key park experience: working conditions and labor relations. A similar key park experience can be found at the Quincy Mine Tours.
Copper Range Historical Museum	The Copper Range Historical Museum is connected to one key park experience: mining technologies. A similar key park experience can be found at the Quincy Mine Tours.
Delaware Copper Mine	The Delaware Copper Mine is connected to two key park experiences: geology, and mining technologies. Similar key park experiences can be found at the Quincy Mine Tours.
Eagle Harbor Complex	The Eagle Harbor Complex is not connected to any of the key park experiences. Keweenaw County Historical Society has jurisdiction over these properties; the National Park Service is willing to consult on technical assistance matters.
Eagle River Museum	The Eagle River Museum is connected to one key park experience: mining technologies. A similar key park experience can be found at the Quincy Mine Tours.
Finnish American Heritage Center	The Finnish American Heritage Center is connected to one key park experience: cultural heritage. A similar key park experience can be found at the Union Building.
Fort Wilkins Historic State Park	The Copper Range Historical Museum is connected to three key park experiences: geology, cultural heritage, and mining technologies. Similar key park experiences can be found at the Coppertown Mining Museum. This is a state-owned facility.
Gay Schoolhouse	The Gay Schoolhouse is not connected to any of the key park experiences. Keweenaw County Historical Society has jurisdiction over these properties; the National Park Service is willing to consult on technical assistance matters.
Hanka Homestead Museum	The Hanka Homestead Museum is connected to one key park experience: cultural heritage. A similar key park experience can be found at the Martin House.
Eagle Harbor Lifesaving Station	The Eagle Harbor Lifesaving Station is not connected to any of the key park experiences. Keweenaw County Historical Society has jurisdiction over these properties; the National Park Service is willing to consult on technical assistance matters.
Eagle Harbor Lighthouse	The Eagle Harbor Lighthouse is not connected to any of the key park experiences. Keweenaw County Historical Society has jurisdiction over these properties; the National Park Service is willing to consult on technical assistance matters.

Park Area	Rationale
Houghton County Historical Museum	The Houghton County Historical Museum is connected to one key park experience: mining technologies. A similar key park experience can be found at the Martin House.
Keweenaw Heritage Center at St. Anne's	The Keweenaw Heritage Center is connected to one key park experience: cultural heritage. A similar key park experience can be found at the Union Building.
Laurium Manor Mansion Tours	The Laurium Manor Mansion Tours are not connected to any of the key park experiences. The Laurium Manor is privately owned; NPS is willing to consult on technical assistance matters.
MTU Archives and Copper Country Historical Collection	The MTU Archives and Copper Country Historical Collection are not connected to any of the key park experiences. The archives are part of Michigan Technological University; the National Park Service is willing to consult on technical assistance matters.
Old Victoria Mine Company Housing	The Old Victoria Mine Company Housing is connected to two key park experiences: cultural heritage and company paternalism. Similar key park experiences can be found at the Martin House.
Ontonagon County Historical Society Museum	The Ontonagon County Historical Society Museum is connected to one key park experience: cultural heritage. A similar key park experience can be found at the Union Building.
Phoenix Church	The Phoenix Church is not connected to any of the key park experiences. Phoenix Church is part of the Keweenaw County Historical Society has jurisdiction over these properties; the National Park Service is willing to consult on technical assistance matters.
Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park	The Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park is connected to three key park experiences: geology, copper mining, and mining technologies. Similar key park experiences can be found at the Quincy Mine Tours. This is a state-owned facility.
Quincy Mine Unit Entrance Sign	The Quincy Mine Unit Entrance Sign is not connected to any of the key park experiences.
Rathbone School	The Rathbone School is not connected to any of the key park experiences. Keweenaw County Historical Society has jurisdiction over this property; the National Park Service is willing to consult on technical assistance matters.

APPENDIX E: ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE PARK

Identification no. _____

Record this identification number in the implementation table where this action is identified. Use this template to track and document accessibility actions and accomplishments throughout the park.

Action Taken by Keweenaw National Historical Park

Location: [Park Area]

Barrier:

Action taken:

Date work was completed:

PMIS Number(s) and Title(s):

Cost:

Photograph(s), sketches, or notes documenting completed work:

Submitted by:

Date:

APPENDIX F: GUIDANCE FOR PREPARING PMIS PACKAGES FOR ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENTS

Project description: Clearly identify what improvements will be addressed as part of the package. Also identify the park location and facility for planned work. Reference work orders for all applicable types of planned work, e.g., deteriorated conditions to be improved (deferred maintenance), health and safety improvements, and code compliance issues such as accessibility improvements. Provide measurements of areas to be improved, e.g., square footage, lineal footage, etc.

Project justification: Reference the recently completed “Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan” for your park and the implementation strategy dates. Identify the number of visitors affected and other beneficial aspects of the project. You can cite legal and management policies as noted below:

- The Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) of 1968 requires that any building or facility designed, constructed, altered, or leased with federal funds be accessible and usable by any individuals with disabilities. In addition, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires covered entities to consider the accessibility of programs, services, and activities. In 2006, the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) were adopted for federal facilities. Subsequently in 2011, standards for Recreational Facilities were added to ABAAS as chapter 10.
- The National Park Service recommitted to making our parks and programs truly accessible to all in the “*A Call to Action*”. The recently released “*ALL IN! Accessibility in the National Park Service 2015-2020*” included three goals for improved visitor access. This project addresses: Goal 1: Create a welcoming environment by increasing the ability of the National Park Service to serve visitors and staff with disabilities; Goal 2: Ensure that new facilities and programs are inclusive and accessible to people with disabilities; and Goal 3: Upgrade existing facilities, programs, and services to be accessible to people with disabilities.

Potential eligible fund sources: Accessibility projects are potentially eligible for a number of NPS fund sources and can be competitive in regard to the capital investment strategy. The following is a list of possible fund sources:

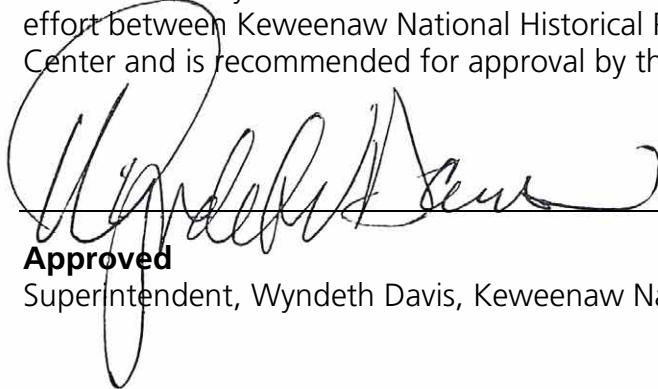
1. Repair/rehabilitation program—identify all work orders that pertain for deferred maintenance, code compliance, health and safety, etc.
2. Flex park base—accessibility is a NPS emphasis area for years 2015-2020.
3. Recreation fee 80% park—excellent fund source for accessibility as the project provides for visitor improvements. This should be a top choice for Fee80 parks.
4. Recreation fee 20% park—excellent fund source for accessibility as the project provides for visitor improvements.
5. Concession/permitted facilities—consider these fund sources when the facility is included in a Concession contract or permit.

6. Regular cyclic maintenance—excellent fund source for replacement of picnic tables, grills, trash containers, etc.
7. Exhibit cyclic maintenance—excellent fund source for replacing non-compliant waysides, exhibits, etc.
8. FLHP—include accessibility improvements with parking lot, parking spaces, accessible routes, curb cuts, sidewalks, signage, etc. as part of road improvement projects where appropriate.
9. Line item construction (LIC) —if you have a project in the LIC program, ensure inclusion of all appropriate accessibility improvements.

PMIS packages: Conduct a search in PMIS for projects previously funded for accessibility.

**KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN
JULY 2019**

This Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan has been prepared as a collaborative effort between Keweenaw National Historical Park, Regional staff, and the Denver Service Center and is recommended for approval by the superintendent.


Approved
Superintendent, Wyndeth Davis, Keweenaw National Historical Park

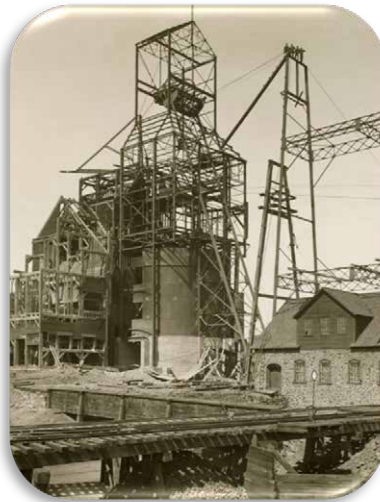

Date



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.

KEWE 480/156370

July 2019



ACCESSIBILITY SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN

KEWEENAW

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK | MICHIGAN