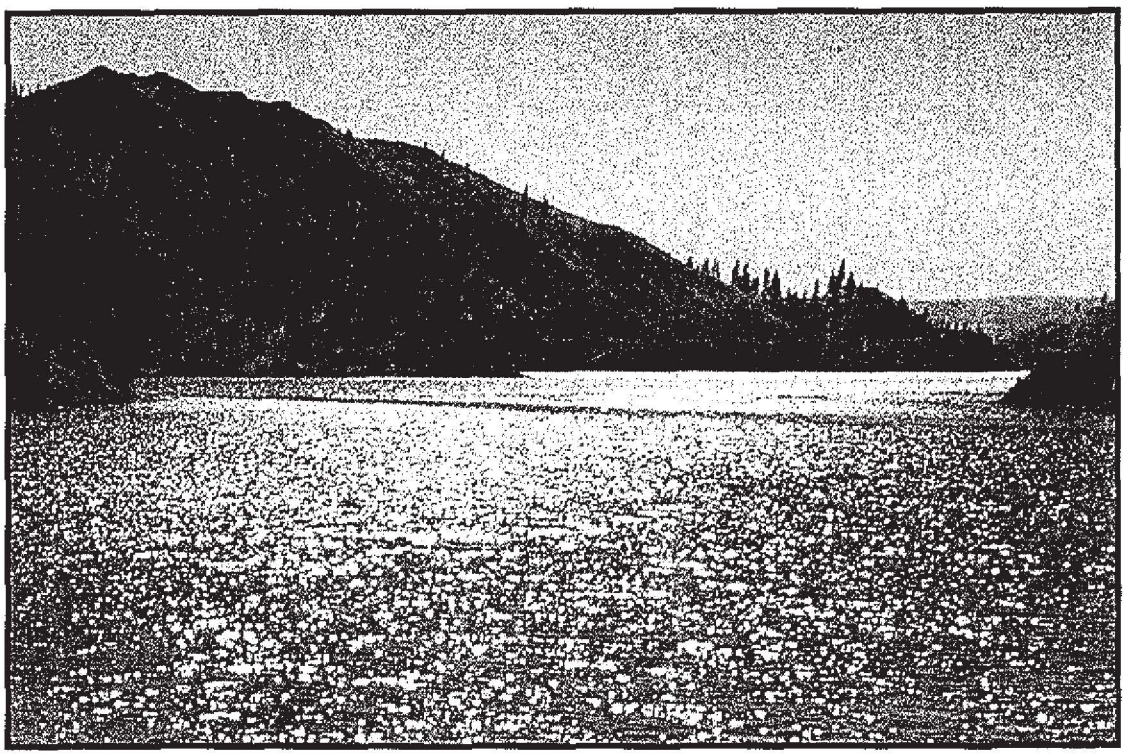
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Lake Roosevelt

LONG-RANGE INTERPRETIVE PLAN

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area

2001



SCANNED
1/25/2002

LONG-RANGE INTERPRETIVE PLAN

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area

2001

Prepared by:
Division of Interpretive Planning
Harpers Ferry Design Center

and the
Interpretive Staff
Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area

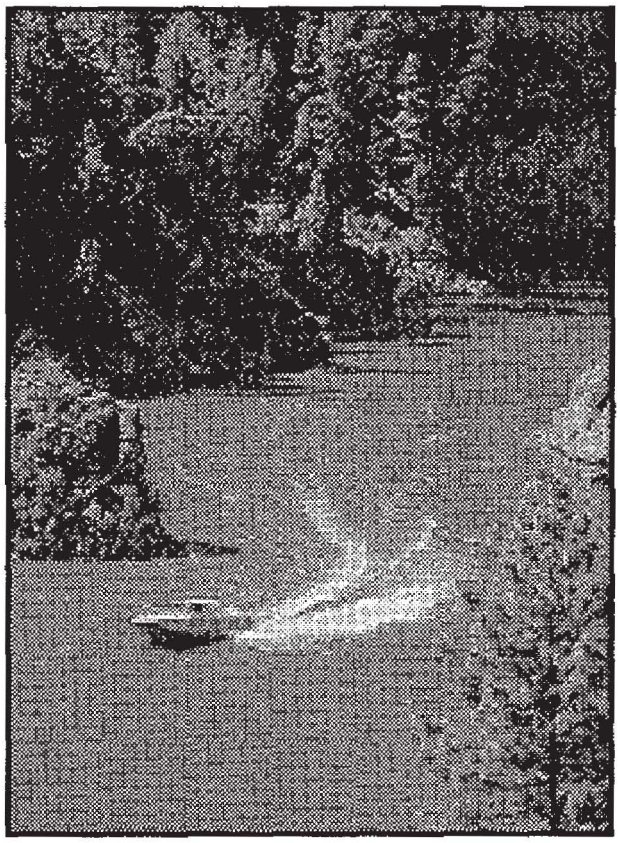
INTRODUCTION

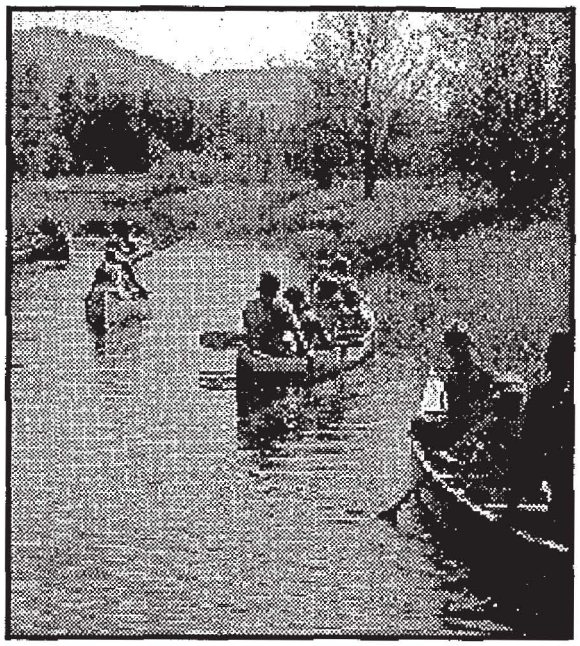
Since 1946, the National Park Service has administered Lake Roosevelt for the primary purpose of providing water recreational use. Like the park's resources, the interpretive stories of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area (LARO) are dominated by water. Yet, most visitors have traditionally appreciated Lake Roosevelt only for water-based recreational opportunities like fishing, swimming, sailing, boating, and waterskiing, as well as land-based activities like camping in the park's 28 campgrounds (18 are road-accessible and the others are boat-in or special-use campgrounds) and hiking park trails.

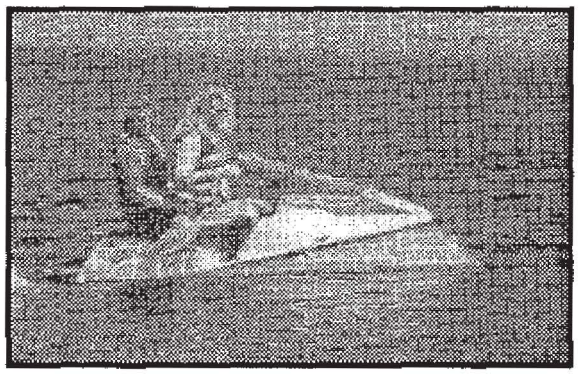
The interpretive challenge at Lake Roosevelt is to help visitors understand what the park offers beyond just recreational opportunities. With well-planned and well-delivered interpretive messages, visitors can understand that the resources along the lake's shoreline reveal many compelling stories: how the earth was formed in this region; why certain plant and animal species have adapted to this changing environment; when humans came to live in this region and how their activities have impacted -- and continue to impact -- the land. These and other stories abound at Lake Roosevelt NRA.

The purpose of this Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) is to describe the park's current efforts to tell these interpretive stories, and recommend future interpretive goals that can be achieved over the next 7 to 10 years. This LRIP is not 'set in stone;' the park staff is encouraged to update any section if/when it becomes necessary. The park staff is also required to compile the other two sections of the Comprehensive Interpretive Planning (CIP) process as outlined in Reference Manual 6: the Interpretive Database (ID), and the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP). It is only when the park staff uses this LRIP as a springboard to make incremental changes through their AIPs that the 'vision' described in this LRIP can reach fruition.

The interpretive challenge at Lake Roosevelt is to help visitors understand that the park offers more than just recreational opportunities.







Most visitors to Lake Roosevelt want to camp, swim, and get on the lake by way of motorboats (above, left), canoes (above, right), personal watercrafts (right), and houseboats (below).

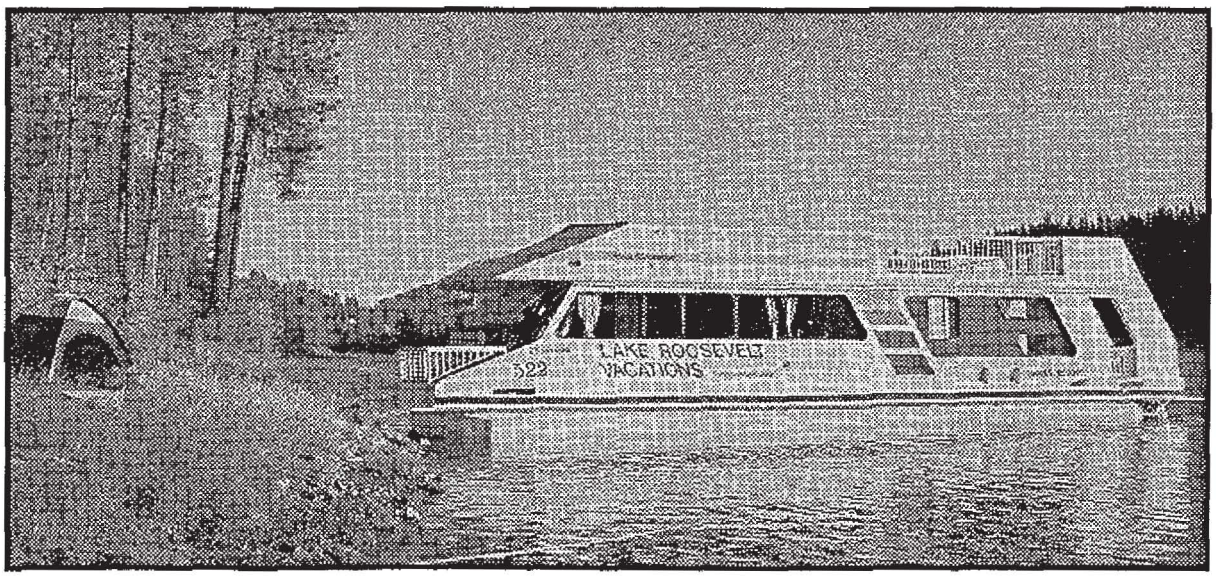


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FOUNDATION

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

Unlike the majority of National Park Service (NPS) areas, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area does not have a specific piece of 'enabling legislation' establishing it as a unit of the National Park System. The NPS presence at Lake Roosevelt began in the 1940s in response to the Park, Parkway, and Recreational Area Study Act passed by Congress in 1936 which "*authorized and directed the National Park Service to make a comprehensive study of the public park, parkway, and recreational area program of the United States and of the several states and political subdivisions thereof...to aid the several states and political subdivisions thereof in planning such areas therein, and in cooperation with one another to accomplish these ends.*"

On August 8, 1941, the Secretary of the Interior approved the negotiation of an inter-bureau agreement to begin planning the transfer of the responsibility for recreation development and management of special use permits on the federal lands acquired for the Grand Coulee Dam project to the National Park Service. This agreement between the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) was approved on July 22, 1942.

On August 7, 1946, Congress passed 'authorizing legislation' that gave the NPS the authority to enter into cooperative agreements with other federal agencies for "*...administration, protection, improvement, and maintenance of areas under the jurisdiction of other agencies of the Government devoted to recreational use...*" (60 Stat. 885; 16 USC 17j-2b). On December 18, 1946, a Tri-Party Agreement between the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was signed, stating "*Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake and adjacent lands offer unusual opportunities through sound planning, development, and management for health, social, and economic gains for the people of the Nation...*" The agreement first used the term Coulee Dam Recreational Area to designate the portion of the reservoir and surrounding lands to be managed by the NPS.

The Solicitor's Opinion in 1974 redefined the status of tribal lands of the Spokane Reservation and Colville Reservation (that were purchased in 1940 as part of the Columbia Basin Project Act) within the park's boundary. In 1990, the Lake Roosevelt Cooperative Management Agreement was approved by the Secretary of the Interior to confirm management authority for the Spokane and Colville tribes over the portions of the lake within the boundaries of their reservations. The agreement also recognized that the national recreation area is an existing unit of the National Park System and is subject to all NPS laws, regulations, policies, and guidelines. Finally, in 1997, the area's name was changed to Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area to reflect its location on the lake and shoreline, rather than the dam.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Park Service, as stated in its Organic Act of 1916, is *"to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."*

Although Lake Roosevelt NRA was not added to the National Park System by a specific piece of enabling legislation from Congress, approval of a Tri-Party Agreement between the BOR, BIA, and the NPS in 1946 designated the NPS as manager of Coulee Dam National Recreation Area. The agreement noted that Lake Roosevelt and adjacent lands *"offered unusual opportunities through sound planning, development, and management..."* In 1990, a Five-Party Agreement was approved by the Secretary of the Interior that expanded management responsibilities beyond the NPS, BOR, and BIA to include the Spokane Tribe and Colville Tribes.

Executive Order 11017 of April 27, 1962 established a Recreation Advisory Council which declared that *"national recreation areas should be areas offering a quality of recreational experience which transcends that normally associated with areas provided by state and local governments"* and that *"outdoor recreation use is the dominant or primary purpose."*

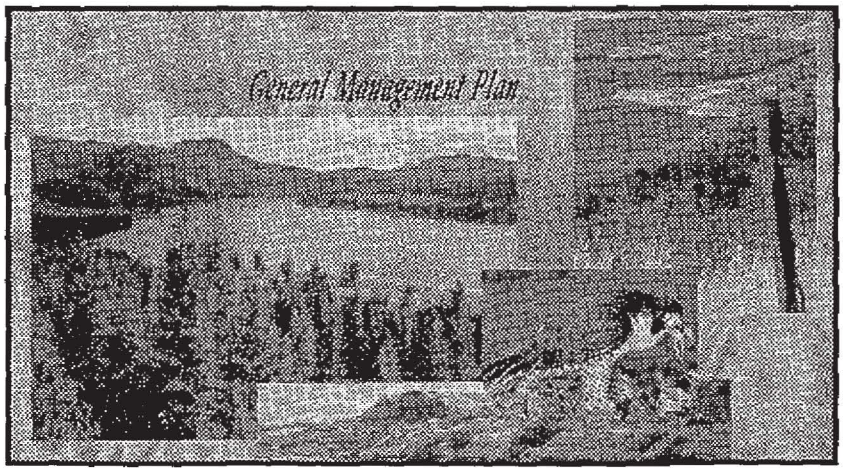
Through the General Management Plan process, which was completed in 2000, purpose statements were reviewed by NPS staff, the interagency planning team, and the public. They state that the purpose of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is to:

1) Provide opportunities for diverse, safe, quality outdoor recreational experiences for the public.

2) Preserve, conserve, and protect the integrity of natural, cultural, and scenic resources.

3) Provide opportunities to enhance public appreciation and understanding about the area's significant resources.

The General Management Plan (right) of 2000 will provide direction in managing Lake Roosevelt NRA toward accomplishing the three purpose statements listed above.



SIGNIFICANCE

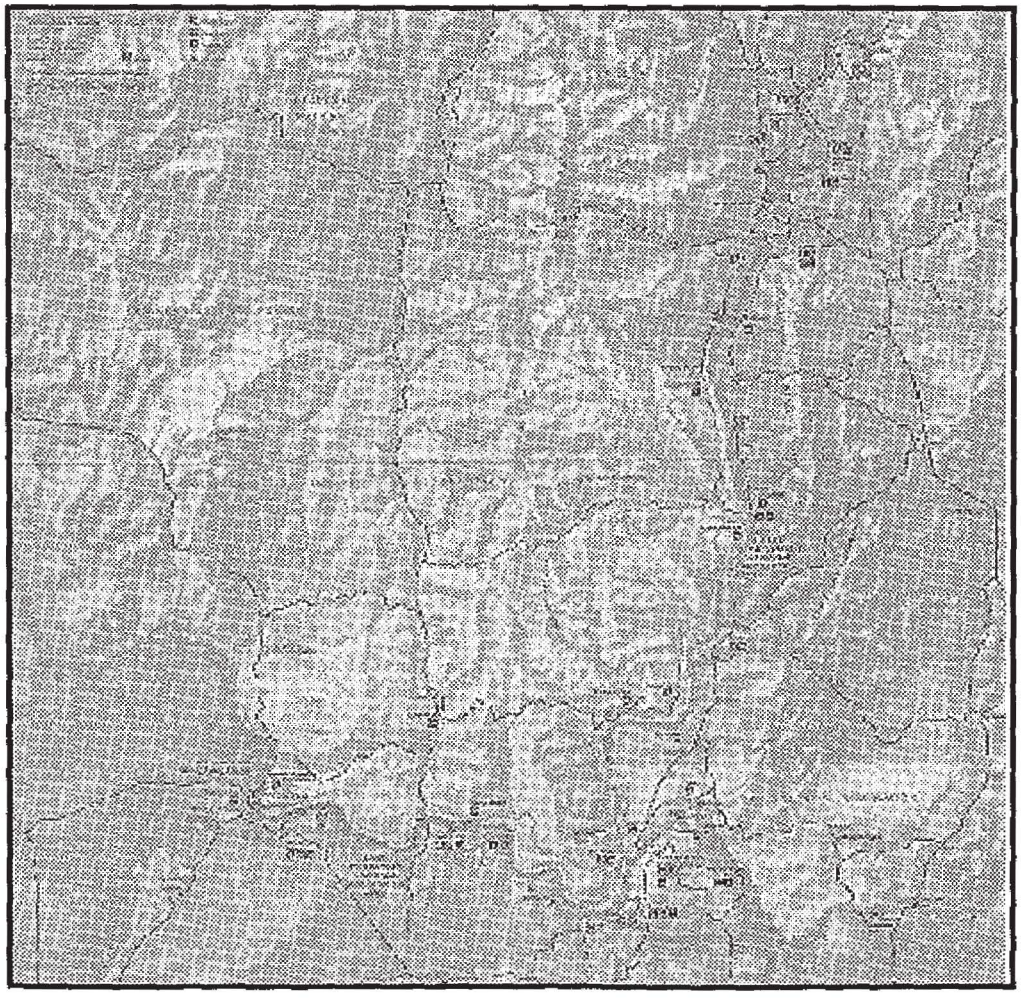
Through the General Management Plan process completed in 1999, the following significance statements were reviewed by NPS staff, the interagency planning team, and the public. Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is significant because it:

1. Offers a wide variety of recreation opportunities in a diverse natural setting on a 154-mile-long lake bordered by 312 miles of publicly owned shoreline that is available for public use.

2. Contains a large section of the upper Columbia River and a record of continuous human occupation dating back more than 9,000 years.

3. Is contained within three distinct geologic provinces: the Okanogan Highlands, the Kootenay Arc, and the Columbia Plateau -- which has been sculpted by the Ice Age floods.

Lake Roosevelt NRA (below) provides recreational opportunities for more than 130 miles from the Grand Coulee Dam almost to the Canadian border.



INTERPRETIVE THEMES

Tangible/Intangible Concepts

The primary purpose of interpretation is to connect the park resources to visitors' experiences so they will understand, appreciate, and help preserve the park. The following list begins to make that connection by comparing Lake Roosevelt NRA's tangible resources with the intangible meanings that today's visitors can relate to while visiting this national recreation area:

Tangible (Resources)	Intangible (Meanings)
Tectonic plates, water/wind erosion, Ice Age glaciers and floods	Wonder, Observations/Investigations, Awe, Thoughts/Theories
Basalt cliffs, granite uplifts, Okanagan Highlands, sandbars	Beauty, Serenity, Adventure, Freedom, Shortness of human life compared to long span of geologic time
Native species of flora and fauna, Exotic species of flora and fauna, Geologic layers, rocks, soils	Transitions and changes over time from: lava to granite; highlands to plateau; forest to desert; river to reservoir; etc.
Forests, (historic) agricultural lands	Stewardship of natural resources
Artifacts and archeological sites of earliest inhabitants (Shonitkwu)	Human-land relationships: seasonal migrations, cultural traditions, hunting
Artifacts and archeological sites of Lakes tribes	Peace, cooperation, faith, family, and community ties
Fur trader artifacts and sites	Adventure, travel, trade, profit, family
Missionary artifacts and sites	Faith, love, travel, cultural conflict
Mining/Railroad artifacts and sites	Conflict, change, progress, industry
Farming/Ranching artifacts & sites	Conflict, family, land, freedom
Fort Spokane and related artifacts	Conflict, preparation, recreation, culture
Grand Coulee Dam	Human achievement, technology, cooperation
Columbia River	Change, stewardship of natural resources, human-land relationships

Theme Statements

To facilitate the connection of the park's tangible resources to the visitors' intangible meanings, the park staff developed the theme statements below. Every visitor to Lake Roosevelt NRA should have the opportunity to be exposed to the following themes -- ideas that are central to the park's story -- through the park's personal services program, the interpretive media, or both:

Recreation Theme

1. The immense size and scenic qualities of Lake Roosevelt offer a rich variety of opportunities to safely recreate on its resources.

a. Lake Roosevelt's open water and hundreds of miles of shoreline give visitors the chance for solitary reflection, group activities, or anything in between.

b. More than 30 species of game fish found in the waters of Lake Roosevelt continue to challenge the skills of anglers of all ages and skill levels.

c. Scenic roads that connect most of the park facilities offer an alternative to visitors without boats to experience many of the park's resources.

d. Habitats throughout the park offer opportunities for watching wildlife such as eagles, bears, salmon, and many other species of birds, mammals, and fish.

e. Recreation is a by-product of the construction of Grand Coulee Dam; the original purposes of the dam were irrigation water, flood control, and hydroelectricity.

f. The Columbia River's huge volume of water (10 times the Colorado River) originates in Canadian snowfields and glaciers, causing Lake Roosevelt to be typically cold and clear.

Natural and Cultural History Themes

2. The layers and landscapes of the Lake Roosevelt area show the geologic forces that shaped this scenery: changes that happened through gradual uplift, erosion, and -- occasionally -- in sudden cataclysmic events.

a. Over millions of years, intermittent lava flows created the Columbia Basin and tectonic action uplifted these basalt layers and nearby mountains that form the landscape within which Lake Roosevelt is located.

b. The gradual erosion of these rock layers changed over time as the Cascade Mountains rose, forming a rain shadow that reduced the amount of precipitation in the Columbia Basin and nearby Okanogan Highlands.

c. During the last Ice Age, a series of massive floods -- the largest scientifically documented floods in North America -- scoured the coulees (gorges), channels, scablands, and other landforms in the Columbia Basin.

3. Lake Roosevelt marks a transition zone between the desert-like Columbia Basin to the south and the slightly wetter Okanogan Highlands to the north.

a. Fish inhabiting Lake Roosevelt continue to adapt to an altered environment: dams have stopped salmon and sturgeon runs, the lake's depth fluctuates seasonally because of snowmelt runoff, the water temperature changes at different locations, and human-introduced species like kokanee and walleye compete with native fish populations for food and habitat.

b. Much of the shoreline around Lake Roosevelt supports conifer forests, grasslands, and scrublands that provide habitat for an estimated 75 species of mammals (including human beings), 200 species of birds, 15 species of reptiles, and 10 species of amphibians.

c. The area's plant and animal species have changed and continue to change over time, adapting to climate transitions that vary from location to location.

4. Human beings have been living along the Columbia River in the Lake Roosevelt area since the end of the last Ice Age, about 12,000 years ago.

a. The ancestors of many Salish speakers have lived in this region for thousands of years using traditional land use, seasonal migrations, survival strategies, and plant and animal resources.

b. The salmon fishery at Kettle Falls became the center of human activity in the Inland Northwest during more than 9,000 years of continuous Indian habitation, and 19th-century Euro-American fur trade and missionary efforts.

c. Archeological and geoarcheological research has helped preserve the record of humans in the area, especially for the eras before Euro-American contact.

d. The Spokane Tribe of Indians and individual bands of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation continue a heritage that stresses cooperation.

e. The religious and economic legacy of St. Paul's Mission and Fort Colvile shaped the Euro-American culture and history of the upper Columbia River during the mid-1800s while influencing the lives of surrounding native tribes.

f. Chinese placer miners inhabited the Columbia River region from Keller Ferry to China Bend, panning for gold. From the 1850s through the 1880s, Chinese settlers out-numbered other non-natives along this stretch of the river.

g. The U.S. Army established Fort Spokane in 1880 to provide a buffer between American Indians and settlers of the Inland Northwest; later, its use as an Indian boarding school and hospital exemplified the U.S. Federal Indian policy in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

h. The construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and the resulting impoundment of the Columbia River to create Lake Roosevelt greatly affected the area's water, fish, and shoreline resources and inundated numerous ferries, routes, towns, roads, and railroads that had to be relocated out of the lake's floodpath.

MANAGEMENT GOALS

GPRA Goals from LARO's Strategic Plan:

(From LARO's Annual Performance Plan for FY 2000 dated 12/10/99)

Mission Statement: As a unit of the National Park System, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is dedicated to conserving, unimpaired, the natural and cultural resources and recreational and scenic values of Lake Roosevelt for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. We also share responsibility for advancing a great variety of programs designed to help extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation.

Within the Stategic Plan, the following excerpts relate to NPS Goal Category II: Provide for public enjoyment & visitor experience of parks.

Mission Goal #2a: Visitors experience diverse opportunities for outdoor recreation in a high-quality natural setting.

Long-Term Goal 2a.1: By September 30, 2002, 80% of park visitors are satisfied with appropriate park facilities, services, and recreation opportunities.

Long-Term Goal 2a.2: By September 30, 2002, reduce the visitor safety incident rate by 10% from 1997 levels.

Mission Goal #2b: Visitors and park neighbors understand and support the purpose and significance of the area.

Long-Term Goal 2b.1: By September 30, 2002, 60% of park visitors understand and appreciate the significance of the area.

Long-Term Goal 2b.2: By September 30, 2002, 60% of neighbors and partners understand the purpose and significance of the area.

Within the Stategic Plan, the following excerpts relate to NPS Goal Category IV: Ensure organizational effectiveness.

Mission Goal #4: Lake Roosevelt NRA has a skilled, motivated, happy, empowered, productive, accountable, safe, and diverse work force whose employee contributions are valued and are essential to the accomplishing park goals.

Long-Term Goal 4.1: By September 30, 2002, 100% of employees within the 16 key occupational groups have essential competency needs identified for their positions.

Long-Term Goal 4.1: By September 30, 2002, increase by 10%, over the 1997 level, the number of volunteer hours to augment rather than replace funded core functions.

Long-Term Goal 4.1: By September 30, 2002, increase by 25% from 1997 levels employees ssatisfaction with their job.

DESIRED VISITOR EXPERIENCE

The park's current General Management Plan describes the Desired Future Goals for Education and Interpretation as *"Visitors are contacted in meaningful ways and come away from their park experience with a broad understanding and appreciation of the area and its resources, safety issues, and how each visitor can participate in the protection of park resources for future generations. The stories of indigenous cultures, the area's geology, the impact of the Ice Age floods, and the area's history after the arrival of Euro-American settlers are told in a factual, respectful manner."*

Visitor Experience Goals

Visitors come to Lake Roosevelt NRA primarily to recreate in its waters and experience the open space available along its more than 300 miles of shoreline. Recreational opportunities on or in Lake Roosevelt's waters include motorboating, waterskiing, sailing, swimming, and fishing. Land-based activities include camping, hiking, picnicking, wildlife watching, and sightseeing. Lake Roosevelt is the largest fully accessible public lake in northeast Washington. This, along with the lure of more than 300 miles of shoreline, affords visitor opportunities for both solitude and group activities and attracts more than a million visitors each year to Lake Roosevelt NRA.

Programs and facilities at the park's primary visitor-contact points will provide visitors with information and interpretative opportunities. When visitors participate in the park's interpretive programs and facilities, they should be able to enhance their park experience and help preserve the park's resources by:

1. Gaining an appreciation for the importance that the park's natural and cultural resources have in their quality of life.

2. Recognizing the impact that their activities have on the park's natural resources, cultural resources, and their fellow visitors.

3. Understanding the reasons for protecting and managing the park's natural and cultural resources for future generations.

4. Discerning that Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is a unit of the National Park System.

5. Practicing safe techniques while recreating in the park to ensure the well-being of themselves, their family members, and other park visitors.

6. Identifying the natural resources that initially attracted people to the area more than 9,000 years ago, and relating how these and later human populations have produced a rich cultural heritage.

7. Describing the role of the Ice Age floods in forming the Grand Coulee and other regional landforms, and how this ultimately resulted in the placement of the Grand Coulee Dam and the creation of Lake Roosevelt.

VISITOR PROFILES

Visitor Studies

Two visitor use studies were conducted at Lake Roosevelt NRA in the 1990s. In 1991, a graduate student at the University of Washington surveyed campers at Kettle Falls, Fort Spokane, Keller Ferry, and Spring Canyon campgrounds. In 1996, the park staff worked with the NPS Washington Office (Denver) and conducted a visitor use study by interviewing visitors at Kettle Falls, Evans, Fort Spokane, Porcupine Bay, Keller Ferry, and Spring Canyon.

Visitor Trends

Despite differring methodologies, data categories, and sample sizes, the studies conducted in 1991 and 1996 showed the following general visitor trends:

Most are **Repeat Visitors** (50-75%)

Most are **Young Visitors, either under age 14** (25%) **or age 20-45** (50-62%)

Most have **Higher than average Income** compared to the national average

Most have **Higher than average Education** compared to the national average

Most are **with Family** (50%), **or Family and Friends** (35%) (85% of total)

Most are **from Washington State** (75%) **or Canada** (15%) (90% of total)

Most **come in the Summer** (75% of visitation occurs during June thru Sept.)

Many **come to camp** (20% of all visitors) **either 1 night** (15%), **2-3 nights** (45%), **4-9 nights** (30%), or **10-23 nights** (10%)

Visitors also enjoy **swimming** (15%), **boating** (11%), **fishing** (10%), **family gatherings** (8%), **picnicking** (8%), **sightseeing** (7%), **and water skiing** (6%).

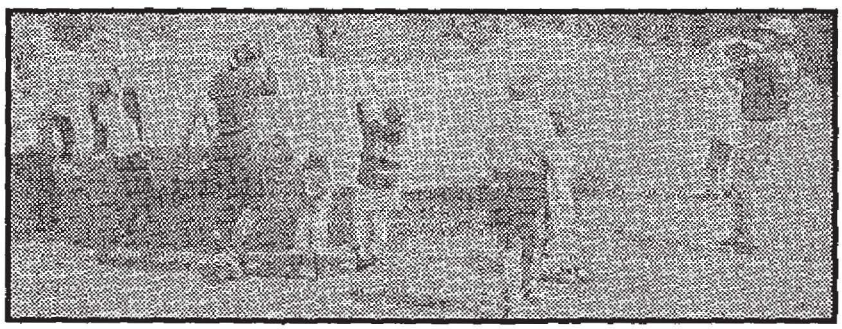
Few **attend Interpretive Programs** (25% of campers; fewer than 5% overall)

Tend to be either: **Water-based Visitors** (fishermen, boaters, PWC users, etc.),

Land-based Visitors (campers, drivers, hikers, wildlife watchers, etc.),

Through-Visitors (national visitors going to BOR's VAC, overlooks, etc.), or

Education Visitors (school groups, both on-site and off-site)



Visitors to Lake Roosevelt NRA usually come with family and friends (left), but only a small percentage attend ranger-led interp programs.

Visitation Figures

Annual Visitation, 1989-99

Year	Recreation Visits*	Non-Recreation Visits**	Total Visits
1989	1,097,136	18,000	1,115,136
1990	1,542,515	18,000	1,560,515
1991	1,771,420	18,000	1,789,420
1992	1,121,973	18,000	1,139,973
1993	1,198,605	18,000	1,216,605
1994	1,515,674	18,000	1,533,674
1995	1,341,016	18,000	1,359,016
1996	1,045,455	18,000	1,063,455
1997	1,431,960	18,000	1,449,960
1998	1,544,262	18,000	1,562,262
1999	1,403,793	18,000	1,421,793
2000	1,412,955	18,000	1,430,955

* Recreation visits are entries of persons, for any part of a day, onto lands or waters administered by the NPS for recreational purposes.

** Non-Recreation visits include persons going to and from inholdings, commuter and other through-traffic, trades people with business in the park, etc.

Monthly Visitation - Parkwide, 1999

Month	North District	South District	Total Visitors/Month
January	19,198	16,701	35,443
February	10,721	17,950	28,552
March	31,016	18,974	49,923
April	24,859	30,093	54,095
May	43,520	40,005	83,378
June	109,503	105,320	214,818
July	146,018	156,822	312,861
August	161,175	167,587	328,671
September	82,088	88,749	170,074
October	27,169	40,466	67,503
November	24,019	26,339	48,481
December	12,680	15,228	27,994
1999 TOTALS:	**690,670**	**710,861**	**1,421,793**

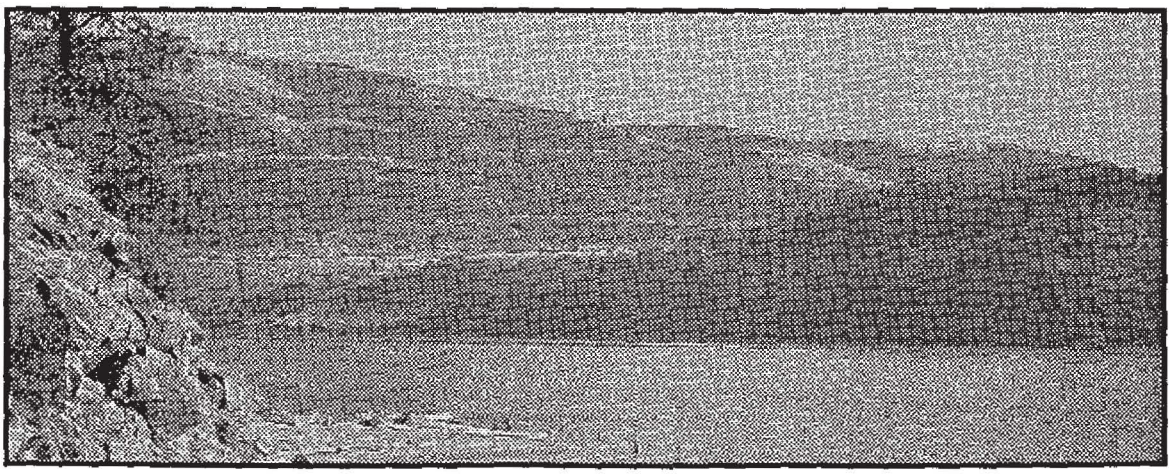
ISSUES AND INFLUENCES

Servicewide Initiatives

Within its Strategic Plan of 1997 -- mandated by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) -- the National Park Service set a number of long-term Mission Goals to be achieved by September 30, 2002. Among its goals and initiatives, the National Park Service emphasized the following areas of servicewide priorities:

* Preservation of Natural and Cultural Resources
* Natural and Cultural Resource Inventories
* Visitor Safety and Satisfaction with Park Facilities
* Visitor Understanding & Appreciation of Resources
* Visitor Demographics
* Workforce Diversity
* Employee Competencies Training/Certification
* Employee Safety
* Cost-effectiveness
* Partnerships
    - Community Groups/Non-Profit Organizations
    - Other Government Agencies
    - Corporate Sponsors
    - Academic Institutions
* Education Outreach
* Scientific and Historical Research
* International Assistance

Lake Roosevelt NRA abounds in cultural and natural resources.



External Influences

The National Park Service faces numerous challenges from outside the agency in reaching its goals. Likewise, Lake Roosevelt NRA must deal with influences outside the park boundaries that affect the park's ability to accomplish its goals, including:

* Spokane Reservation and Colville Reservation

  Park staff would like to expand their access to both tribes' archives

  Park staff will continue telling Indian perspectives in park programs

  Park staff will continue asking for tribal feedback on interpretive media and personal services, especially their cultural demonstrations

* Bureau of Reclamation

  Park staff would like to help BOR with planning of new exhibits

  Park staff would like to update (when needed) the park map in BOR's Visitor Arrival Center in Coulee Dam

* Bonneville Power Administration

  Winter "draw-down" of lake levels, and date of "full pool" by summer

  Water quality (monitored by Lake Roosevelt Water Quality Council)

* Washington State Parks

  Current agreement to help operate Dry Falls State Park's visitor center

  Cooperative efforts to interpret the Ice Age Floods story

* School Districts (22 districts within the 5 counties adjacent to the park)

  Off-site Interpretive programs

  On-site Education programs

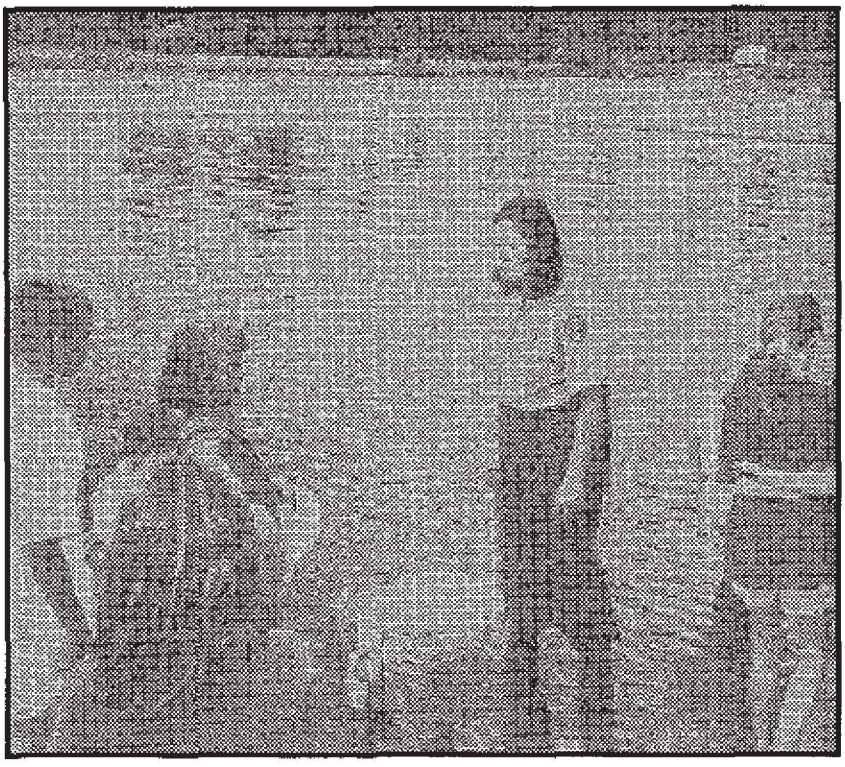
National Park rangers from Lake Roosevelt NRA have helped staff the Visitor Center at Dry Falls State Park in past years in a cooperative effort to interpret the Ice Age Floods story (right).



Resource-based Issues

Lake Roosevelt NRA's resource management specialists -- a Natural Resource Management Specialist, a Cultural Resource Specialist/Archeologist, and a Division Chief -- deal with many resource protection issues. As these specialists continue their research and make this information available to the park's interpretive staff, the interpreters can help the public understand these issues and garner support for park actions that affect these influences:

* Inventory of Lake Roosevelt's cultural resources and archeological sites
* Peregrine falcon reintroduction program
* Bald eagle management program
* Forest health management program (includes controlled burns and thinning)
* Water quality monitoring
* Law Enforcement Issues
    - Shoreline camping at non-designated sites
    - Water and boating safety
    - Illegal digging at historic and archeologic sites
    - Packing out trash; Litter control
    - Picking endangered or threatened plants (e.g., ginseng)
    - Land use
* Native fish management (e.g., sturgeon)



Water quality programs (left) at Lake Roosevelt NRA help children understand some of the park's resource issues.

Internal Issues

Within the Division of Interpretation's interactions with other employees and divisions at Lake Roosevelt NRA and the Pacific West Regional Office, the following issues affect an interpreter's ability to serve park visitors:

* Intra-Divisional Cooperation is good, but all park divisions need to integrate interpretation into their operations:

    Law Enforcement -- water and boating safety

    Resource Management -- archeological sites, endangered species, forest health, water quality and air quality

    Maintenance -- management of noxious weeds

    Management/Administration -- GMP issues (access, development, etc.)

* Concessions Management

    RRE at Keller Ferry, Spring Canyon, Seven Bays

    Lake Roosevelt Vacations, Inc. at Kettle Falls

    Potential operation at Crescent Bay (future) and Hunters (future)

* GSA cost to maintain five cars for Interpretation (from a shared account)

* Interpretive Competency Training Program from Mather Training Center

* Need more storage for Interpretive supplies at Fort Spokane and Kettle Falls

All divisions at Lake Roosevelt NRA need to integrate interpretation into their operations (right) as they enforce the laws, manage the park resources, and maintain its facilities.



EXISTING CONDITIONS

Interpretive Facilities:

Park Headquarters

Location: Inside the entrance to the park headquarters building at 1008 Crest Drive in the town of Coulee Dam, about 1 mile north of the Grand Coulee Dam

Approx. Size: 64 sq. ft. **Approx. Visitors/Yr.:** 500-1,000

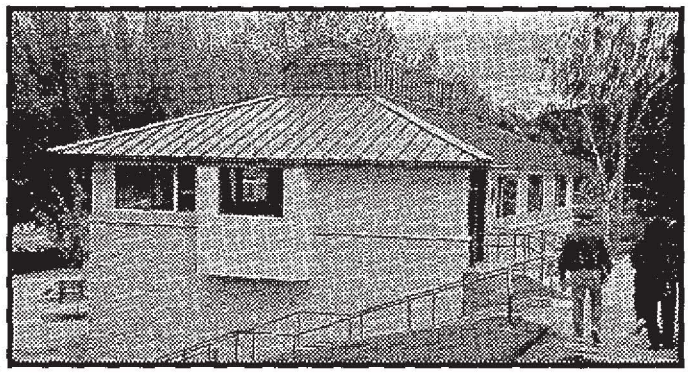
Contains: Northwest Interpretive Association (NWIA) sales shelf w/books; park folders, park newspapers, site bulletins, boat launch permits, and other free handouts for visitors

Staffing: Superintendent's secretary or other headquarters support employees

Services: Trip planning, permit information, general orientation/information

Dates/Times of Operation: Year-round (except holidays), Monday-Friday, 7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Condition of this Facility as of 2000: Entrance/lobby is in good condition



Lake Roosevelt NRA's Spring Canyon administration building has a Visitor Contact Station inside its door (left).

Spring Canyon Administrative Office Building

Location: Inside the entrance to the ranger offices in the new admin. building next to the picnic/beach area at Spring Canyon, 5 miles east of Grand Coulee

Approx. Size: 125 sq. ft. (& 50 sq. ft. vestibule) **Approx. Visitors/Yr.:** 1,000

Contains: Information desk, small NWIA sales area, slat wall to hold park folders, park newspapers, site bulletins, and other free handouts for visitors

Staffing: Education Specialist, seasonal interpreters and intern, LE Rangers; VIPs/Interp Hosts; GS-2 Student

Services: General orientation/information

Dates/Times of Operation: Regular hours June - August, Friday-Sunday, 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Condition as of 2000: Building is new and in excellent condition; currently has temporary wall exhibits

Interpretive Facilities (continued):

Fort Spokane Visitor Center

Location: In the Guard House at Fort Spokane, 20 miles north of Davenport

Approx. Size: 1,100 sq. ft. **Approx. Visitors/Yr.:** 4,000

Contains: Information desk, NWIA sales area, exhibits, artifacts, partially furnished room and jail cell, AV program, wayside exhibits (some w/ audio), park folders, park newspapers, site bulletins, and other handouts for visitors

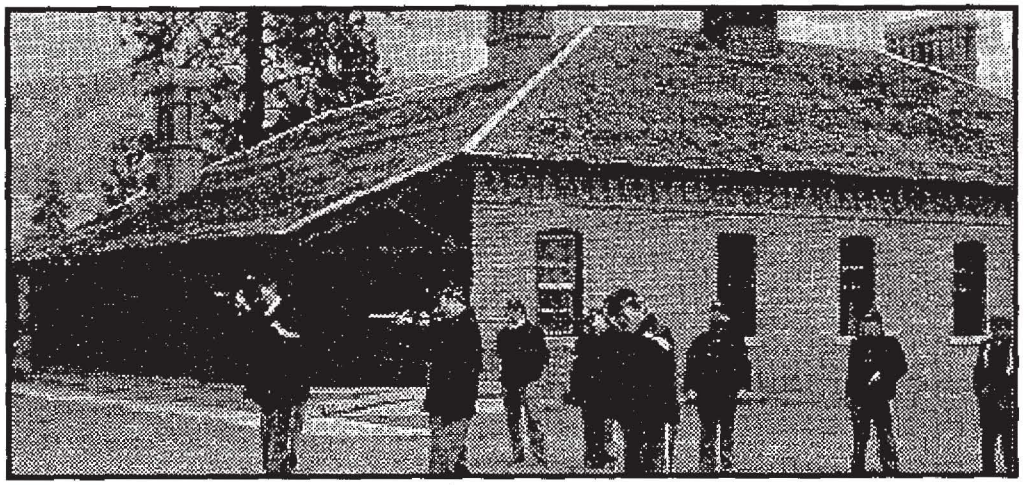
Staffing: NPS interpretive staff (seasonals and the South District Interpreter)

Services: Orientation/information, interpretive walks & talks, living history, education programs, evening campfire programs, guided canoe trips

Dates/Times of Operation: June - August, Daily, 9:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Condition as of 2000: Restored Guard House building is in good condition.

Fort Spokane's Guard House Visitor Center (below) hosts living history demonstrations outside the building on Sundays throughout the summer.



Kettle Falls Ranger/Information Station

Location: In Kettle Falls Ranger Station, 3 miles west of town of Kettle Falls

Approx. Size: 80 sq. ft. (& 50 sq. ft. counter) **Approx. Visitors/Yr.:** 1,500

Contains: Information desk, small NWIA sales area, park folders, park newspapers, site bulletins, and other handouts for visitors

Staffing: NPS interpretive staff (seasonals and the North Distric Interpreter)

Services: Orientation/information, interpretive talks, campfire programs

Dates/Times of Operation: June - August (then intermitent), Wednesday - Sunday, 11:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Condition as of 2000: Building is in good condition

Media Conditions: Exhibits

Spring Canyon Administrative Office Building

Location: Inside entrance to new admin./ranger building at Spring Canyon

Approx. size of exhibit space: about 12 linear ft. of wall space

Theme/content: Orientation/Information, safety, environmental education

Condition as of 2000: Temporary wall exhibits are in fair condition

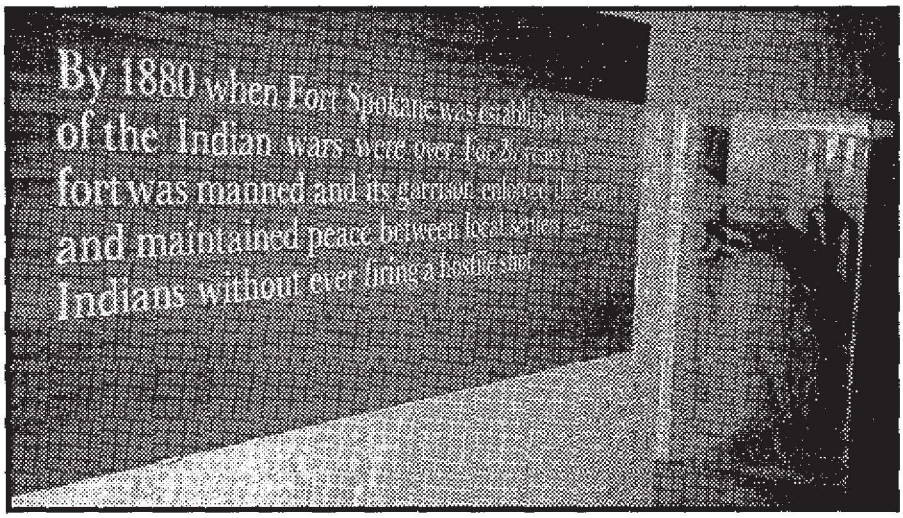
Fort Spokane Visitor Center

Location: In the restored Guard House at Fort Spokane

Approx. size of exhibit space: 1,100 sq. ft.

Theme/content: Frontier military outpost in the Inland Northwest during the late 1800s, Indian school and hospital eras in the early 1900s, Orientation

Condition as of 2000: HFC-produced exhibits are in fair condition; the park-produced panels with photographs and text are in good condition.



The indoor exhibits in the Guard House Visitor Center at Fort Spokane are a mix of older HFC exhibits (left) and some park-produced photo/text panels.

Kettle Falls Ranger/Information Station

Location: In Ranger/Information Station at Kettle Falls Campground

Approx. size of exhibit space: 80 sq. ft. (another 50 sq. ft. of counter area)

Theme/content: Orientation/Info., safety, natural history, cultural history

Condition as of 2000: No exhibits; some posters

Media Conditions: Audio-Visual Programs

BOR Visitor Arrival Center

Setting: Large theater on second floor (loft) in BOR's Visitor Arrival Center

Type of Program(s): BOR Films **Approx. Seating Capacity:** 150

Titles/content: Construction of Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin Project

Comments: BOR might show an AV program on LARO if one was provided

Dry Falls State Park (Washington State) Visitor Center

Setting: Small set-up in Dry Falls State Park's Visitor Center

Type of Program(s): Slide/Sound **Approx. Seating Capacity:** 10

Titles/content: Ice Age Floods

Comments: State Park would welcome improvements if offered

Fort Spokane Visitor Center

Setting: Medium-size Theater space in Guard House Visitor Center

Type of Program(s): Slide/Sound **Approx. Seating Capacity:** 32

Titles/content: History of Fort Spokane

Comments: This slide/tape program was produced in the 1980s by HFC, and is being converted to a video automated system in 2001; its content has been changed in light of current interpretive themes.

Campground Amphitheaters

Locations (seating #): Kettle Falls (175), Spring Canyon (120), Keller Ferry (100), Fort Spokane (100), Porcupine Bay (90), Evans (75)

Type of Program(s): Ranger-led evening campfire programs; Spring Canyon, Keller Ferry, and Fort Spokane have enclosed projection booths, stage control panels, column speakers, and stage lighting

Titles/content: varies by location, interpreter assigned, and area's theme(s)

Comments: Most ranger programs incorporate slides and a microphone

Fort Spokane Audio Stations

Setting: With exhibits in the Guard House Visitor Center

Type of Program(s): 3 Audiotapes **Titles/content:** Life at Fort Spokane
Bugle calls

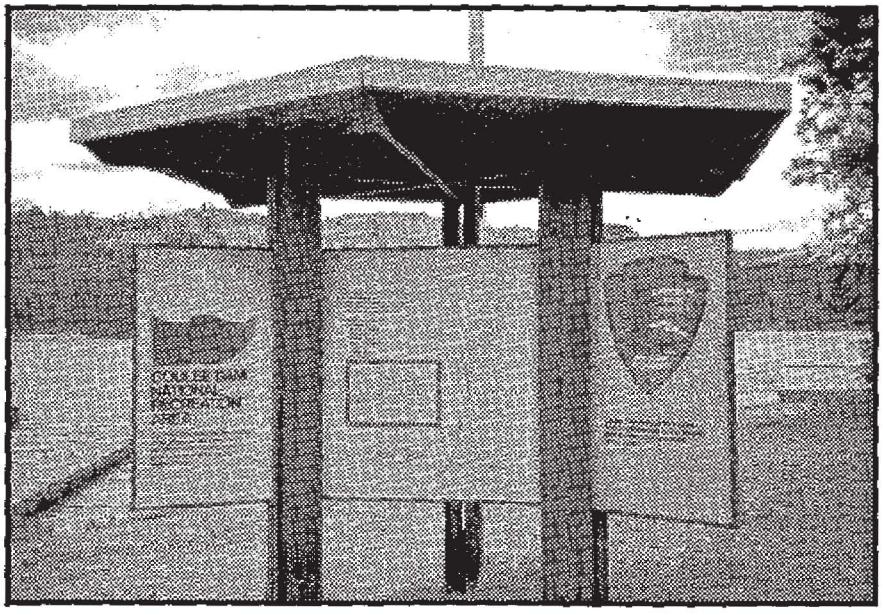
Comments: Two audio programs are push-button; one is automatically timed

Media Conditions: Wayside Exhibits

Orientation/Information (Roofed Shelters)

Locations: Six 9-panel orientation/information roofed shelters are located at Spring Canyon, Keller Ferry, Seven Bays, Fort Spokane, Porcupine Bay, and Kettle Falls (These are being replaced in 2001-2002):

Panel Title/Subject	Panel Size	Panel Material	Condition
Coulee Dam NRA	34" x 47"	Fiberglass-embedded	Outdated
Map of Visitor Use Areas	42" x 47"	Fiberglass-embedded	Outdated
This Park is part of NPS	34" x 47"	Fiberglass-embedded	Outdated
Hypothermia/Hidden Danger	34" x 47"	Fiberglass-embedded	Fair/Poor
(Graphic only: 2 swimmers)	42" x 47"	Fiberglass-embedded	Fair/Poor
(Graphic only)	34" x 47"	Fiberglass-embedded	Fair/Poor
Stay Afloat with a PFD	34" x 47"	Fiberglass-embedded	Fair/Poor
Fishing	34" x 47"	Fiberglass-embedded	Fair/Poor
Fort Spokane District	42" x 47"	Fiberglass-embedded	Poor
(This area-specific panel is out-of-date based on the park's current districts)			
Coulee Dam District/etc.	42" x 47"	Fiberglass-embedded	Poor
(This area-specific panel is out-of-date based on park's current districts)			



Six of these tri-wing roofed wayside shelters (left) helped visitors at the park's busiest boat launches since the late 1970s. Funding to update/replace these sheltered kiosks became available in 2000, and new wayside panels were planned, designed, and produced in 2001.

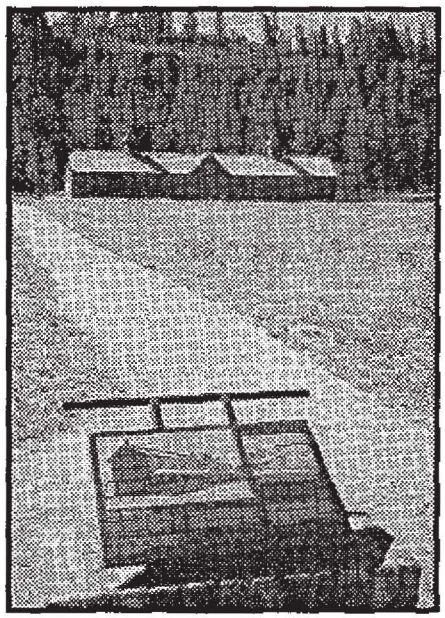
Media Conditions: Wayside Exhibits (continued)

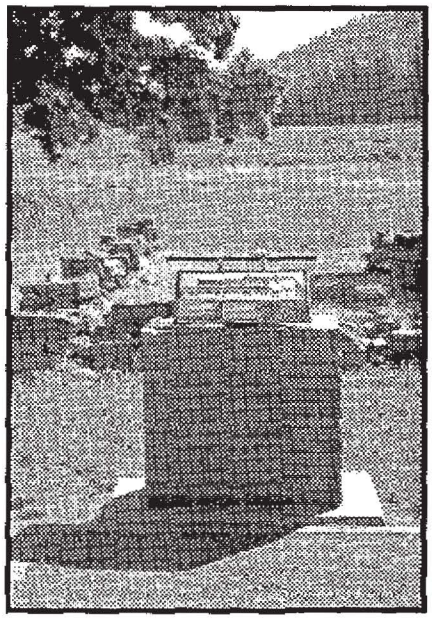
Interpretive Waysides

Fort Spokane: Fifteen low profile, interpretive wayside exhibits are located along two self-guiding trails at Fort Spokane; one around the Quartermaster area and to the top of a scenic bluff, and one around the historic parade ground:

Panel Title/Subject	Panel Size	Panel Material	Condition
Parade Ground	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
The Sentinel Trail	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
The Quartermaster Stable	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
The Quartermaster Shops	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
The Bluff Trail	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
The Reservoir	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
Glaciers and Floods	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
Fort Spokane	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
A River Harnessed	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
The Hospital	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
The Chapel	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
Officers Row	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
Bachelor Officers Quarters	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
Barracks	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
Administration Building	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good

Fifteen etched-and-anodized aluminum wayside exhibits (right) are installed along the trails of Fort Spokane, most of them mounted in brick pedestals along gravel trails with well-maintained pedestrian pullouts.



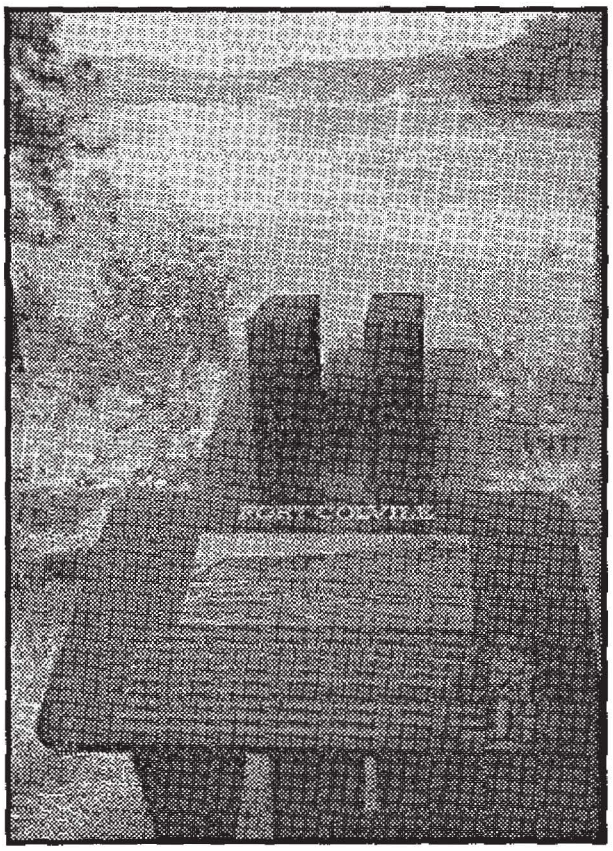


Media Conditions: Wayside Exhibits (continued)

Interpretive Waysides

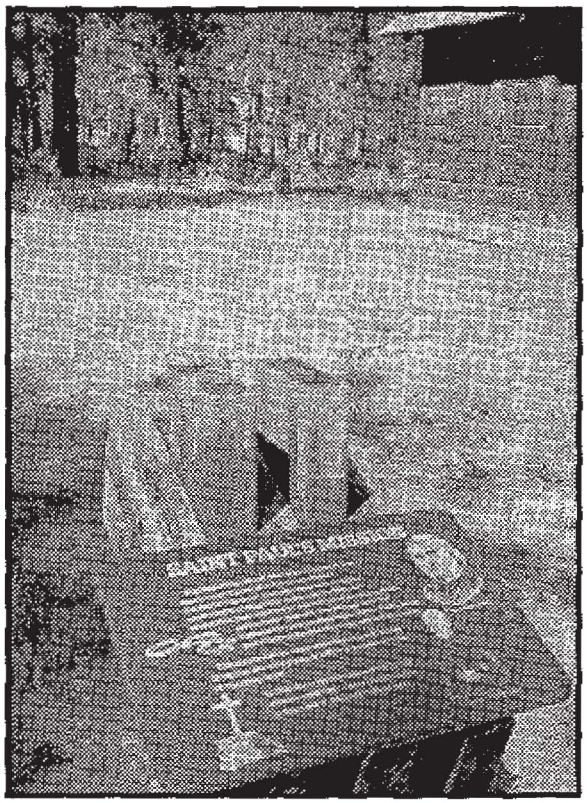
Kettle Falls: Five low profile, interpretive wayside exhibits are located along the Mission Point trail at the St. Paul's Mission area near Kettle Falls:

Panel Title/Subject	Panel Size	Panel Material	Condition
Fort Colville	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
Kettle Falls	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Poor
The Sharpening Stone	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
St. Paul's Mission	24" x 16"	Etched aluminum	Good
The Cemetery	24" x 16"	Routed wood	Good



An interpretive panel about Fort Colvile (left) is one of the anodized aluminum wayside exhibits at Kettle Falls.

St. Paul's Mission (below) is another of the anodized aluminum wayside exhibits at Kettle Falls.



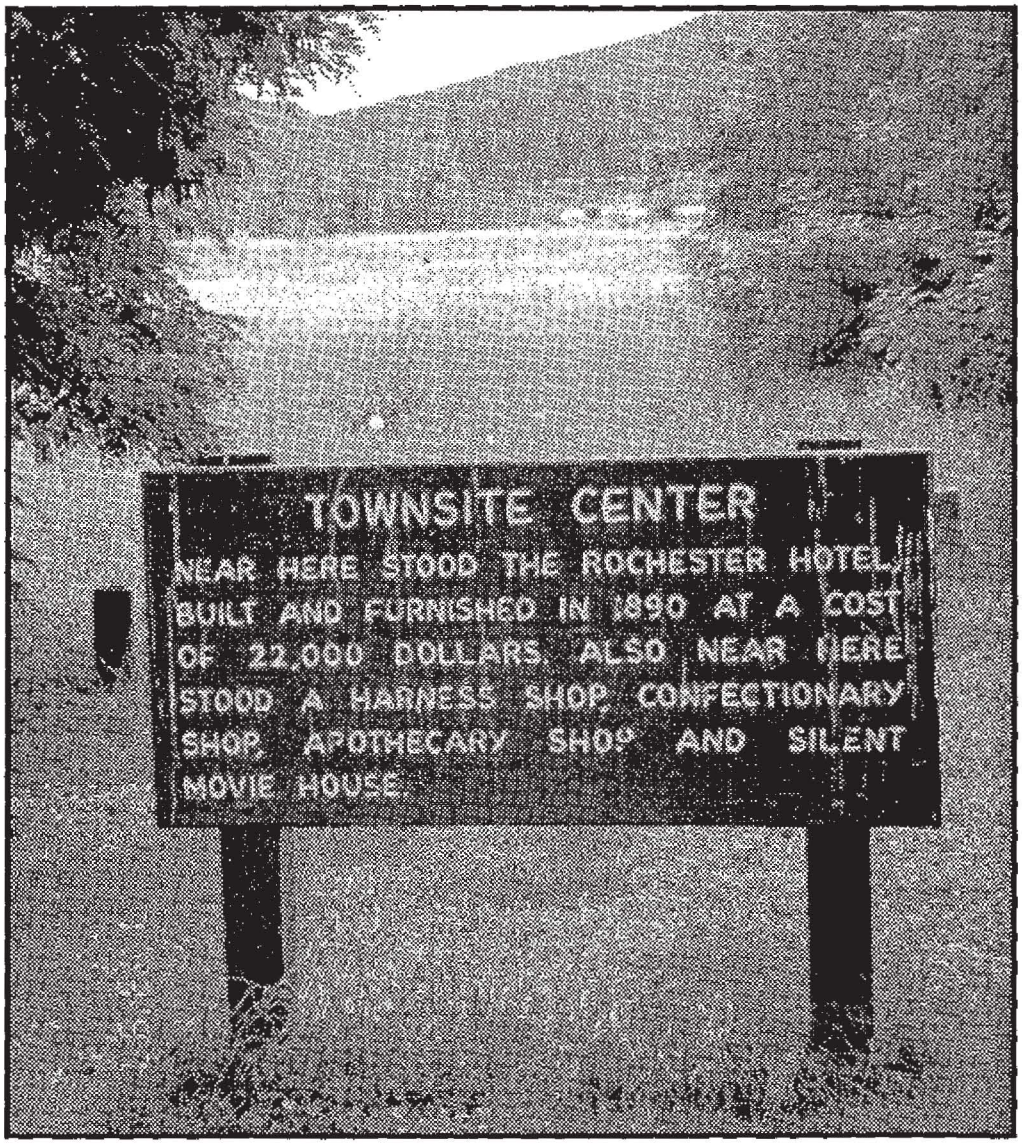
Media Conditions: Wayside Exhibits (continued)

Routed Wood Interpretive Signs

Kettle Falls Campground: Two upright routed wood interpretive signs are located along the road at Locust Grove Group Campsite:

Panel Title/Subject	Panel Size	Panel Material	Condition
Townsite of Old Kettle Falls	5 ft. x 3 ft.	Routed wood	Good
Townsite Center	5 ft. x 3 ft.	Routed wood	Good

This routed wood interpretive sign on the town of Kettle Falls' Townsite Center (below) is near Locust Grove Campsite.



Media Conditions: Publications

Unigrid Folder

Harpers Ferry Center first developed a 2-color mini-folder for Coulee Dam NRA in 1970. In 1984, HFC created the park's 4-color unigrid folder using the B-6 size (420 mm wide x 594 mm high) that has 24 panels, 12 on each side.

The top of the current folder is a montage of contemporary photographs showing water recreation at Lake Roosevelt. The remainder of side one has the park story, some administrative information, description of the park's water-related and land-based activities, a boating safety guide, and a fishing primer.

The top two panels of the folder's back side contains a small-scale map of Washington State showing Lake Roosevelt's location in relation to the other large NPS areas in the state and information on the area's services. The rest of the folder's back side (10 out of 12 panels) contains a large map of the entire park and surrounding area including roads, visitor facilities, and nearby towns. The map is enhanced by shaded relief artwork that illustrates the region's terrain. The Spokane and Colville Reservations are shown in different colors to emphasize the tribes' jurisdiction of portions of the recreation area. The southern portion of the map is extended to include Coulee City because Dry Falls State Park (that the NPS helps to staff) is just south of it.

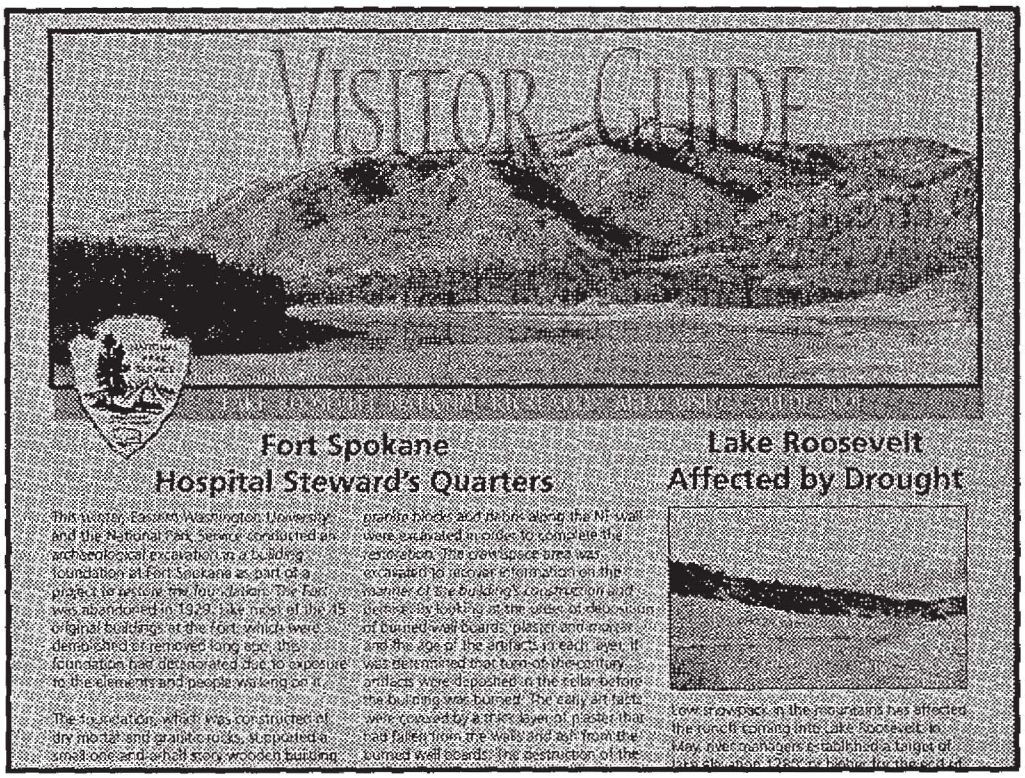
After the park's name was officially changed in 1997 to Lake Roosevelt NRA, HFC changed the park name throughout the folder (except in a few selected places as requested by the park). The map was updated in 2000 in preparation for a reprinting and new shipment that should fill the park's needs until 2002.

The cover of the park's unigrid folder (below) emphasizes the park's primary purpose: water recreation opportunities.



Park Newspaper

The interpretive staff publishes about 15,000 copies of a 12-page "Visitor Guide" (the successor to "The Lake Roosevelt Mirror" park newspaper) in the spring of each year that contains messages from park management, resource management reports, visitor protection tips, interpretive articles, and the summer's interpretive schedule. The Visitor Guide is available at the park's visitor contact stations and campgrounds.

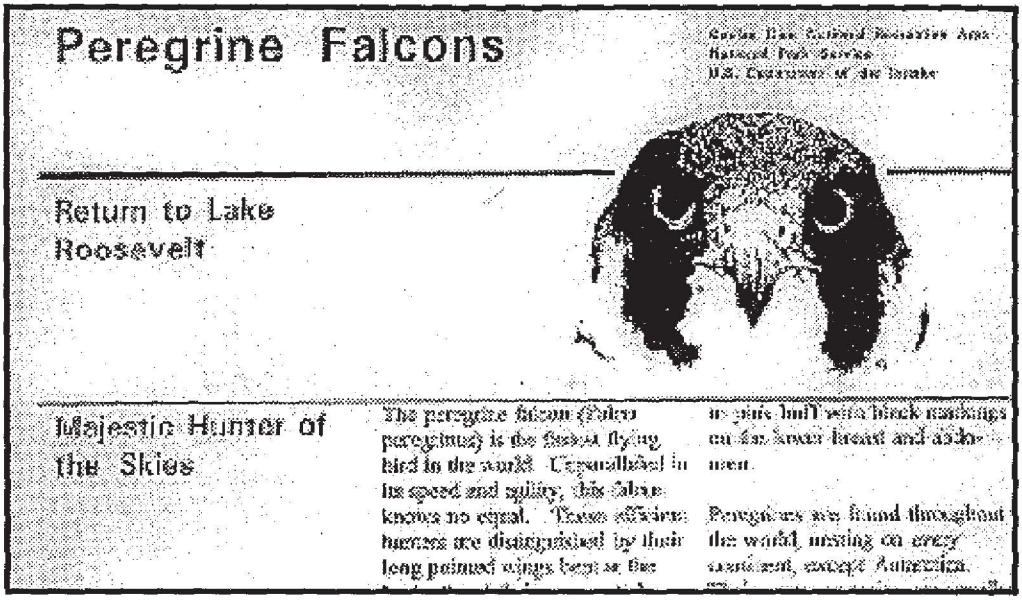


The 2001 edition of the park's "Visitor Guide" newspaper (above).

Site Bulletins

The interpretive staff has written, designed, and published a series of Site Bulletin handouts covering a variety of interpretive, resource, and safety topics. These Site Bulletins are available at the park's visitor contact stations.

The examples below are just two of Lake Roosevelt NRA's "Site Bulletins" on cultural and natural resource topics.



Peregrine Falcons

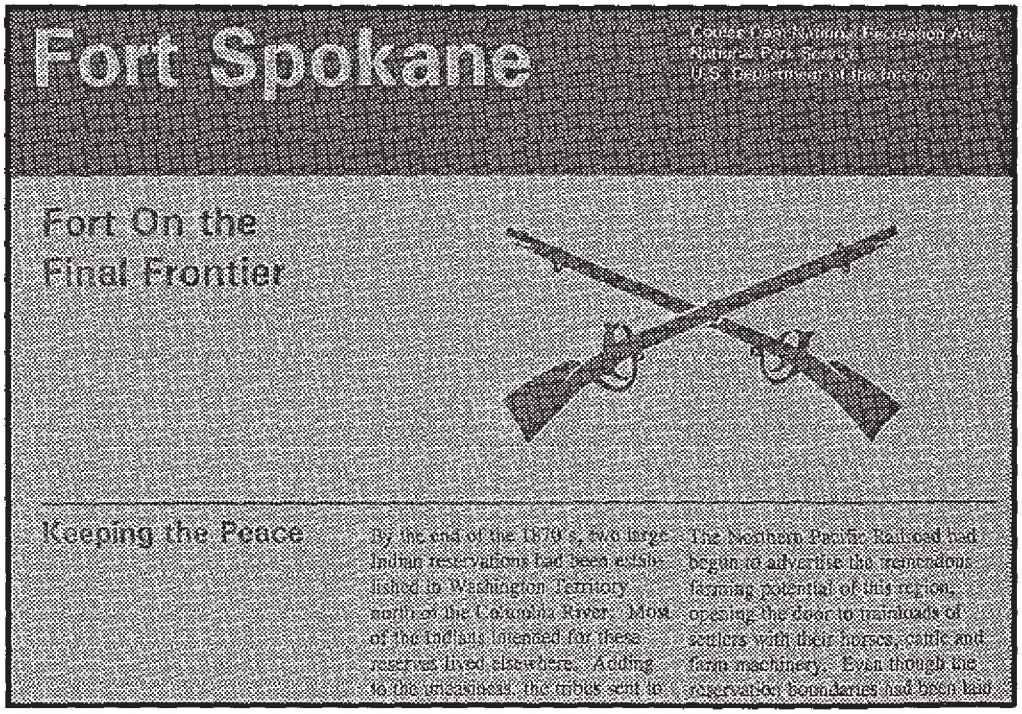
Return to Lake Roosevelt

Majestic Hunter of the Skies

The peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus) is the fastest flying bird in the world. Unparalleled in its speed and agility, this falcon knows no equal. These efficient hunters are distinguished by their long pointed wings begin at the

its pale buff with black markings on the lower breast and abdomen.

Peregrines are found throughout the world, nesting on every continent, except Antarctica.



Fort Spokane

Fort On the Final Frontier

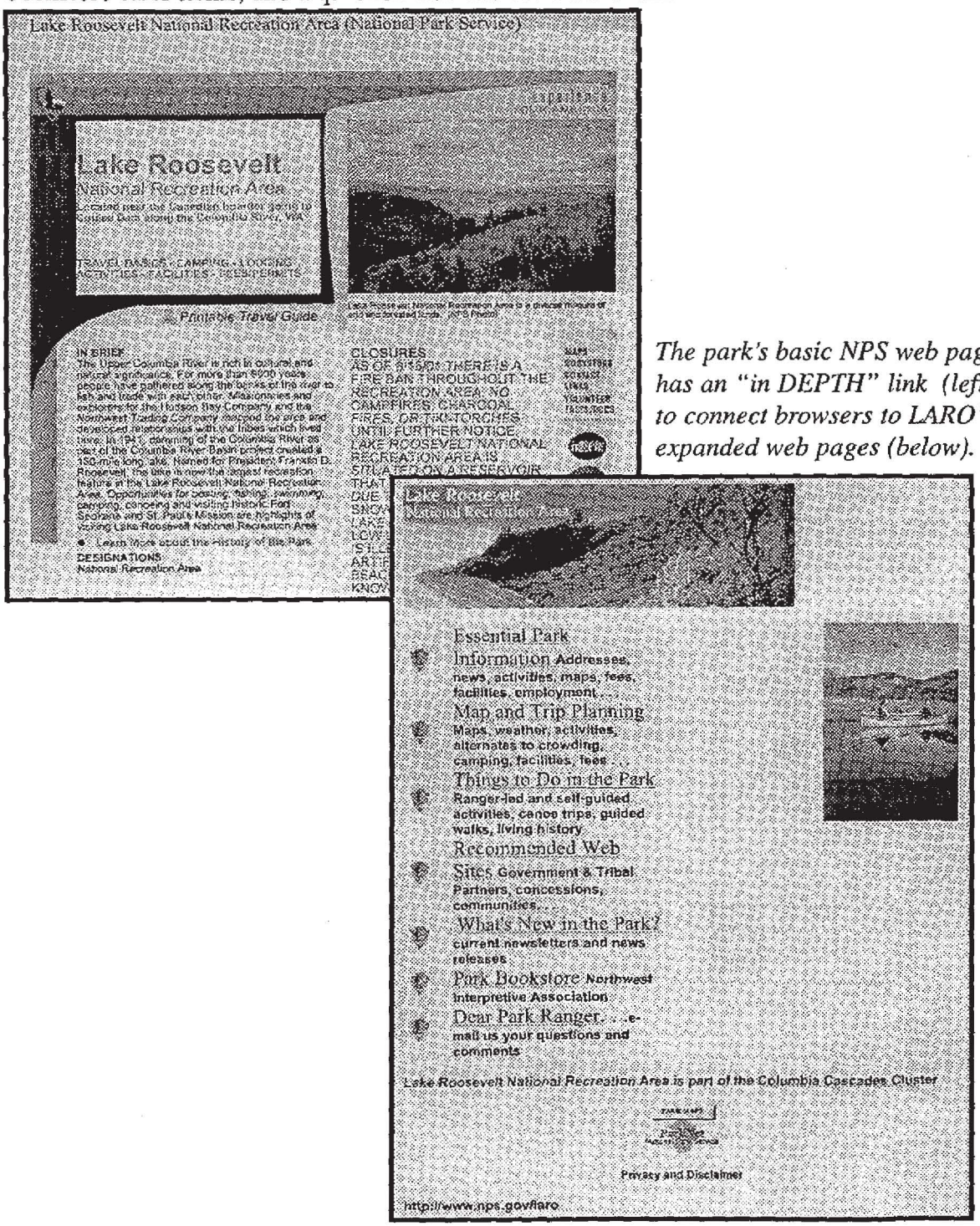
Keeping the Peace

By the end of the 1870's, two large Indian reservations had been established in Washington Territory north of the Columbia River. Most of the Indians intended for these reserves lived elsewhere. Adding to the misunderstanding, the tribes sent to

The Northern Pacific Railroad had begun to advertise the tremendous farming potential of this region, opening the door to trainloads of settlers with their horses, cattle and farm machinery. Even though the reservation boundaries had been laid

Park Web Site

Lake Roosevelt NRA has a standard Web page (http://www.nps.gov/laro) with five pages that contain basic park information. Through a link from this page's "inDEPTH" button, visitors can also connect to the park's expanded Web homepage (http://www.nps.gov/laro/home.htm) that contains additional park information to help visitors with maps, trip planning, activities, news releases, bookstore sales items, and a question-and-answer e-mail link.



The park's basic NPS web page has an "in DEPTH" link (left) to connect browsers to LARO's expanded web pages (below).

Interpretive Programs: Current Staffing Level

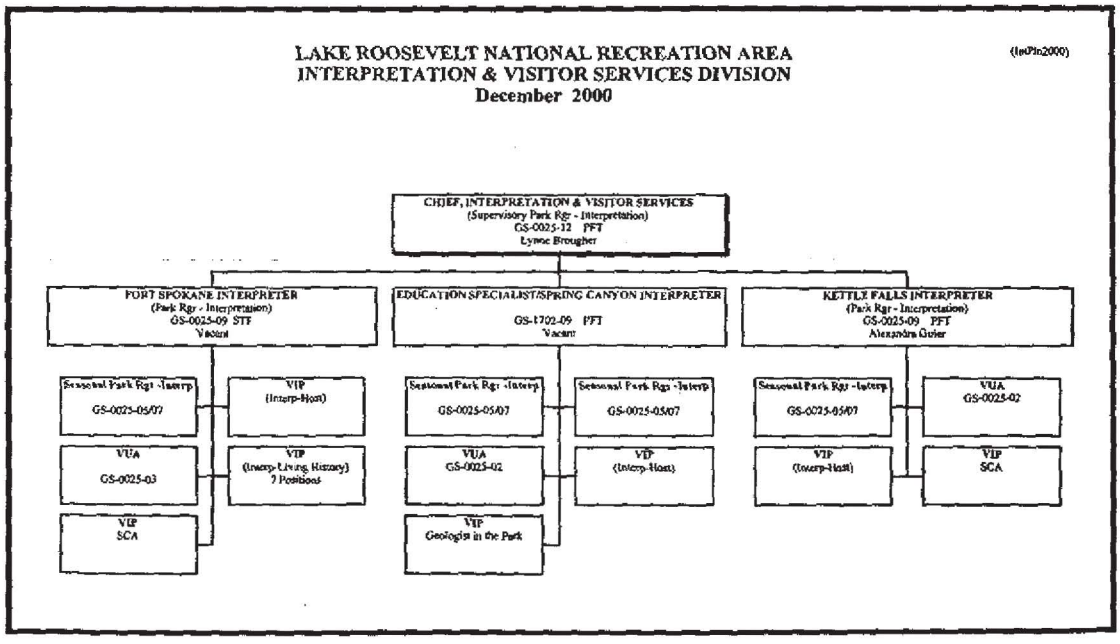
At the end of 2001, the interpretive staff at Lake Roosevelt NRA was:

Position Title	Status	Grade	FTE
Chief of Interpretation	Permanent (Brougher)	GS-12	1.0
Park Ranger (Educ. Spec.)	Permanent (vacant)	GS-9	1.0
Park Ranger (North Distr.)	Permanent (Guier)	GS-9	1.0
Park Ranger (South Distr.)	Perm., subj.-to-fur. (vacant)	GS-9	0.5 - 0.9
Park Ranger (South Distr.)	Seasonal	GS-5/7	0.6
Visitor Use Assistant (South)	Seasonal	GS-3	0.3
Park Ranger (North Distr.)	Seasonal	GS-5/7	0.3
Visitor Use Assistant (North)	Seasonal	GS-2	0.2
Park Ranger (Spr. Canyon)	Seasonal	GS-5/7	0.3
Visitor Use Assistant	Seasonal	GS-2	0.2
SCA Intern	Seasonal	N/A	0.2
SCA Intern	Seasonal	N/A	0.2
SCA Intern	Seasonal	N/A	0.2

Total Positions: 10 (plus 3 SCAs) Total FTEs: 6.0 -6.5

Plus 20 or more Volunteers (VIPs) who donate thousands of hours each year.

Staff chart (below) of LARO's Interpretive staff and volunteers as of December 2000.



Interpretive Programs: Personal Services

With the paid positions and volunteers listed on the previous page, the interpretive staff at Lake Roosevelt NRA can offer the following personal services:

* Staff the Fort Spokane Visitor Center, Spring Canyon Visitor Information Station, and Kettle Falls Ranger/Information Station from Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day weekend, then intermittently the rest of the year. Also, provide NPS staff at Dry Falls State Park during the summer season.

* Ranger Guided Activities -- such as "Exploring with a Ranger" (orienteering, astronomy, bike and canoe tours, candlelight tours, and twilight strolls), "Where Wonder Begins" (natural history for children from 5-12 years old) and "Campfire Programs" (on recreation, natural history, or cultural history topics) -- from mid-June through August at Kettle Falls, Evans, Fort Spokane, Porcupine Bay, Spring Canyon, Keller Ferry, Hunters, and Gifford.

* Guided canoe trips at Crescent Bay Lake, Hawk Creek, and Kettle River.

* Living History Program on "Life at Fort Spokane" every Sunday in summer.

* Special Events including "Water Safety," "Native American Cultural Demonstrations," "Fourth of July Encampment" at Fort Spokane, and "Snowshoe Tours/Classes" at Kettle Falls.

* Parks As Classrooms program on a houseboat for High School classes.

* Roving Interpretation at least one hour before every scheduled activity.

* Roving Interpretation on land and water for general information and short, impromptu programs.

One of Lake Roosevelt NRA's cultural demonstrations (below) with local tribal members.



FUTURE INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM

CHANGING COURSE

Like the boaters who enjoy Lake Roosevelt's waters, the park interpretive staff occasionally needs to change course. Also -- like the lake's boaters -- a sudden, radical reaction is not necessary to change one's direction; usually only a slight turn of the wheel is enough to 'get back on course.'

In the past, the interpretive 'course' at Lake Roosevelt NRA has leaned toward providing traditional interpretive programs at traditional NPS venues: visitor center information desks, amphitheater campfire talks, wayside exhibits along trails, etc. This approach assumes that Lake Roosevelt's visitors are similar to traditional National Park visitors: a balance of national and regional visitors who enter the park through one (or a few) entrance(s) and visit many areas within the park during their visit. The Lake Roosevelt NRA park staff knows -- through personal observation and visitor surveys -- that this is not the case. About 90% of the park's visitors are from Washington State or British Columbia, more than half have been to the park at least once before and they can enter the park from 40-some access points. Once they unhitch their boat or pitch their tent, most visitors do not travel far from their chosen area.

Using primarily traditional interpretive approaches, the park staff has delivered their messages to more than 100,000 visitors each year: an impressive figure until its compared to the park's annual visitation figure of more than 1 million visitors (1.4 million in 1999), and one realizes that the park's interpretive messages are missing more than 90% of the park's visitors. It's especially apparent that most local and regional visitors do not visit information stations or attend interpretive programs; one ranger noted, "they run from us." However, this large segment of the visiting public -- even though they think they know it all -- needs to be reminded about safety information, hear about resource protection issues, and learn more about the area's natural and cultural history.

Therefore, the new 'course' for interpretation at Lake Roosevelt NRA will be to evaluate the effectiveness of the 'main channel' of traditional NPS media and visitor services while making some 'side trip explorations' into some non-traditional interpretive territory. The ultimate destination of this new course will be to reach more visitors -- especially those regional repeat visitors -- with the park's interpretive, safety, and resource protection messages.

"...a sudden, radical reaction is not necessary to change one's direction; usually only a slight turn of the wheel is enough..."

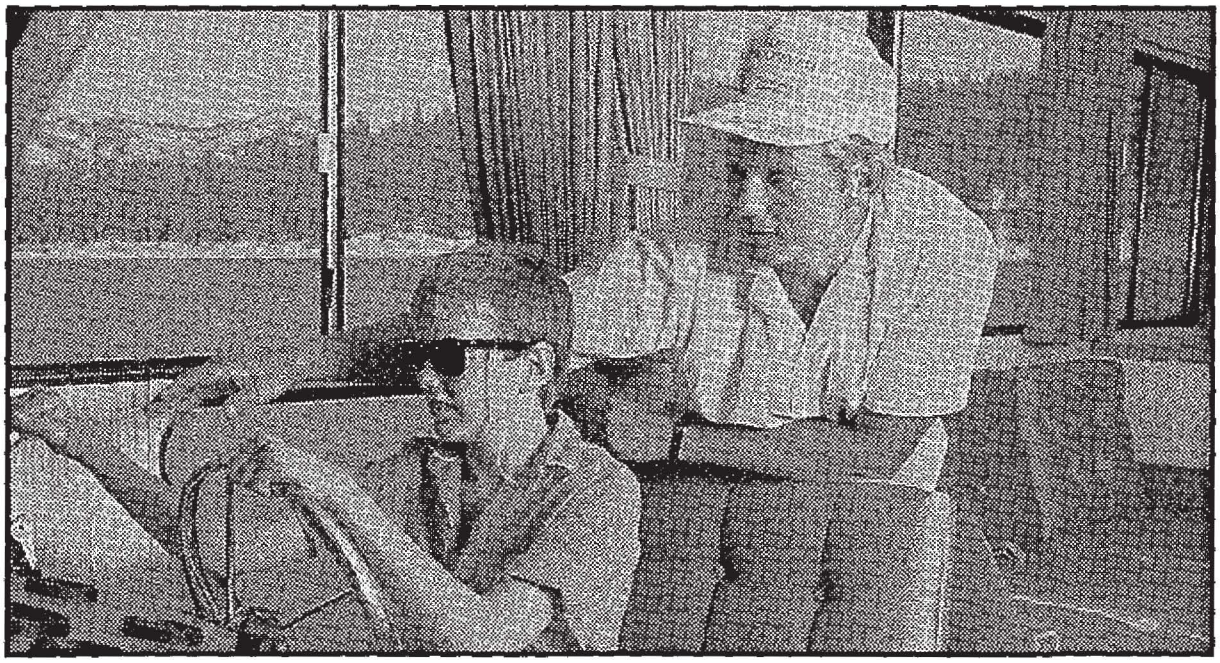
Well-Travelled Routes

Although visitors approach Lake Roosevelt from many directions, there are some major destination points that have traditionally attracted large numbers of visitors: Spring Canyon, Keller Ferry, Seven Bays, Fort Spokane, and Porcupine Bay in the South District; and Hunters, Gifford, Kettle Falls, and Evans in the North District. Some of these highly visited areas have traditional interpretive facilities such as visitor contact stations, amphitheaters, and wayside exhibits. In the following pages, the park's existing interpretive efforts are evaluated; then recommendations are made for eliminating, reducing, or maintaining the status quo of each interpretive service.

Uncharted Waters

With their current understanding of the park's dispersed visitor use patterns, the park staff can adapt their interpretive efforts at Lake Roosevelt NRA to take advantage of this situation by carrying interpretive messages and services to more visitors at dispersed locations. Interpretive media can also support the GMP policy of encouraging visitors to move from overcrowded areas in the south toward less-busy areas in the north. In the following pages, some expanded programs or new ideas will be considered as additions to the park's interpretive future.

Steering a boat (below) is comparable to Interpretive Planning: Stay on course while heading toward your ultimate destination on the horizon.



NON-PERSONAL SERVICES

Facilities and Exhibits:

Park Headquarters

Location: Inside the park headquarters building in the town of Coulee Dam

Approx. Size: 64 sq. ft. **Approx. Visitors/Year:** 500-1,000

Evaluation of existing facility/exhibit area:

This area has no floor space and very limited wall space for any new exhibits. Park management prefers to keep this operation low-key with Northwest Interpretive Association (NWIA) sales items and free handouts handled by the Superintendent's secretary or other park personnel on an 'as needed' basis.

Recommendation:

Keep the staus quo for this visitor contact area and sales/orientation operation. With fewer than 1,000 visitors per year, it is not recommended that time, resources, or funds be spent to upgrade this area (maintenance/repairs only).

However, it is recommended that directional signs to park headquarters within the town of Coulee Dam be improved to help visitors find this source of park information. Also, consider an upright Lake Roosevelt NRA orientation wayside exhibit to be installed near the entrance door next to the picnic area.

Facilities and Exhibits (continued):

Spring Canyon Administrative Office Building

Location: Inside the entrance to the ranger offices in the new admin. building next to the picnic/beach area at Spring Canyon, 5 miles east of Grand Coulee

Approx. Size: 125 sq. ft. (& 50 sq. ft. vestibule) **Approx. Visitors/Yr.:** 1,000

Evaluation:

This area has potential as a Visitor Contact Station; not just a lobby entrance to some LARO offices. Spring Canyon is one of the park's best places to make a 'This is Lake Roosevelt NRA, and we're part of the NPS!' statement. The wooden NPS arrowhead logo next to the entrance door helps, but this facility needs some signage to notify visitors that LARO/NPS information is inside.

Recommendation:

Improve the signage at/near the door; perhaps with a moveable/changeable sign that reads 'Visitor Information' that can be removed in the off-season.

Because of in-and-out visitor foot traffic (and LARO staff access to the offices) use of this lobby's floor space should be confined to the NWIA sales display shelves and, perhaps, to a "touch table" (of bones, rocks, historic reproductions, etc.) in front of the window. Also, because the lobby is dominated by 12-ft.-long desk/counter, and a large window, there is a limited amount of wall space. However, there may be sufficient wall space for new exhibits on LARO/Local Orientation, NPS Identity, or Geology & Ice Age Floods.

Consider placing any future LARO/Local Orientation and/or NPS Identity exhibits in the 4' x 7' air-lock vestibule. Visitors could then access orientation information even when the lobby/office area needs to be locked up.

Facilities and Exhibits (continued):

Fort Spokane Visitor Center

Location: In the Guard House at Fort Spokane, 20 miles north of Davenport

Approx. Size: 1,100 sq. ft. **Approx. Visitors/Yr.:** 4,000

Evaluation:

Current HFC-produced exhibits from the 1980s are dated in technique and content, and need to be replaced. The park-produced panels with photos/text are good efforts, but take away from the hallway's open vista and clutter the exhibit room. The 180 sq. ft. devoted to a full-scale soldier diorama seems a poor use of space. The exhibit cases in the lobby/sales area seem out-of-place.

Recommendation:

Of all the NPS facilities at LARO, the Fort Spokane Visitor Center has the most space and the best potential for new interpretive exhibitry; the LARO superintendent has called it a 'diamond in the rough.' There is sufficient space to present the park's current historical (and other) themes as well as offer some orientation to the entire park. The 12'-high ceilings would allow a new display lighting system to be included as part of the new exhibits.

However, before any new exhibit planning and design begins for this facility, it is recommended that the park check to see if all these public spaces meet fire and safety codes. Especially check to see if the long hallway needs the existing door at the end of the hall converted to an emergency exit door. Also, check to see if the narrow door into the 'common cell' meets ADAAG guidelines for wheelchairs; and check to see if this narrow doorway (the only entrance/exit) meets safety and fire code regulations.

Current standards for case design/fabrication could allow more of the park's collection to be displayed. However, before planning and design begins, the park should consult with an HFC conservator to discuss and evaluate the building's HVAC system: the building has only two AC units (in the sales area in summer, with no plans for more AC); the heat is turned down during the facility's winter shutdown (with no heat in hallway or solitary cells). It should be noted that state-of-the-art exhibit cases will not solve these HVAC problems.

Instead of the large-scale diorama, it is recommended that real or reproduction furnishings help tell the military story, the Indian School story, and the hospital story. The artifact availability to help tell these stories vary. There are lots of artifacts dealing with the site's military history. But the Indian stories (pre-military, the boarding school, and the hospital eras) are artifact-poor, and will probably require reproductions to be made. (However, the boarding school and hospital stories may have some great oral history audios to support them.)

Before any planning begins here, HFC's Historic Furnishings should be consulted as to the advisability of putting un-cased furnishings in a facility where

Facilities and Exhibits (continued):

Fort Spokane Visitor Center (continued)

Recommendation (continued):

temperature and humidity fluctuate wildly, and mice and bats are often a problem. Also, space needs to be alloted for NWIA sales shelves, an NWIA sales and park information counter, interpretive office(s), storing interpretive materials, an av auditorium, exhibit room(s), and historically furnished areas.

When allocating space at Fort Spokane, consider making the outside door into the Info/NWIA sales area to be the new 'visitor entrance' (marked with a sign on the porch). Consider adding a 'timeline' in this space on the area's pre-history and history; also consider converting the current Interpretive Office into a historically furnished area that shows the original use of that room. The main hallway vista should be maintained; if exhibits are placed in the hall, consider flat wall-mounted panels or low-lying exhibit cases. Hanging carriage lamps and window light provide adequate ambient light; however, a new ceiling-mounted lighting system is needed to focus beams of light on to the exhibits.

Outside, the NPS-produced directional signs along State Highway 25 that visitors see when approaching Fort Spokane need some improvement. The first sign visible when driving downhill past the store at the park boundary should state 'Fort Spokane Visitor Center next left' on three lines. Also, it is recommended that the sign at the turn into Fort Spokane have a 'flip sign' that states 'Historic Buildings Open' that can be flipped down when they are closed.

It is also recommended that a double, side-by-side upright wayside exhibit be installed at the Fort Spokane VC parking area. One panel would be on LARO orientation, and the second panel would be on Fort Spokane's historic area.

Kettle Falls Ranger/Information Station

Location: In Kettle Falls Ranger Station, 3 miles west of town of Kettle Falls

Approx. Size: 80 sq. ft. (& 50 sf counter area) **Approx. Visitors/Yr.:** 1,500

Evaluation:

Like Spring Canyon Information Station, the Kettle Falls Ranger/Information Station has limited floor space; but, also like Spring Canyon, Kettle Falls is usually staffed (the North District Interpreter's Office is here) and would be the best northerly location to make a 'This is Lake Roosevelt NRA!' statement.

Recommendation:

Upgrade the exhibits in this facility using the available wall space. increase the wall space by 4 linear feet by consolidating the NWIA sales shelves from two units to one unit. The new wall-mounted exhibits should concentrate on LARO/Local Orientation and NPS Identity themes, and perhaps some natural history if space allows. Also, planning should consider using the current av room for exhibits -- if a wall can be removed or access improved to this room.

Potential Future Facility and Exhibit Area:

Houseboat 'Floating Visitor Center'

Location: Mobile unit; it could be floating or docked anywhere along the lake

Approx. Size: 300(?) sq. ft. **Approx. Visitors/Year:** 5,000 - 10,000

Evaluation: Positive points: With its mobility, this 'Floating Visitor Center' could meet the visitors on the lake itself (the restrooms on board would be an attraction for small craft operators); it could also be docked at highly visited areas (e.g., Porcupine Bay) to be 'where the visitors are congregating;' and it could offer hands-on interpretive activities (e.g., water quality testing) along with safety messages. Negative points: It is a slow craft with costly operation and maintenance; staffing it with one (or two) interpreters can be expensive; and exhibits would have to be custom-made and waterproof.

Recommendation: Look further into this idea's costs (RRE occasionally sells their old houseboats) and logisitics. Even if this idea is not tried out in the near future, 'keep the door open' for this potential visitor facility. Also, continue the 'Interpretive Roving' patrols in the park's DARE boat

Audio-visual Programs

BOR Visitor Arrival Center

Setting: Large theater on second floor (loft) in BOR's Visitor Arrival Center

Type of Program(s): BOR Films **Approx. Seating Capacity:** 150

Titles/content: Construction of Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin Project

Evaluation of existing AV program(s): Films and videos are too long; most visitors leave before show is over. Content of programs present an overly 'dams & progress are good' message; does not present multiple perspectives.

Recommendation for LARO cooperation: Look into developing a 10 to 12-minute Lake Roosevelt NRA video that shows recreational opportunities and presents a balanced view of the dams' influence on us and the environment.

NOTE: This 10 to 12-minute LARO Orientation video could also be sent out to off-site groups, or used with the park's Education programs.

Dry Falls State Park (Washington State) Visitor Center

Setting: Small set-up in Dry Falls State Park's Visitor Center

Type of Program(s): Slide/Sound **Approx. Seating Capacity:** 10

Titles/content: Ice Age Floods

Evaluation of existing AV program(s): Very effective video that tells the Ice Age Floods story in about 10 minutes. It is shown at Dry Falls State Park, other facilities in the 'Ice Age Flood Region,' and is sent off-site to schools.

Recommendation for LARO cooperation: Keep showing this video at Dry Falls State Park, and any other location where audiences can be found.

Campground Amphitheaters

Locations (seating #): Kettle Falls (175), Spring Canyon (120), Keller Ferry (100), Fort Spokane (100), Evans (75). (NOTE: the amphitheater at Porcupine Bay was removed in 2001, and the amphitheater at Keller Ferry will also be removed due to lack of attendance at interpretive programs at these areas.)

Type of Program(s): Ranger-led evening campfire programs, usually incorporating slides and a microphone

Evaluation of existing AV program(s): Four of the park's six amphitheaters have been upgraded with new screens, booths, and equipment to support the campfire programs presented on summer weekends by the interpretive staff.

Recommendation: Upgrade the amphitheater at Fort Spokane and perhaps at Keller Ferry (or add a new amphitheater at Hunters to replace Keller Ferry's).

Audio-visual Programs (continued)

Fort Spokane Visitor Center

Setting: Medium-size Theater space in Guard House Visitor Center

Type of Program(s): Slide/Sound on DVD **Approx. Seating Capacity:** 32

Titles/content: History of Fort Spokane

Evaluation of existing AV program: The current program was revised in 2000 with an updated script approved by the park staff that reduced its emphasis on Fort Spokane's military history and increased interpretation of the Indian Hospital and Indian Boarding School eras. While updating the show's content, Harpers Ferry Center transferred the show from slide/sound to DVD format.

Recommendation: Although recent updates to this show's content and format have improved this program, it is recommended that it eventually be replaced with one that better presents multiple perspectives on Fort Spokane's history.

Fort Spokane Audio Stations

Setting: Speakers on the parade grounds and within the Guard House exhibits

Type of Program(s): 3 Audio-tapes **Titles/content:** Life at Fort Spokane

Recommendations for the existing audio programs:

1. Bugle calls and retreat: Keep audiotape and equipment as is
2. Solitary Confinement Cell: Keep audiotape and equipment as is
3. Conversation between Officer and Guard: This audio could be eliminated.

Note: The officer/guard furnished display is out of place at its current location. Recommend that this exhibit be moved to the office across from the current information desk where the "officer of the day" would have been historically.

However, the above-listed audio stations are sufficient until new exhibits are planned for the Guard House.

Potential for Historically Furnished Areas:

Fort Spokane:

Guard House: "Officer of the Day" room

Quartermaster Stable: Ferrier's Office; stable(s)

Powder Magazine

Recommendation: When the park initiates exhibit planning at Fort Spokane, include a Staff Curator from HFC's Historic Furnishings Dept. on the planning team to explore the potential for the above-listed historically furnished areas.

Wayside Exhibits

Parkwide Summary

Evaluation:

At present, Lake Roosevelt NRA has few wayside exhibits, and many of the waysides that do exist are outdated and need to be replaced. The park has wayside exhibits at nine sites: six launch ramps, Fort Spokane, the historic Kettle Falls townsite, and at St. Paul's Mission. The launch ramp waysides were planned and produced by HFC in the late 1970s. The others were planned and produced by the park at various times. The HFC-produced exhibits are fiberglass-embedments, and are outdated in style and content. The Fort Spokane and St. Paul's Mission waysides are etched-and-anodized aluminum. They are fairly effective and are in relatively good shape. The exhibits at the historic Kettle Falls townsite and one along the St. Paul's Mission trail are routed-wood, text-only signs. In addition, the park has developed one digitally imaged orientation wayside exhibit which is installed at a road pulloff at the town of Davenport. There is no commonality to any aspect of LARO's varied wayside exhibit installations. They vary greatly in appearance and quality.

Recommendation:

Wayside exhibits have great potential at Lake Roosevelt NRA to assist park management in conveying safety and resource management messages and to enhance park visitors' experience by interpreting a variety of features. Lake Roosevelt NRA needs a complete look at their wayside exhibits.

First, there are launch ramps and other recreation sites at Lake Roosevelt NRA where wayside exhibits do not now exist but where safety and resource information is needed. The authorized fee demonstration funds currently available are being used to plan, design, and produce wayside exhibits for the six launch ramps to replace the existing, outdated fiberglass-embedded wayside exhibits. These wayside exhibits have been produced and shipped to the park, and may be installed by the park maintenance staff by 2002. This first phase also included prototype wayside exhibits for two of the park's campgrounds.

Second, after the initial group of launch ramp and campground exhibits have been installed and evaluated in 2002, the park intends to develop similar wayside exhibits for other ramps and campgrounds where wayside exhibits do not now exist. Finally, a parkwide Wayside Exhibit Proposal should be prepared to guide wayside exhibit development at Lake Roosevelt NRA toward a complete, high-quality, unified system of wayside exhibits. This Proposal will identify desired wayside exhibits throughout the park, and will serve as a tool to estimate funding needs. Finally, the approved Proposal should be used to guide wayside development in phases as funds allow, beginning with orientation and safety waysides at additional launch ramps and campgrounds where they do not already exist, then with interpretive waysides throughout the park.

Wayside Exhibits (continued)

Launch Ramps and Campgrounds

Evaluation:

The current launch ramp wayside exhibits at LARO were planned and produced by HFC in the late 1970s. These HFC-produced exhibits are outdated in style and content, and the fiberglass-embedded panels are in poor condition.

Recommendation:

Lake Roosevelt NRA's recently approved GMP stated management's desire to disperse the park's recreational use. Many repeat visitors use the same boat ramps and camp areas year after year, with the result that some areas become overcrowded, while others are underused. The park would like to inform visitors of other campgrounds and launch ramps with which they might not be familiar and which might meet their needs just as well. One way to provide this information is with wayside exhibits at launch ramps and campgrounds.

Many launch ramps and campgrounds presently have no wayside orientation or interpretation at all. In addition to their potential for orientation (because they are sites where visitors congregate) they should be evaluated for interpretive opportunities as they offer many site-specific interpretive possibilities.

It is recommended that the park install the recently produced orientation and water safety wayside exhibits at the following Launch Ramp locations:

Spring Canyon	Keller Ferry
Seven Bays	Fort Spokane
Porcupine Bay	Kettle Falls

This project includes prototype wayside exhibits for campground information and safety panels at the following campgrounds:

Keller Ferry	Porcupine Bay

Other Recreation Sites

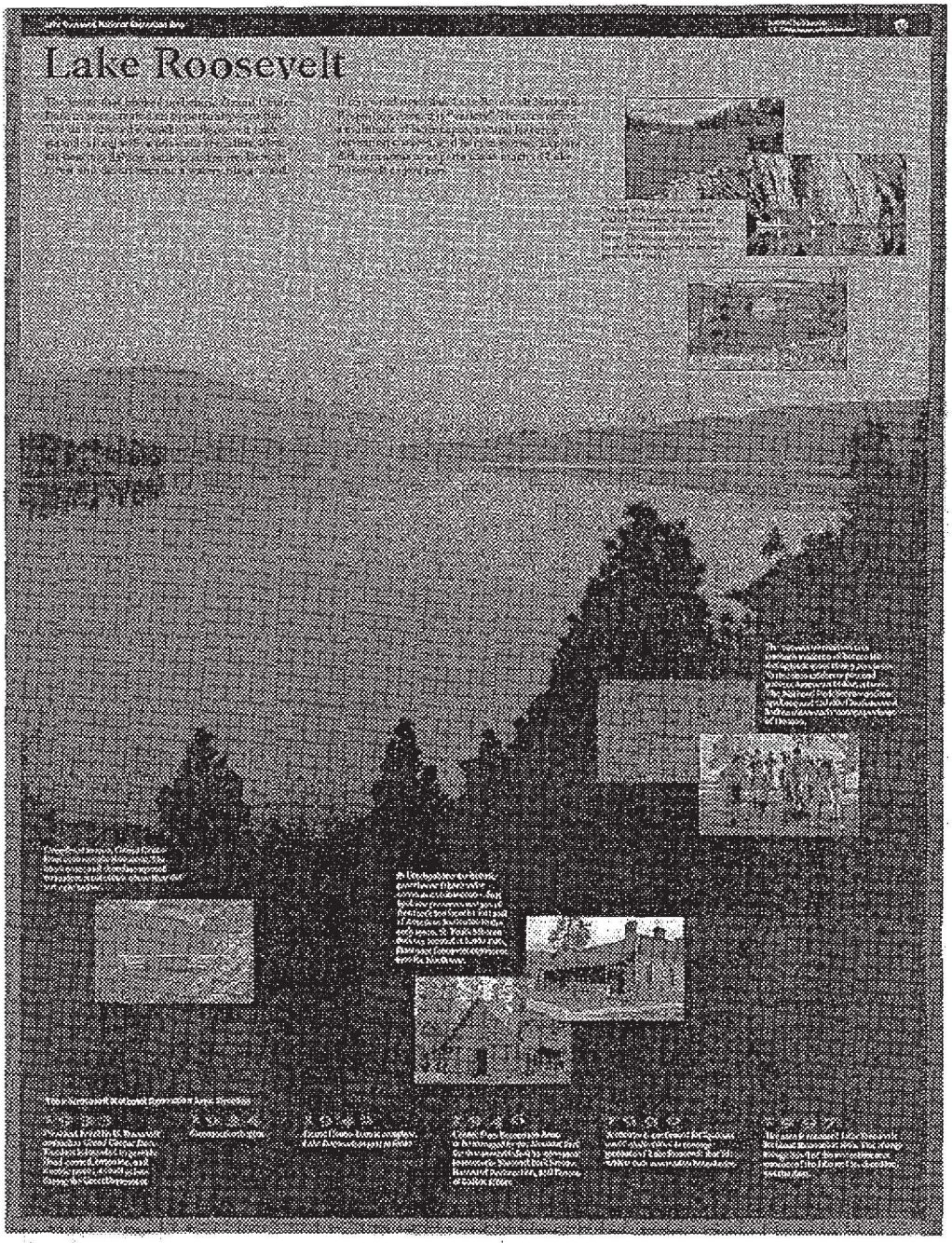
In addition to launch ramps and campgrounds there are other recreation facilities -- primarily swim beaches and picnic areas -- where visitors congregate. Like the launch ramps and campgrounds, these areas should be evaluated for their potential for site-specific wayside exhibit interpretation and orientation.

It is recommended that the park initiate wayside exhibit planning for orientation and safety panels at the following Swim Beaches and Picnic Areas:

Spring Canyon	Fort Spokane
Porcupine Bay	Kettle Falls

Wayside Exhibits (continued)

Launch Ramps and Campgrounds



Layout (above) of the Lake Roosevelt NRA orientation panel -- one of five upright waysides planned, designed, and produced by Harpers Ferry Center in 2001. This panel (and the other prototypes) have been produced and will soon be installed at highly visited locations throughout the recreation area.

Wayside Exhibits (continued)

Interpretive Waysides

Evaluation:

At present, the park's only interpretive wayside exhibits are located at Fort Spokane and St. Paul's Mission, yet there are many other significant features throughout the park. Interpretive waysides would provide the forum to say to visitors, 'There is more to this park than just boating and camping -- there are some great natural and cultural features here.' Wayside exhibits could also contribute to the message that Lake Roosevelt is a unit of the National Park Service and there are significant features here to be enjoyed and protected.

Recommendation:

The following are possible wayside exhibit topics that should be considered during in-depth wayside exhibit planning. This is by no means a definitive list; there are certainly more possible sites and subjects that can be considered. Wayside interpretation should, of course, address visible physical features.

* **Geological features**, such as those seen at Grand Coulee Dam from above Spring Canyon, or the glacial terrain in the northern areas.

* **Features of the lake itself**, such as interpretation of the lake's physical characteristics, or life below the surface.

* **Cultural features**, such as the railroad-bed wall at Hawk Creek, Chinese placer mining at China Bend, the route and explorations of David Thompson, and historic ferries and steamboat traffic.

* **Effects of inundation resulting from the building of Grand Coulee Dam**, such as the towns at Marcus and Kettle Falls, or the loss of Kettle Falls itself.

* **Fishing activity**, such as interpretation of sport fishing, sturgeon fishing at Marcus, or fish management as evidenced by the fish pens.

* **Native American use** of the area.

* Interpretation of **vegetation and wildlife habitat.**

Bunchgrass Prairie Nature Trail at Spring Canyon

The Bunchgrass Prairie Nature Trail at Spring Canyon is presently interpreted using a publication (trail guide booklet) which must be maintained and kept stocked at the site. It might be better to interpret the trail with wayside exhibits, but with fewer stops than are currently used in the booklet. During the development of a Wayside Exhibit Proposal, the trail should be closely evaluated and a decision made regarding whether to continue using the booklet or convert to wayside exhibits.

Wayside Exhibits (continued)

Fort Spokane

Evaluation:

Fort Spokane currently has the most complete and developed interpretive facilities in the recreation area. The guardhouse museum offers exhibits, an audio-visual program, and historic rooms that convey a sense of the fort of the late 1800s. Interpretation on the fort grounds consists of a trail with a series of wayside exhibits, and a scattering of wooden identification signs that indicate the locations of historic features. A second trail ascends the adjacent bluff and provides an overview of the fort and surrounding terrain.

The existing wayside exhibits at Fort Spokane are fairly effective. They are succinct and generally specific to the sites where they are located, interpreting features once found at the site. Their weakness is that a number of them are not clearly tied to the sites they interpret. They do not tell the visitor that a particular feature was located at this site. They provide a narrative related to the site without ever telling the visitor that the feature once stood before them. A partial, immediate solution to this weakness would be to move some of the existing wooden identification signs (which do say what stood on the site) to locations where they can be seen by the visitor as they read the exhibit. A few more identification signs might be helpful, too.

Another weakness of the existing waysides is that the panel material, etched-and-anodized aluminum, does not lend itself well to the reproduction of graphics. While historic photos are reproduced fairly well, other graphics, such as maps, are weak due to lack of options using colors. The aluminum exhibits are also subject to scratching, though evidence of vandalism was minimal.

Recommendation:

When new waysides are developed for Lake Roosevelt NRA, the Fort Spokane wayside exhibits should also be redone to bring consistency with the waysides to be planned throughout the park. Their replacement should be included as part of a parkwide Wayside Exhibit Proposal. But because the existing waysides are fairly effective, their replacement should be a low priority.

The Fort Spokane waysides have unique masonry bases. When new waysides are developed for the fort, the bases should also be evaluated as to whether to continue to use this style, or change to standard hardware. The masonry bases look good, and work well with the historic scene, but standard bases would be easier to acquire, install, and maintain, and would also blend well with the site.

Wayside Exhibits (continued)

Kettle Falls and St. Paul's Mission

Evaluation:

The Kettle falls area, which includes St. Paul's Mission, is perhaps the most nationally significant -- indeed, internationally significant -- historic site in the recreation area. For unknown centuries the annual salmon harvest attracted Native Americans from throughout the Northwest, and Fort Colville was second only to Fort Vancouver as a Northwestern trading post. The Kettle Falls area was a cultural crossroads for many decades, and it perhaps provides the most vivid examples of the impact of the water that rose behind Grand Coulee Dam. Existing wayside exhibits at St. Paul's Mission and the historic Kettle Falls townsite provide a good start at interpreting this important story. But the existing waysides are limited in their effectiveness.

Recommendation:

To bring consistency with other waysides in the recreation area, the wayside exhibits at Kettle Falls and St. Paul's Mission should be replaced as part of parkwide wayside exhibit development, and some additional waysides at Kettle Falls should be considered to expand on the stories in that park area.

Media Conditions: Publications

Unigrid Folder

Evaluation:

This 4-color unigrid folder for Coulee Dam NRA -- created by HFC in 1984 - uses the B-6 size (420 mm wide x 594 mm high) that has 24 panels, 12 on each side. After the park's name was officially changed in 1997 to Lake Roosevelt NRA, Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) changed the park name throughout the folder (except in a few selected places as requested by the park). LARO'S Acting Chief Interpreter Lynne Brougher worked with HFC-Pubs Cartographer Megan Kealy in 2000 to update the folder's map.

In a cc:mail message dated May 23, 2000, Acting Chief Lynne Brougher stated that Lake Roosevelt NRA needs a completely revised unigrid folder by its next printing in 2002, and asked HFC Associate Manager Melissa Cronyn to put LARO on HFC-Publication's list for a folder re-design, hopefully in 2002.

Recommendation: (the notes below were gathered during the IP trip to LARO on May 8-12, 2000 from the LARO interpretive staff)

Front-side comments:

Eliminate "Gift of Change" section and photograph of sailboat

Emphasize boating safety, hypothermia warnings, and more regulations info

Change/increase photograph selection (current photos are dark and include 'outside the park' images such as Grand Coulee Dam and hiker); add photos of St. Paul's Mission, Kettle Falls, eagles/osprey, and contemporary Indians

Increase emphasis on cultural history stories -- especially the area tribes, Kettle Falls, and Fort Spokane

Emphasize the 5 partners that manage the lake: NPS, BOR, BIA, the Spokane Tribe, and the Colville Confederated Tribes

Eliminate (or reduce) the Fishing Primer section; change to art that shows the lake's levels, temperature changes, and types of fish at various depths

Map-side comments:

Lighten (or eliminate) the shaded relief background of the map

Add icons on the map for dump facilities (both on land and on water for boats)

Keep Regional map, Area Services, and 'matrix' of Recreation Area Services

Note the different camping regulations, etc. between both tribes and the NPS

Map legend 'gets lost;' consider ways (move, darken, etc.) to improve legend

Interpretive Themes/Media Matrix

1. Primary Theme: The immense size and scenic qualities of Lake Roosevelt offer a rich variety of opportunities to safely recreate on its resources.
a. Lake Roosevelt's open water and hundreds of miles of shoreline give visitors the chance for solitary reflection, group activities, or anything in between.
b. More than 30 species of game fish found in the waters of Lake Roosevelt continue to challenge the skills of anglers of all ages and skill levels.
c. Scenic roads that connect most of the park facilities offer an alternative to visitors without boats to experience many of the park's resources.
d. Habitats throughout the park offer opportunities for watching wildlife such as eagles, bears, salmon, and many other species of birds, mammals, and fish.
e. Recreation is a by-product of the construction of Grand Coulee Dam; the original purposes of the dam were irrigation water, flood control, & hydro-electricity.
f. The Columbia River's volume of water (10 times the Colorado River) originates in Canadian snowfields and glaciers, causing Lake Roosevelt to be cold and clear.
Secondary Themes:
2. **The layers and landscapes of the Lake Roosevelt area show the geologic forces that shaped this scenery: changes that happened through gradual uplift, erosion, and -- occasionally -- in sudden cataclysmic events.**
a. Over millions of years, intermittent lava flows created the Columbia Basin and tectonic action uplifted these basalt layers and nearby mountains that form the landscape within which Lake Roosevelt is located.
b. The gradual erosion of these rock layers changed over time as the Cascade Mountains rose, forming a rain shadow that reduced the amount of precipitation in the Columbia Basin and nearby Okanogan Highlands.
c. During the last Ice Age, a series of massive floods -- the largest scientifically documented floods in North America -- scoured the coulees (gorges), channels, scablands, and other landforms in the Columbia Basin.
3. Lake Roosevelt marks a transition zone between the desert-like Columbia Basin to the south and the slightly wetter Okanogan Highlands to the north..
a. Fish inhabiting Lake Roosevelt continue to adapt to an altered environment: dams have stopped salmon and sturgeon 'runs,' the lake's depth fluctuates seasonally, the water temperature changes at different locations, and human-introduced species like kokanee and walleye compete with native fish populations for food and habitat.
b. Much of the shoreline around Lake Roosevelt supports conifer forests, grasslands, and scrublands that provide habitat for an estimated 75 species of mammals, 200 species of birds, 15 species of reptiles, and 10 species of amphibians.
c. The area's plant and animal species have changed and continue to change over time, adapting to climate transitions that vary from location to location.

Publications	Waysides	Exhibits	A-V Program	Personal Services
Park Folder	Orientation		LARO Video	Interp. Programs Explore w/a Ranger
Park Folder	Orientation		LARO Video	Campfire Programs Canoe Trips
Park Folder NWIA Books	Orientation or Interpretive		LARO Video	
Park Folder	Orientation			
Park Folder NWIA Books	Orientation or Interpretive		LARO Video	Roving Interp. Campfire Programs
Park Folder	Orientation			Campfire Programs
Park Folder NWIA Books	Orientation, Safety, or Interp.			Water Safety event "P. as C." houseboat
Junior Ranger Booklet NWIA Books	Interpretive	Dry Falls SP Exhibits	Ice Age Flood Video	Interp Programs at Dry Falls State Park "Where Wonder Begins" Children's program
Junior Ranger Booklet	Interpretive	Dry Falls SP Exhibits	Ice Age Flood Video	Interp Programs at Dry Falls State Park
Junior Ranger Booklet	Interpretive	Dry Falls SP Exhibits	Ice Age Flood Video	Interp Programs at Dry Falls State Park
Junior Ranger Booklet Site Bulletin NWIA Books	Interpretive	Dry Falls SP Exhibits	Ice Age Flood Video	Interp Programs at Dry Falls State Park
Park Folder	Orientation Interpretive		LARO Video	Roving Interp. Campfire Programs
Park Folder NWIA Books	Orientation Interpretive		LARO Video	Roving Interp. Campfire Programs
Park Folder Site Bulletins NWIA Books	Orientation Interpretive		LARO Video	Roving Interp. Campfire Programs
Park Folder NWIA Books	Orientation Interpretive		LARO Video	Roving Interp. Campfire Programs

Interpretive Themes/Media Matrix

4. Humans have lived along the Columbia in the Lake Roosevelt area since the end of the last Ice Age, about 12,000 years ago.
a. The ancestors of many Salish speakers have lived in this region for thousands of years using traditional land use, seasonal migrations, survival strategies, and plant and animal resources.
b. The salmon fishery at Kettle Falls became the center of human activity in the Inland Northwest as evidenced by more than 9,000 years of American Indian continous habitation and 19th-century Euro-American fur trade and missionary work.
c. Archeological and geoarcheology research has helped preserve the record of humans in the area, especially for the eras before Euro-American contact.
d. The Spokane Tribe of Indians and individual bands and the Confederated tribes of the Colville Confederated Tribes continue a heritage that stresses cooperation.
e. The religious and economic legacy of St. Paul's Mission and Fort Colvile shaped the Euro-American culture and history of the upper Columbia River during the mid-1800s while influencing the lives of the surrounding native tribes.
f. Chinese placer miners inhabited the Columbia River region from Keller Ferry to China Bend, panning for gold. From the 1850s through the 1880s, Chinese settlers out-numbered the other non-native populations along this stretch of the river.
g. The U.S. Army established Fort Spokane in 1880 to provide a buffer between American Indians and settlers of the Inland Northwest; later, its use as an Indian boarding school and hospital exemplified the Uunited States' Federal Indian policy of the late 1800s and early 1900s.
h. The construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and the resulting impoundment of the Columbia River to create Lake Roosevelt greatly affected the area's water, fish, and shoreline resources and inundated numerous ferries, towns, roads, and railroads that had to be relocated out of the lake's floodplath.

Publications	Waysides	Exhibits	A-V Program	Personal Services
Park Folder NWIA Books	Orientation	Kettle Falls	LARO Video "other side of story"	Campfire Programs
NWIA Books	Orientation	Kettle Falls	LARO Video	Campfire Programs
Park Folder NWIA Books	Interpretive	Kettle Falls	LARO Video	Campfire Programs Roving Interp.
NWIA Books	Interpretive	Kettle Falls		Campfire Programs
NWIA Books	Orientation	Kettle Falls Fort Spokane	LARO Video	Native American Cultural Demo.s
Park Folder NWIA Books Site Bulletins	Interpretive	Kettle Falls	LARO Video	Campfire Programs Roving Interp.
	Interpretive	Kettle Falls	LARO Video	Campfire Programs
Park Folder Site Bulletins NWIA Books	Wayside Trail Interpretive	Fort Spokane Historically furnished areas	Ft Spokane CD	"Life at Fort Spokane" in summer; "July 4th Encamp." special event
Park Folder NWIA Books Site Bulletins	Orientation Interpretive	Kettle Falls Fort Spokane	LARO Video	Campfire Programs

PERSONAL SERVICES

Visitors approach Lake Roosevelt NRA from many directions since no central entry or exit point exists. Although some park areas experience overcrowding, visitors are typically found dispersed throughout the park. The design and location of developed areas facilitate this pattern. However, visitors not wishing to travel very far outside their favorite developed area also seems to be a pattern. These conditions make it difficult to provide a centralized approach to visitor services such as a main visitor center or entrance station often used in national parks to channel visitors toward services and information.

With this understanding, it seems logical to disperse the park's interpretive efforts and visitor services rather than consolidate them. Indeed, the existing pattern should be used to the park's interpretive advantage by carrying interpretive services directly to visitors at multiple locations in the following areas:

Information/Orientation

Basic orientation to Lake Roosevelt NRA remains basic to visitor enjoyment and appreciation of the park. When done well, the park's information/orientation function fosters increased involvement in ranger-led interpretive programs and self-exploration of the park's resources. In the bigger picture, this function includes health and safety issues, resource management concerns, and suggested options in the further dispersing of visitors to reduce overcrowding.

Publications:

Park newspapers, folders, site bulletins, and pre-visit information packets, are distributed throughout the park on both a personal and mass distribution basis.

NPS Website:

The development of an expanded park website is an extension of the park's orientation/information function formerly served only by mailing off-site packets.

Information Kiosks:

These kiosks will be replaced at key launch ramps (and placed at other sites) to help orient visitors at locations where the public is making decisions.

Concession Areas and Campgrounds:

Other opportunities for information kiosks are at existing and new concession developments, as well as NPS campgrounds where visitors concentrate.

Bulletin Boards:

These contain site-specific orientation once visitors arrive at their destination.

Visitor Centers, Visitor Contact Centers, and District Offices:

These staffed centers/offices provide information and orientation, launch ramp permits, Golden Age/Access Passports, and emergency contact. Access to self-help information should be provided for visitors who arrive after-hours.

Interpretation

Ranger-led interpretive programs and site-specific interpretive media at Lake Roosevelt NRA are also important to the public's enjoyment and appreciation of the park's resources. At least three interpretive approaches are used to reach the dispersed nature of Lake Roosevelt's visitation. These include:

Informal (Roving) Interpretation:

Interpreters contact visitors at high-use areas such as campgrounds, boat ramps and facilities. Interpreters also started roving by boat on the lake in 2000.

Formal (Personal) Interpretation:

Organized and announced on a regular basis, these ranger-led activities interpret the full spectrum of the park's recreational, natural, and cultural themes.

Waysides/Exhibits (Non-Personal) Interpretation:

Like the park's information/orientation function, interpreting the park's themes through media also needs to be paired with visitor concentration. Since only a small percentage of visitors see the park's indoor exhibits, placing interpretive wayside exhibits would be a great interpretive improvement. In addition, wayside exhibits at overlooks and at a few roadway pullouts would capture the attention of many of the day-use or passing-through visitors. Planning for the interpretive wayside exhibits will be started in 2003.

Education

Lake Roosevelt NRA has developed a plan to create a self-sustaining, interdisciplinary, curriculum-based education program that emphasizes experiential education and resource stewardship for the 22 school districts surrounding the park. Since most park visitors come from the park's neighboring communities, the following programs expose students (K-12) to Lake Roosevelt's resources:

Summer Education Programs

These Environmental Education programs offered at six park campgrounds are 45-minute hands-on activities that focus on stewardship of Lake Roosevelt.

School Outreach Programs

When time permits, the park's Education Specialist is available to travel to local elementary schools to present a curriculum-based education program.

Floating Classroom Programs

This highly successful (but expensive and labor-intensive) program provides high school students one week of classroom lessons followed by a two-day trip aboard a houseboat to sample, test, and evaluate the lake's water quality.

Water Festival

The NPS works with other agencies and concerned citizens to put on this special event for 4th-graders which is held in the Kettle Falls area each autumn.

PARTNERSHIPS

Lake Roosevelt NRA currently works with several partners in interpretive efforts. The Spokane Tribe of Indians and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation give cultural demonstrations at the park. The park seeks input from both tribes concerning interpretive media. In 2000-2001, the park sought the tribe's input on a new exhibit, a new video, and a new trail guide produced for Fort Spokane. The interpretive staff will continue to foster communication and cooperation between the park and its neighboring tribes.

Since 1992, the park has partnered with the Washington State Park system in assisting to staff the Dry Falls State Park visitor center for two days each week during the summer. This partnership was recently renewed for another 5 years.

Lake Roosevelt will continue to look for new partnership opportunities among such agencies as the Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Forest Service, as well as local groups such as the Kettle Falls Historical Society (which operates the Mission Point Heritage Center) and the Lincoln County Historical Society.

Existing Interpretive Facilities of Park Partners:

BOR Visitor Arrival Center

Location: Inside the Bureau of Reclamation's Visitor Arrival Center in the town of Coulee Dam, overlooking the Grand Coulee Dam

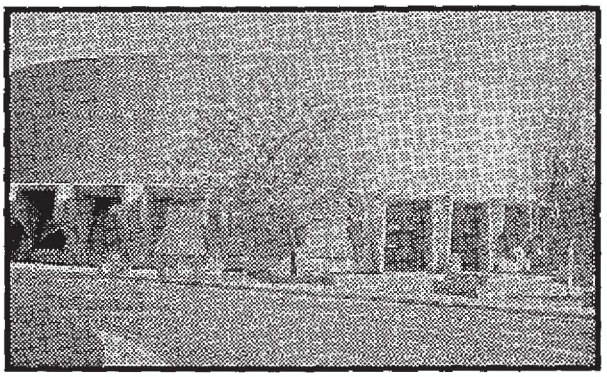
Approx. Size: 24 sq. ft. (for map of LARO) **Approx. Visitors/Yr.:** 500,000

Contains: A back-lit map (replaced in 2000) of Lake Roosevelt NRA on a wall near the restrooms. In past, the NPS staffed a small contact station here.

Staffing: None at this time (current FTE level does not allow for NPS staff)

Services: General visitor orientation/information

Dates/Times of Operation: Year-round, daily; summer 8:30 a.m. - 11:00 p.m. winter 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.



The Bureau of Reclamation's Visitor Arrival Center (left) in Coulee Dam receives about 500,000 visitors each year.

Dry Falls State Park (Washington State) Visitor Center

Location: Inside Dry Falls St. Pk. Visitor Center, 5 miles south of Coulee City

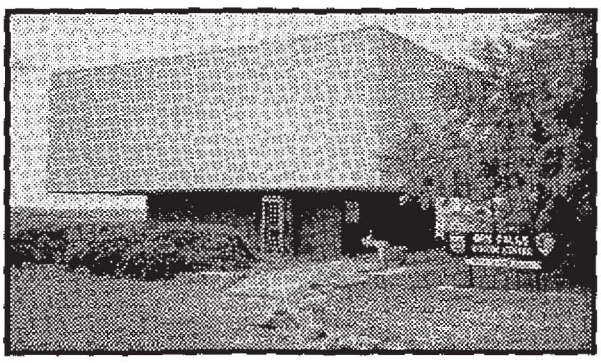
Approx. Size: 500 sq. ft. **Approx. Visitors/Yr.:** 25,000

Contains: Information desk, exhibits, audiovisual program

Staffing: State Park employees; NPS interpreters help staff it two days per week in the summer season

Services: Orientation/information on Dry Falls State Park, Bureau of Reclamation, and Lake Roosevelt NRA

Dates/Times of Operation: May - Sept. 30, Daily, 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.



The Visitor Center (left) at Dry Falls State Park receives about 25,000 visitors a year.

Future Recommendations for Partner Facilities:

BOR Visitor Arrival Center (VAC)

Location: Inside the Bureau of Reclamation VAC in the town of Coulee Dam

Approx. Size: 24 sq. ft. (for map of LARO) **Approx. Visitors/Yr.:** 500,000

Evaluation of existing facility/exhibit(s):

A new back-lit map of Lake Roosevelt NRA with inset photographs was installed at this Visitor Arrival Center in 2000. The map/photos look good (although a little 'busy'); however, the map's frame is not flush with the wall.

Recommendation:

Keep the staus quo for the low-key NPS involvement in this BOR facility, while keeping the 'door open' for future cooperative relationships with BOR. Although current LARO personnel ceilings prevent the NPS from helping to staff this facility, future increases may allow management to staff a small contact station here again (as was done in the past).

In the meantime, maintain a minimal NPS presence by keeping the LARO map near the restrooms; but re-build the map frame so it fits flush against the wall.

Dry Falls State Park (Washington State) Visitor Center

Location: Inside Dry Falls St. Pk. Visitor Center, 5 miles south of Coulee City

Approx. Size: 400 sq. ft. **Approx. Visitors/Year:** 25,000

Evaluation of existing facility/exhibit(s): Because HFC's CIP Team was not able to go inside this facility during its field trip, they were not able to evaluate these exhibits; the building appeared to be in good condition. The LARO staff indicated that the facility's indoor exhibits are still in good condition. The two existing wayside exhibits on the overlook wall are in fair condition, but their content could be improved, and the two waysides be combined into one.

Recommendation:

Keep the staus quo for this cooperative relationship that currently has the NPS helping to staff this facility two days a week from June through August. The NPS should not offer assistance with the facility's exhibits or waysides, unless funding comes through a proposed NPS-affiliated 'Ice Age Flood' area.

Sherman Pass Interagency Visitor Center

Location: At USFS site along Hwy 20, about 20 miles west of Kettle Falls

Approx. Size: to be determined **Approx. Visitors/Year:** unknown

Evaluation: This interagency (USFS, BIA, the local tribes, and the NPS) Visitor Center was proposed to Congress in the early 1990s, but due to technical problems this proposal is not currently under consideration.

Recommendation: If the concept is ever revived, the NPS should look into its potential role, obligations, and benefits from this visitor center.

LIBRARY & COLLECTION NEEDS

Lake Roosevelt NRA maintains three libraries located at Park Headquarters, Fort Spokane, and Kettle Falls. The Spring Canyon office is being considered for a small library to assist the Education Specialist and the summer staff that work out of that building. The current libraries at Park Headquarters and Fort Spokane are housed in areas with enough space for minor expansion; the library at the Kettle Falls contact station has no room for expansion. One staff member has the primary responsibility for managing the libraries; this responsibility is generally given to the Fort Spokane interpreter, but the Education Specialist has assumed those duties until the Fort Spokane position is filled.

The park's slide collection is set up in the same way as the library, with slide files at Spring Canyon, Fort Spokane, and Kettle Falls. The slide collection is currently meeting the most of the park's program presentation and publication needs. The park hired a photographer in 1992 to update the slide file, and the park plans on undertaking another major update by 2005. The slide collection is also the responsibility of the Fort Spokane interpreter, but the Education Specialist has assumed those duties until the Fort Spokane position is filled.

The park's artifact collection was moved to Nez Perce National Historical Park in the summer of 2000. The archival collection has remained in the park, and is currently in the process of being catalogued, accessioned, and stored. The main responsibility for the museum collection rests with the Fort Spokane interpreter, but is currently being managed by the Chief of Interpretation.

RESEARCH NEEDS

The park's research needs include:

Cultural History

-- Tuberculosis Sanitorium at Fort Spokane

-- Indian Boarding School records at Fort Spokane

-- Military records to determine who was stationed at Fort Spokane

-- Chief Joseph's relationship to Fort Spokane while at Colville Reservation

-- Historic Furnishings at Fort Spokane's Guardhouse

-- Historic Furnishings at Fort Spokane's Quartermaster Stable

-- Historic Furnishings at Fort Spokane's Powder Magazine

-- Historic Furnishings at St. Paul's Mission

-- Trappers and Traders of the Inland Northwest

-- Chinese inhabitants of the Inland Northwest

-- Oral histories pertaining to traditional uses of the Lake Roosevelt region

Natural History

-- (to be filled in later by park staff)

-- (to be filled in later by park staff)

-- (to be filled in later by park staff)

Photographic

-- Update the park's contemporary photograph and slide collections

-- Compile a list of photographers in the Inland Northwest region who can be hired/commissioned to take photographs of particular resources when needed

-- Research and compile a list of national photograph clearinghouses that may be useful for future photographic needs

STAFFING NEEDS AND COSTS

The "ideal future" goal of LARO's interpretive staff is to have one permanent full-time, one permanent subject-to-furlough, one VUA summer seasonal and one Student Conservation Association employee at each of the park's three major visitor use areas (Spring Canyon -- with its Education Program; the South District at Fort Spokane, and the North District at Kettle Falls).

Current Level (as of 2001):

Position Title	Status	Grade	FTE
Chief of Interpretation	Permanent (Brougher)	GS-12	1.0
Park Ranger (Educ. Spec.)	Permanent (vacant)	GS-9	1.0
Park Ranger (North Distr.)	Permanent (Guier)	GS-9	1.0
Park Ranger (South Distr.)	Perm., subj.-to-fur. (vacant)	GS-9	0.5 - 0.9
Park Ranger (South Distr.)	Seasonal	GS-5	0.6
Visitor Use Assistant (South)	Seasonal	GS-3	0.3
Park Ranger (North Distr.)	Seasonal	GS-5	0.3
Visitor Use Assistant (South)	Seasonal	GS-2	0.2
Park Ranger (Spr. Canyon)	Seasonal	GS-5	0.3
Visitor Use Assistant	Seasonal	GS-2	0.2
SCA Intern	Seasonal	N/A	0.2
SCA Intern	Seasonal	N/A	0.2
SCA Intern	Seasonal	N/A	0.2
Total Positions: 10 (plus 3 SCAs)		Total FTEs:	6.0 - 6.5

New Positions (Requested through base increase in 1998):

Position Title	Status	Grade	FTE
Park Ranger (South Distr.)	(change to) Permanent	GS-9	0.5
Park Ranger (Education)	Perm., subj.-to-furlough	GS-5/7	0.6 - 0.9
Park Ranger (South Distr.)	Perm., subj.-to-furlough	GS-5/7	0.6 - 0.9
Park Ranger (for Dry Falls)	Seasonal	GS-5	0.3
Total New Positions: 4		Total FTEs:	3.0 - 3.6

Additional Position (to "complete" the Interpretive Staff):

Position Title	Status	Grade	FTE
Park Ranger (North Distr.)	Perm., subj.-to-furlough	GS-5/7	0.6 - 0.9

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

PERSONAL SERVICES:

Task(s)/Step(s)	Responsible Office(s)	Potential Funding Source(s)
Interpretive Staffing		
Convert Education Specialist to FT	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS (increase to LARO base)
Hire subj-to-furl. for Spring Canyon	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS (increase to LARO base)
Hire subj-to-furl. for South District	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS (increase to LARO base)
Hire subj.to-furl. for North District	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS (increase to LARO base)
Increase seasonals to 2 per District	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS (increase to LARO base)
Interpretive Programs		
Increase Outreach to local counties	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS for incidental supplies
Expand Interpretive Programs	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS for incidental supplies
Increase Roving Contacts	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS for incidental supplies
Expand Educational Outreach	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS for incidental supplies
Increase non-traditional programs	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS for incidental supplies

NON-PERSONAL SERVICES:

Task(s)/Step(s)	Responsible Office(s)	Potential Funding Source(s)
Interpretive Facilities		
Operate a VCS in Park Headqtrs	LARO Superintendent	ONPS for occasional staff of this VCS
Keep NPS presence in BOR VAC	LARO Superintendent	Coop. Agreement w/ Bureau of Rec.
Keep NPS presence at Dry Falls SP	LARO Superintendent	Coop. Agreement w/Washington State
Improve Spring Canyon Office/VCS	LARO Superintendent	ONPS, Cyclic Maintenance, or Fee Demo
Fort Spokane Vis. Center -- Initiate	LARO Superintendent	ONPS, Cyclic Maintenance, or Fee Demo
-- Fund HVAC for new Exhibits	LARO Superintendent	ONPS, Cyclic Maintenance, or Fee Demo
-- Fund Building Preparation	LARO Superintendent	ONPS, Cyclic Maintenance, or Fee Demo
Upgrade Kettle Falls Ranger Station	LARO Superintendent	ONPS, Cyclic Maintenance, or Fee Demo
"Floating" Vis. Center -- Research	LARO Superintendent	Fee Demo??
-- Fund Purchase of Houseboat	LARO Superintendent	Fee Demo??
-- Fund Houseboat Preparation	LARO Superintendent	Fee Demo??

* The estimated FY2001 costs for the "Personal Services" and "Interpretive Facilities" below will need to be updated annually by LARO's Superintendent, AO, and Chief Interpreter based on current figures.

Estimated Costs*	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
GS-9 in 2001=$50,000	GS-9 Subj-to-furlough Educ. Specialist converted to Full-time (done in FY 01)									
GS-7 (for 7 months) in 2001=$27,000	GS-7 Subject-to-furlough added to Spring Canyon staff									
GS-7 (for 7 months) in 2001=$27,000				GS-7 Subject-to-furlough added to South District staff						
GS-7 (for 7 months) in 2001=$27,000						GS-7 Subject-to-furl. added to North District				
GS-5 (for 4 months) in 2001=$8,500							GS-5 Seasonals increased			
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
			XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
				XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

$ __,000/year??	keep Status Quo (maintenance only); add an upright LARO Wayside outdoors
$ 0	keep Status Quo (improve wall map)
$ __,000/year??	keep Status Quo (maintenance only); upgrade if "Ice Age Flood" is established
$ __,000??	upgrade signs; prepare vestibule and lobby for wall-mounted exhibits
$ __,000??	Plan space needs
$ __,000??	Decide on HVAC upgrades
$ __,000??	Prepare building for new exhibits
$ __,000??	Prepare building for new exhibits
$ __,000??	Prepare Feasibility Study
$ ___,000??	Buy a (used?) Houseboat
$ __,000??	Prepare boat for exhibits

NON-PERSONAL SERVICES:

Task(s)/Step(s)	Responsible Office(s)	Potential Funding Source(s)
Permanent Exhibits		
Update/Rehab LARO at BOR VAC	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS, Cyclic Maint., or Fee Demo
Create exhibits at Spring Canyon	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS, Cyclic Maint., or Fee Demo
Upgrade Kettle Falls Ranger Station	LARO Superintendent	ONPS, Cyclic Maint., or Fee Demo
Fort Spokane VC Exhibits -- Initiate	LARO Chief Interpreter	ONPS, Cyclic Maint., or Fee Demo
-- Plan/Design new Exhibits	LARO Superintendent	ONPS, Cyclic Maint., or Fee Demo
-- Fabricate/Install Exhibits	LARO Superintendent	ONPS, Cyclic Maint., or Fee Demo
"Floating" Visitor Center -- Initiate	LARO Superintendent	Fee Demo??
-- Plan/Design new Exhibits	LARO Superintendent	Fee Demo??
-- Fabricate/Install new Exhibits	LARO Superintendent	Fee Demo??
Wayside Exhibits		
Plan/Design Phase 1 (launches, etc)	LARO/HFC-Waysides	Fee Demo
Produce Phase 1	HFC-Waysides	Fee Demo
Install Phase 1	LARO	LARO Sources
Plan/Design Phase 2 (other uprights)	LARO/HFC-Waysides	Fee Demo
Produce Phase 2	HFC-Waysides	Fee Demo
Install Phase 2	LARO	LARO Sources
Write a parkwide WE Proposal	HFC-Waysides	Fee Demo
Plan/Design Phase 3 (Interpretive)	LARO/HFC-Waysides	Fee Demo
Produce Phase 3	HFC-Waysides	Fee Demo
Install Phase 3	LARO	LARO Sources
HFC-produced Unigrid Folder		
Upgrade Unigrid Folder	LARO/HFC-Publications	HFC-Publications
Historically Furnished Areas at Fort Spokane		
Officer-of-the-Day Room	LARO/HFC	Fee Demo, or cross charge to HFC??
Ferrier Office, Stables	LARO/HFC	Fee Demo, or cross charge to HFC??
Powder Magazine	LARO/HFC	Fee Demo, or cross charge to HFC??
HFC-Produced AV Programs (videotapes?)		
Write/Produce a new "LARO" show	LARO/HFC-AV	Fee Demo, or cross charge to HFC??
Produce a new "Ft. Spokane" show	LARO/HFC-AV	Fee Demo, or cross charge to HFC??

* These cost estimates were compiled in FY 2001. To get a current cost estmate, contact Harpers Ferry Center at (304) 535-6211 or log on to HFC's internet address at http://www.nps.gov/hfc/ for assistance.

Estimated Costs*	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
$185,000 -- combined estimate for all exhibits at BOR's VAC, Spring Canyon & Kettle Falls	Update/Rehab LARO wall-mounted backlit map									
	Plan/Design/Fabricate/Install wall-mounted exhibits									
	Plan/Design/Fabricate/Install wall-mounted exhibits									
$ 7,000			Initial Concept							
$ 100,000				Plan & Design						
$ 390,000					Fabricate & Install					
$ 5,000						Initial Concept				
$ 20,000							Plan & Design			
$ 75,000								Fabricate & Install		
$ 10,000	Plan & Design									
$ 30,000	Produce WEs									
$ (LARO staff costs)	Install bases									
$ 5,000		Plan & Design								
$ 87,000		COTR & Produce WEs								
$ (LARO staff costs)			Install bases							
$ 10,000			Parkwide WE Proposal							
$ __,000? (to be determined later)			Plan & Design							
$ ___,000? (to be determined later)				Produce Phase 2 WEs						
$ (LARO staff costs)					Install bases					
(HFC-Pubs funding)	Redesign unigrid folder									
$ 40,000						Plan/Produce				
$ 30,000						Plan/Produce				
$ 30,000						Plan/Produce				
$ 150,000					Produce new LARO video					
$ 250,000						Produce new Ft. Spokane video				

LRIP PLANNING TEAM

Members:

Dan Hand	(former) Chief of Interpretation, Lake Roosevelt NRA (transferred to U.S.S. Arizona Memorial in 2000)
Lynne Brougher	(former) South District Interpreter, Lake Roosevelt NRA (currently Chief of Interpretation, Lake Roosevelt NRA)
Alexandra Guier	North District Interpreter, Lake Roosevelt NRA
Brad Frye	(former) Education Specialist, Lake Roosevelt NRA (transferred to Curecanti NRA in 1999, left the NPS in 2000)
Jack Spinnler	Interpretive Planner, Harpers Ferry Center (Team Captain)
Paul Koehler	Exhibit Specialist, HFC-Exhibits
Rich Helman	Wayside Exhibit Planner, HFC-Wayside Exhibits
Roberta Wendel	Wayside Exhibit Designer, HFC-Wayside Exhibits
Anne Tubiolo	Producer, HFC-Audiovisual Arts

Consultants:

Karen Taylor-Goodrich	(former) Resource Management Specialist, Lake Roosevelt NRA (transferred to National Capital Parks--East in 1999)
Harold Gibbs	(former) Captain for LARO GMP Team, Denver Service Center (transferred to Grand Canyon National Park in 2000)
Deanne Adams	Chief of Interpretation, Pacific West Regional Office
Peggy Dolinech	Interpretive Specialist, Columbia Cascades Support Office
Mike Palmer	Colville Confederated Tribes
Craig Sprankle	Bureau of Reclamation

APPENDICES