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Missouri Nat'l
Rec River

LONG-RANGE INTERPRETIVE PLAN

Missouri National Recreational River

2001



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LONG-RANGE INTERPRETIVE PLAN

Missouri National Recreational River

2001

Prepared by:
Division of Interpretive Planning
Harpers Ferry Design Center

and the
Staff and Partners of the
Missouri National Recreational River

INTRODUCTION

The Missouri National Recreational River (MNRR) preserves two splendid segments of the free-flowing, once-wild Missouri River. Both segments of this unit of the National Park System straddle the Nebraska-South Dakota border. The lower segment -- stretching 59 miles from Gavins Point downstream to Ponca State Park -- was established by Congress in 1978. The upper segment -- stretching 39 miles from Fort Randall Dam downstream to the town of Running Water, South Dakota -- was established in 1991 as part of the Missouri/Niobrara/Verdigre National Recreational Rivers. In 1997, the National Park Service (NPS) incorporated both river segments noted above into the Missouri National Recreational River by administrative decision. This plan treats each segment as districts (39-mile and 59-mile) of MNRR.

The first interpretive challenge for MNRR is to find cooperators among the nearby public and private agencies to assist the NPS in providing information, interpretation, and education to visitors and potential visitors. The second challenge is to get visitors to pause -- even momentarily -- on their way to or from their favorite recreational pursuits to discover some of the park's stories. With well-planned and well-delivered interpretive messages, interpretation can help visitors understand that the park's resources reveal many compelling stories: how the Missouri River changed its landscape over time; why certain plant and animal species have adapted to the river's habitats; when humans came to live in this region and how their activities have impacted -- and continue to impact -- the river. These and other stories abound at Missouri NRR.

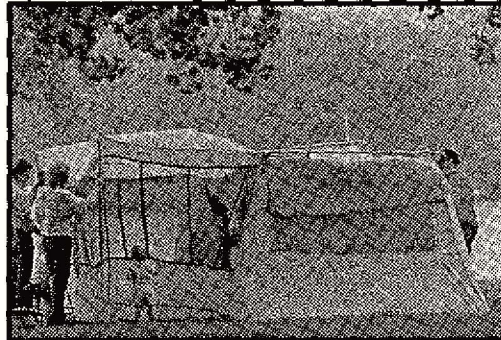
The purpose of a Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) is to describe the park's current efforts to tell its interpretive stories, and recommend the park's future interpretive goals that can be achieved over the next 7 to 10 years. An LRIP is not "set in stone;" the park staff is encouraged to update any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

“You cannot step twice into the same rivers; for fresh waters are ever flowing in upon you.”

-- Heraclitus of Ephesus, Fourth Century B.C.

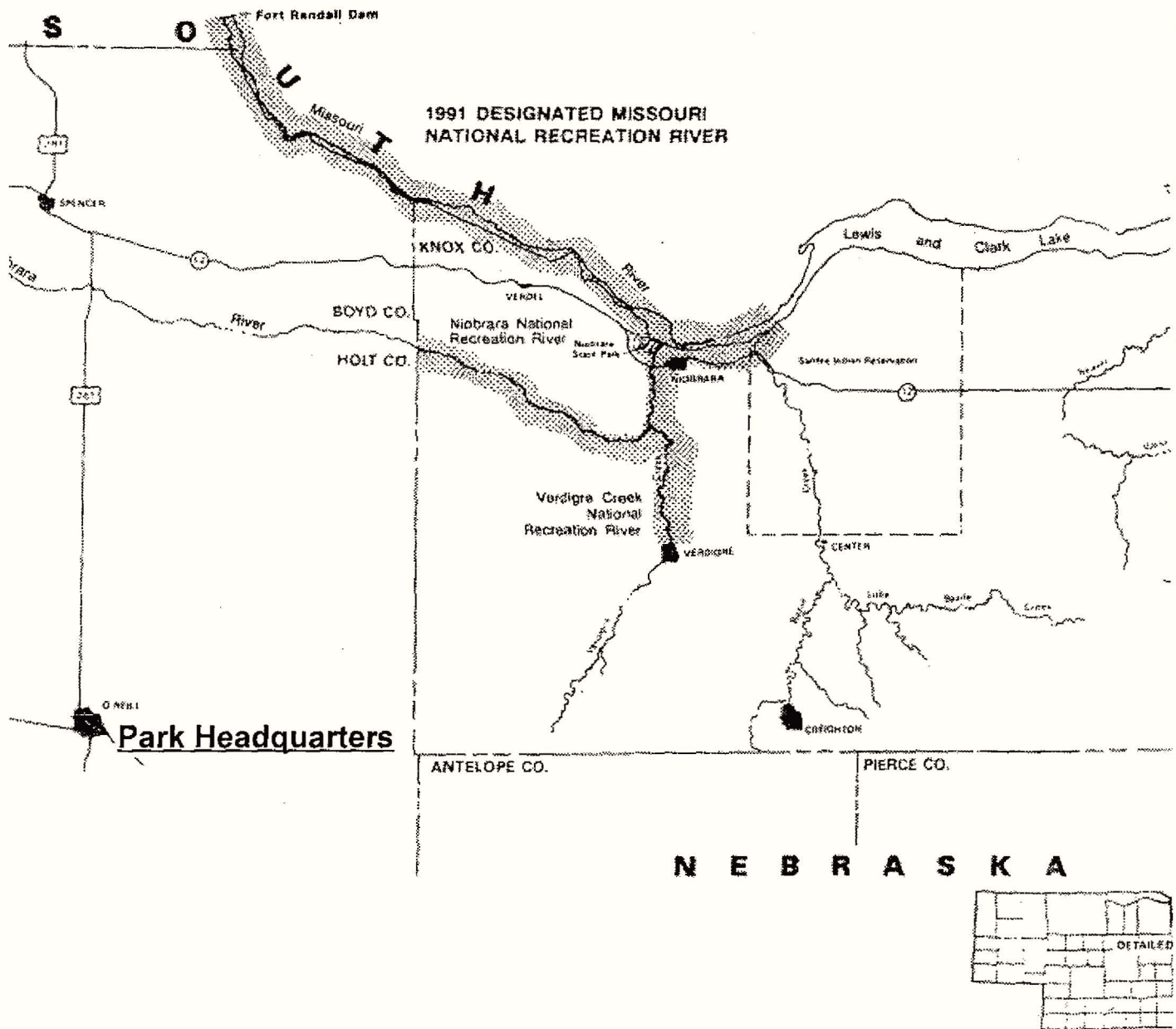


Although little information exists on visitor trends, the most observed visitor activities at Missouri NRR include fishing (above), camping (right), and boating (below).



MAP OF MISSOURI NRR

39-mile District



59-mile District

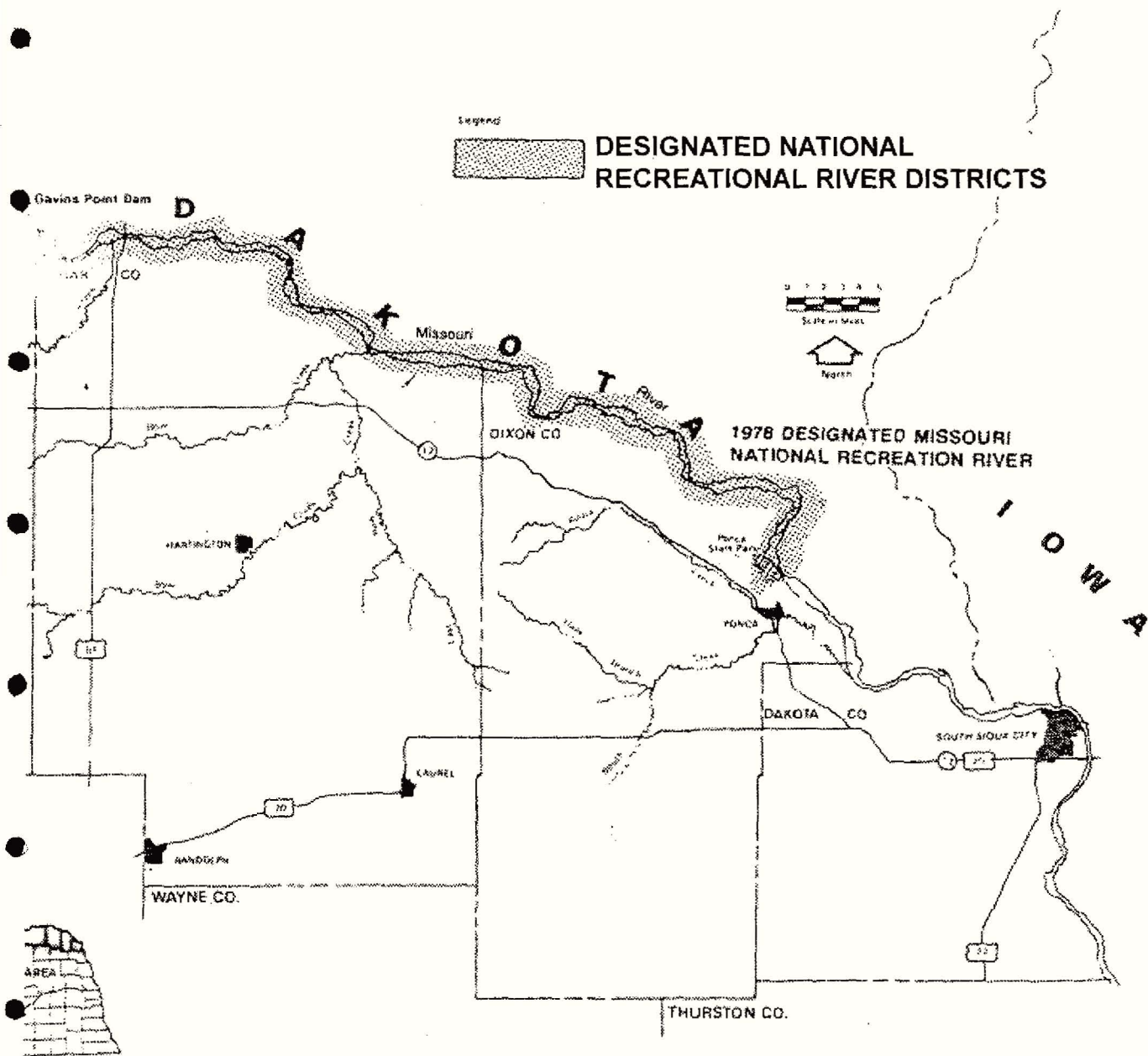


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BACKGROUND for PLANNING

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

On October 2, 1968, Congress passed Public Law 90-542 that created the Wild and Scenic Rivers System (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287). The Act stated, "*It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.*"

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act further states that, "*a wild, scenic, or recreational river eligible to be included in the system is a free-flowing stream and the related adjacent land area that possesses one or more of the values referred to (above)...and, if included shall be classified, designated, and administered as one of the following:*

- 1) Wild river areas -- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.*
- 2) Scenic river areas -- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.*
- 3) Recreational river areas -- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past."*

In a 1977 Review Report, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recommended designation of the Missouri River below Gavins Point Dam as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Department of the Interior cooperated in this Review Report -- informally known as the umbrella study -- and cited this Missouri River segment's "outstandingly remarkable" values as recreational, fish and wildlife, historical and cultural.

On November 10, 1978, Public Law 95-625 amended the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 Et. Seq.) by adding a 59-mile reach of the Missouri River -- from Gavins Point Dam downstream to Ponca State Park -- to the Wild and Scenic Rivers system. Public law 102-50 of May 24, 1991 authorized a separate 39-mile Missouri reach -- from Fort Randall Dam downstream to the town of Running Water (plus portions of two tributaries: 20 miles of the lower Niobrara River and 8 miles of Verdigre Creek) -- as additional units of the Wild and Scenic River system. In 1997, the NPS incorporated both segments into the Missouri National Recreational River.

Other Congressional legislation that affect the management of the Missouri National Recreational River include:

Yellowstone National Park Act, 1872 -- The Yellowstone Act preserves the watershed of the Yellowstone River *"for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."* For the first time, public lands were preserved for public enjoyment, to be administered by the federal government. Put under the *"exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior,"* the land was *"reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring-ground..."*

National Park Service Organic Act, 1916 -- *"There is created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service, which shall be under the charge of a director.... The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified, except as are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army, as provided by law, by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose 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."*

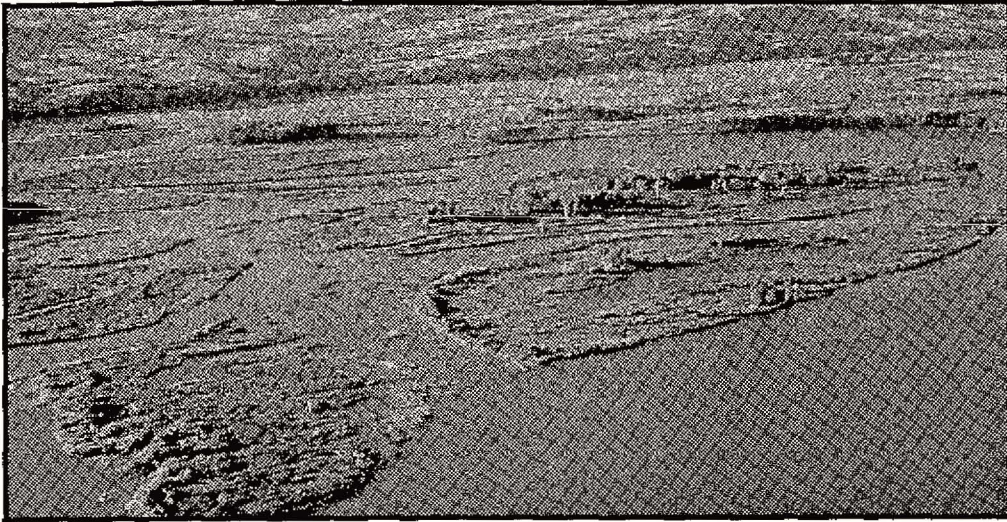
General Authorities Act, 1970 -- The purpose of this act is to include all areas administered by the National Park Service in one National Park System and to clarify the authorities applicable to the system. The act states that, *"...the 'National Park System' shall include any area of land and water now or hereafter administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational, or other purposes."* Further, the act states that National Park System areas *"though distinct in character, are united through their inter-related purposes and resources into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage; that individually and collectively, these areas derive increased national dignity and recognition of their superb environmental quality through their inclusion jointly with each other in one national park system preserved and managed for the benefit and inspiration of all people of the United States."*

Redwoods Act, as amended, 1978 -- This act reasserted the systemwide standard of protection prescribed by Congress in the original Organic Act. It states, *"Congress further reaffirms, declares, and directs the promotion and regulation of the various areas of the National Park System...shall be consistent with and founded in the purpose established by the first section of the Act of August 25, 1916, to the common benefit of all the people of the United States."*

PURPOSE

Based on the park's Strategic Plan, the purpose of Missouri NRR (for both the 59-mile district and the 39-mile district) is to:

- Preserve the designated river segments in their free-flowing condition, protected as prescribed in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
- Preserve the scenic, recreational, natural, and cultural resources of both recreational river units for the enjoyment of present and future generations.
- Work cooperatively with landowners, agencies, and others to manage the private and public lands within the boundaries of the recreational river units.
- Provide for a variety of recreational opportunities and access that does not adversely impact the river's natural and cultural resources.
- Provide opportunities for education and interpretation of the park's natural and cultural resources to promote stewardship by the visiting public.



Although both units of the Missouri National Recreational River are generally free-flowing (as described in the park's first purpose statement), these river segments behave differently than the historic "overbank flooding" Missouri River because of today's upstream flood control dams.

SIGNIFICANCE

Missouri National Recreational River is significant because it:

Natural History:

...contains superlative examples of the undammed and unchanneled Missouri River. Portions of the park's river segments meander in an older, wider river valley not found in other undammed, unchanneled areas of the Missouri River. The "large river" environments of these segments of the Missouri River are rare on the Great Plains.

...supports a diversity of plant and animal species within its wetlands, sandbars, prairies, and forest habitats. Within its river corridor, the park contains hundreds of species of plants, mammals, birds, and reptiles. Although seasonal floods no longer replenish the river's floodplains, dam-controlled fluctuations still provide a wide variety of habitats that support an amazing array of biological diversity.

...has habitats that support dozens of federal- and state-listed sensitive species. These federally listed sensitive species include the endangered pallid sturgeon and interior least tern as well as the threatened piping plover. More than half of the threatened and endangered species listed for Nebraska and South Dakota can be found along the Missouri National Recreational River.

Cultural History

...is homeland to American Indian tribes. For centuries, the Yankton Sioux and the Ponca tribes have built their cultures along the banks of the Missouri River; The Santee Sioux migrated here from Minnesota in the early 1800s. Chief Standing Bear and a large part of the Ponca tribe's desire to return to their ancestral homeland resulted in a landmark federal court decision.

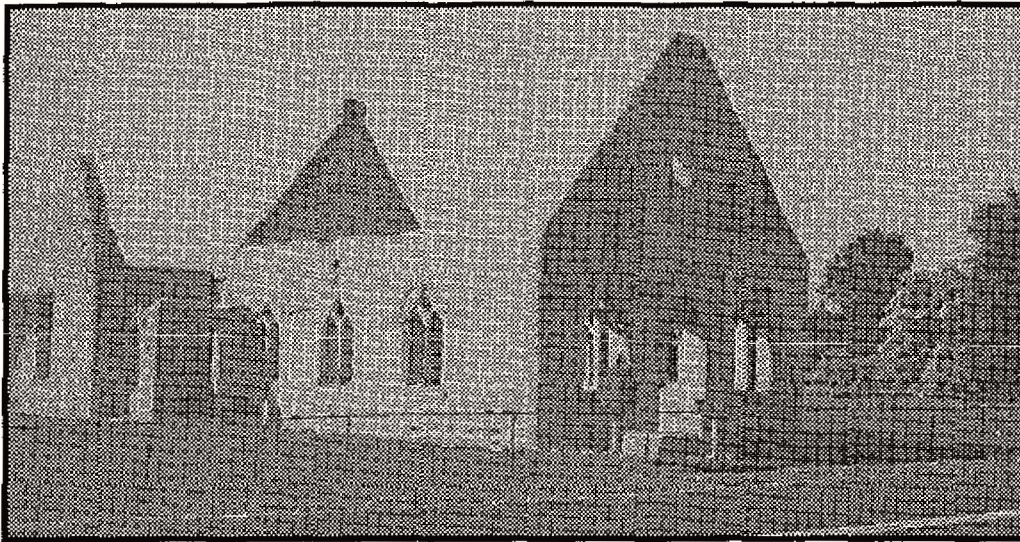
...served as the principal waterway to the northern plains. The Missouri NRR retains a landscape similar to that experienced by travelers over many centuries and is captured in the writings of early explorers.

...was the avenue of settlement and commerce for European explorers and those that followed them. After French explorers and the Lewis and Clark Expedition traveled through this area, steamboats brought settlers up to this region. Eventually the ethnic settlements' farms and agricultural use helped preserve these river segments and their landscapes.

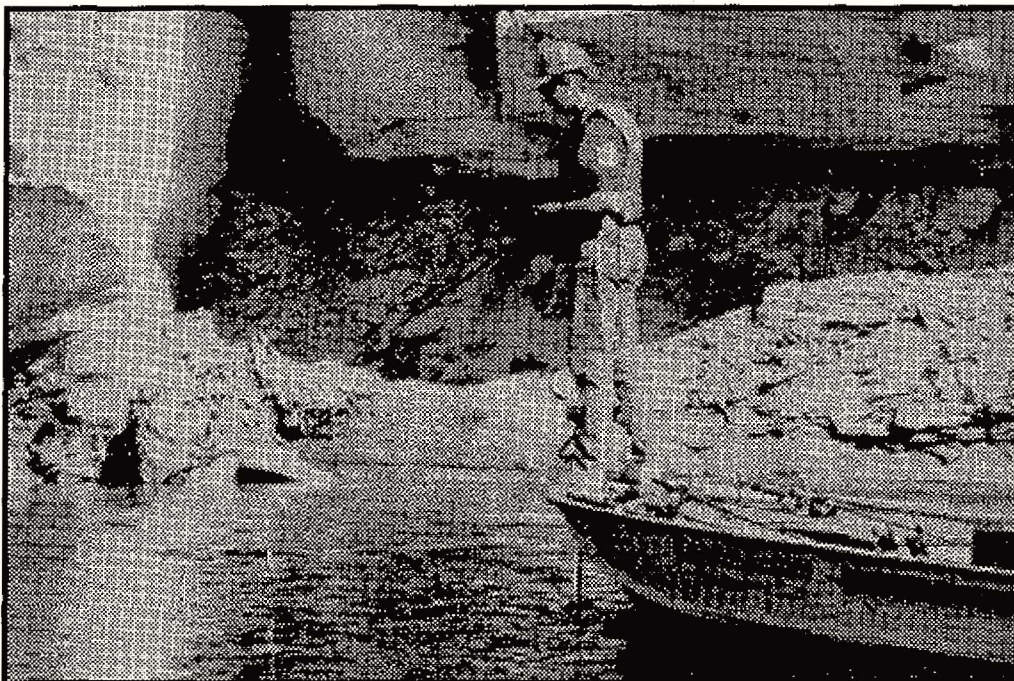
Recreational

...offers a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. These activities range from non-consumptive activities like hiking, boating, wildlife viewing, and photography to consumptive uses such as fishing, hunting, and trapping.

...provides scenic vistas of a variety of natural landscapes. These landforms include bottomlands, forests, sand dunes, islands, wetlands, and bluffs.



The significant features within Missouri NRR include cultural sites (above), natural habitats (right), and recreational areas (below).



MANAGEMENT GOALS

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993

GPRA is one of the most recent and comprehensive of a number of laws and executive orders directing federal agencies to join the "performance management revolution" already embraced by private industry and many local, state, and national governments. It has the potential to profoundly affect park and program operations.

GPRA seeks to make government both more effective and more efficient. Effectiveness is doing the right things at the right time. Efficiency is using resources wisely and without waste by looking at the cost-to-benefits ratio. The value of the results achieved is the "return on investment" made in the National Park Service by Congress and the American public.

GPRA requires each agency to submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Congress: A **six-year Strategic Plan** by September 30, 1997; an **Annual Performance Plan** establishing performance goals starting with fiscal year 1999; and an **Annual Performance Report** reviewing the year's successes and failures and identifying areas where activities or goals need to be revised in the future. The first report is for fiscal year 1999 and was due on March 31, 2000 to the President and to the Congress.

Annual Performance Plan (APP)

GPRA requires annual performance plans (APP) that articulate the organization's goals and methods for achieving them. The APP outlines what is expected in the coming year(s) to achieve the long-term goals. The Annual Performance Plan consists of two major parts:

- a list of annual goals (the outcomes expected to be reached that fiscal year and four subsequent years) that are tiered from the long-term goals and include the associated performance measures, and
- an Annual Work Plan (inputs and outputs for the fiscal year) that breaks out the park's activities and resources used to reach the annual goals. A description of how performance measures are validated and verified is also needed.

Mission Goal IA: Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored, and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.

This goal which encompasses the broad mandate of the NPS Organic Act includes the concepts of biological and cultural diversity and the perpetuation of natural processes. Broader ecosystem and cultural context includes both natural systems that extend beyond the park unit to nearby lands. Park cultural context refers to ensuring that park resources are preserved and interpreted in relationship to other historical events or cultural processes.

Annual Performance Plan (continued)

Mission Goal IA (continued): Long-term goals related to this mission goal include the protection, restoration, or maintenance of ecosystems, rare plant and animal populations, archeological and ethnographic resources, World Heritage sites, historic structures and objects, research collections, cultural traditions, and subsistence activities, relevant to the purposes and/or significance of the site. Long-term goals that deal with threats to natural or cultural landscapes or the perpetuation of wilderness values also relate to this mission goal, as do goals that seek cooperation with neighboring land managers and that promote ecosystem management.

Mission Goal IB: The Missouri National Recreational River contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.

The National Park Service has fundamental information needs for making decisions about managing natural and cultural resources within the National Park System, as well as making NPS contributions to scholarly and scientific research. To meet this goal, park managers must routinely use scholarly and scientific research and consultation with park-associated communities to determine how a proposed action or activity would affect park resources. Long-term goals that focus on park research or resource research, along with those that link research data to decision making, are supported by this mission goal.

Mission Goal IIA: Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.

Enjoyment of the parks and their resources is a fundamental part of the visitor experience. Visitor enjoyment and safety are affected by the quality of park facilities and services, whether provided by the National Park Service, a concessionaire, or a contractor. Availability of park facilities, services, and recreational opportunities refers to convenient locations and times of operation that fit visitors' transportation and schedule needs. Accessibility for special populations refers to their accommodation where appropriate when visiting federal and concession-operated facilities or participating in authorized recreational activities in accordance with Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards. Diversity of facilities and services refers to a range of appropriate accommodations and recreational opportunities (at various prices and levels of expertise and interest) for park visitors seeking various park experiences. Quality of facilities and services refers to well-presented, knowledge-based orientation, interpretation, and education. Appropriate recreational opportunities are consistent with a park's purpose and management and are not harmful to resources or park visitors.

Mission Goal IIB: Park visitors, private landowners within the boundary, and the local public understand and appreciate the preservation of wild and scenic rivers and their resources for this and future generations.

Visitors' park experiences grow from enjoying the park and its resources to understanding why the park exists and what is significant about its resources.

Annual Performance Plan (continued)

Mission Goal IIB (continued):

Ultimately, the outcome of satisfactory visitor experiences is public support for preserving the country's heritage as contained in the parks. Support for parks also comes through recognition by international programs like World Heritage and Man and the Biosphere (MAB). Long-term goals related to learning and understanding park and resource purpose and significance are related to this mission goal.

Landowners and the local public appreciate the resource and recognize its importance but many do not recognize external threats to that resource and the need for advance planning to mitigate those threats to preserve the river for future generations.

Mission Goal IVA:

The Missouri National Recreational River uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

To become more responsive, efficient, and accountable, the National Park Service must integrate its planning, management, accounting, reporting, and other information resource systems. Integrating or interfacing these systems will provide better cross-communication during daily operations and help the National Park Service develop required annual performance plans in compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act. Modern electronic technology makes it possible to integrate/interface these systems among the park units, central offices, and program centers. Improvements in the areas of workforce diversity, employee safety, employee housing, and employee performance standards will help the National Park Service accomplish its mission. Long-term goals pertaining to organizational responsiveness, efficiency, and accountability are related to this mission goal.

Mission Goal IVB:

The Missouri National Recreational River increases its managerial capabilities through initiatives and support from other agencies, organizations, and individuals.

The National Park Service will pursue maximum public benefit through contracts, cooperative agreements, contributions, and other alternative approaches to support park operations and partnership programs. Partners include non-government organizations such as friends groups, foundations, cooperating associations, and concessionaires, as well as federal, state, and local government organizations which already assist NPS managerial ability through partnerships and cooperative agreements. Long-term goals that deal with park management strategies and funding sources carried out in cooperation with other government and non-government organizations and private donors relate to this mission goal.

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 examples (this is NOT an all-inclusive list) are provided to spark further ideas within the park interpretive staff to help them connect Missouri NRR's tangible resources with the intangible meanings that today's visitors can relate to while visiting the river:

Tangible (Resources)

Intangible (Meanings)

Natural History examples:

Native species of flora and fauna
Geologic processes
River Hydrology

Transitions/changes, Competition,
Interdependence, Adaptation, Diversity,
Resilience, Beauty, Discovery

Cultural History examples:

Artifacts
Historic and archeological sites

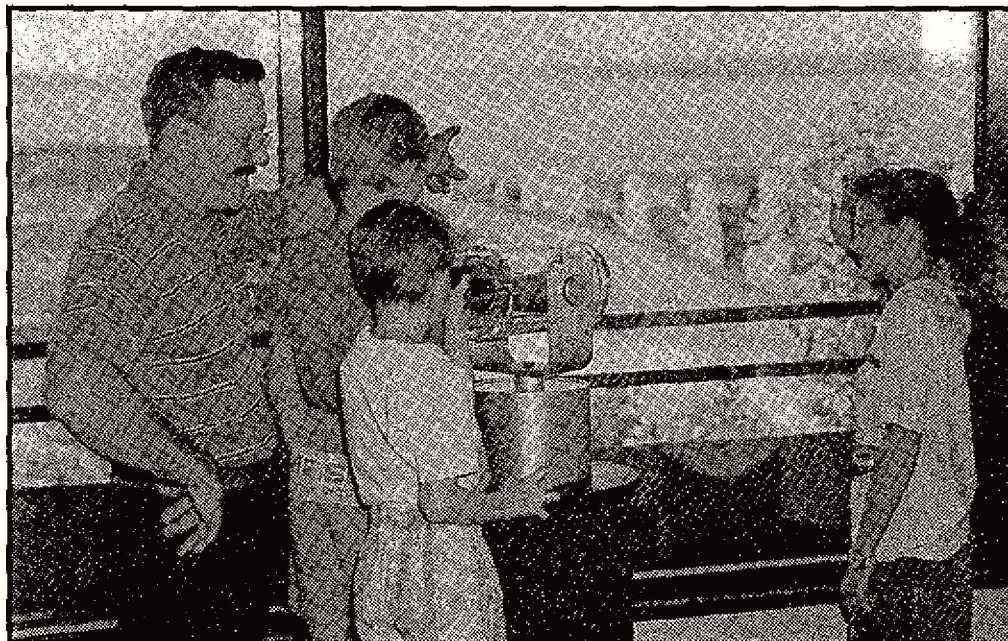
Family, Community, Home, Love, Faith,
Trade, Perseverance, Conflict, Survival

Recreation examples:

The river, boats, guns, fishing
poles and the like.

Fun, Relaxation, Danger, Solitude,
Challenge, Adventure, Satisfaction

The purpose of interpretation is to connect the park resources to visitors' experiences so they will understand, appreciate, and help preserve the park.



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 MNRR should have the opportunity to be exposed to the following themes -- "stories" that are central to the park's significance -- through the interpretive staff's personal services, the interpretive media, or both:

Natural History Themes

- 1. Missouri NRR provides a wide variety of habitats that form ecosystems for fish, wildlife, and plants. These habitats are critical to maintaining biological diversity. Vestiges of these habitats have remained intact for centuries; however, active management of fish and wildlife and restoration of habitat is necessary for other areas of the river.**
- 2. Visitors can still see some landscapes along the river that have remained recognizable over the centuries.**
- 3. The Missouri River changes over time. Sometimes -- through natural erosion and deposition -- shallow areas can quickly become deep, landforms can be re-positioned unpredictably, and the river's course can change overnight. The Missouri River also changes very slowly through geologic forces.**
- 4. The pre-development Missouri River represented one of North America's most diverse ecosystems with abundant braided channels, riparian lands, chutes, sloughs, sandbars, and backwater areas that were typical of an overbank flood ecosystem.**
- 5. Changes to the Missouri River floodplain as a result of dams, channelization, and stabilization -- built to respond to public desire of the times - - have resulted in significant changes in plant and animal communities, including threatened and endangered species. Even human communities, such as the Town of Niobrara, have relocated to avoid the river's changes.**
- 6. The Missouri River requires thoughtful, cooperative management to function in a manner resembling its natural state.**
- 7. Various ethnic settlements' farms and agricultural use have helped preserve much of today's Missouri NRR landscapes.**

Cultural History Themes

1. The American Indians' heritage on the Missouri River is ancient, contemporary, and integral to the landscape. (Note: All interpretive media and programs related to Native American tribes will be developed in consultation with the affiliated tribes to meet legal requirements.)
2. Lewis & Clark and the Corps of Discovery explored the newly purchased Louisiana Territory (that expanded the United States by 1/3) by traveling up this section of the Missouri River searching for a water route across the continent. They also met the area's native inhabitants and recorded its flora and fauna.
3. The Missouri River waterway led European-Americans west seeking adventure, exploration, conquest, trade, settlement, and commerce.
4. Ponca Chief Standing Bear's desire to return to his tribe's ancestral homeland resulted in a landmark Supreme Court decision in 1878 affirming that Indians are persons under the U.S. Constitution.
5. The Homestead Act of 1862 brought settlers to these segments of the Missouri River, resulting in the creation of the state of Nebraska in 1867 and the Dakota territory in 1861 with Yankton as its Territorial Capital.
6. To control seasonal floods and provide better transportation, people in the 20th century transformed the Missouri River and its landscapes through dams and levees, which led to increased environmental awareness and, eventually the creation of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act. Today there are multiple perspectives of past and future river development.
7. The U.S. Army has a long-lasting and continuing role in this area of the Missouri River from western exploration and the establishment of Fort Randall through today's activities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Recreational Themes

1. People can escape from their daily routine to enjoy a contemplative visit to Missouri NRR that can refresh lives, improve feelings, and lift spirits.
2. The Missouri NRR offers a rich variety of opportunities for visitors to recreate on its resources in a responsible, safe, and sustainable manner.
3. Visitors need to be aware of the river's dangers which continue to take the lives of many who do not heed its warnings and unpredictable nature.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE STATEMENT

(The park staff envisions the need for a more complete perspective of visitor experiences that includes the efforts of all the park's partners. The park staff will organize a workshop with the park partners as soon as feasible to define the niches that each partner can fill to help satisfy MNRR's overall visitor experience. After this workshop, the park staff will draft this new section and place it on this page of the LRIP.)

VISITOR EXPERIENCE GOALS

Programs and facilities at the park's primary visitor-contact areas will provide visitors with information and interpretative opportunities. After visitors stop at the park's (or their partners') interpretive facilities or participate in its interpretive programs, they should be able to enhance their park experience and help preserve the park's resources by:

- * Practicing safe techniques while recreating in the park to ensure a sense of security on the river for themselves, their family members, and other visitors.

- * Understanding that Missouri NRR is part of the Wild & Scenic River system, is also a unit of the National Park System, and it is comprised of two districts.

- * Gaining an appreciation and understanding for the park by learning about the Missouri River's natural and cultural heritage.

- * Enjoying a variety of recreational activities that do not interfere with other people and do not adversely impact the river resources.

- * Continuing to enjoy hunting, fishing, and boating in a relatively natural setting in a manner that promotes and enhances the natural ecosystem.

- * Understanding the reasons for protecting and managing the park's natural and cultural resources for present and future generations, and be willing to support these efforts.

- * Slowing down their pace of life while enjoying low-impact recreation.

- * Understanding that American Indian tribes have evolved here and continue to retain a rich cultural heritage in this area.

- * Enjoying the rural, agricultural scenes of the braided, wide Missouri.

- * Discovering a river similar to that traveled by Lewis & Clark and their Corps of Discovery, and understanding the significance of their expedition.

- * Being directed to the best viewing areas for birds and other wildlife.

- * Discovering personal meaning in the resources by making intellectual and emotional connections to their significance.

VISITOR PROFILES

Visitor Use Studies

MNRR's two GMPs note that visitors find the character of the Missouri River changes dramatically away from the facilities of the Corps of Engineers and the state parks. There are few land-based services along the river, with primitive river access being the norm. The majority of visitation is local.

Some commercial boat rentals are available. Traditional river use by local residents include boating, fishing, hunting, trapping, and watching wildlife. Because the Missouri River has constantly changing sandbars and snags, it is difficult to navigate. Safe use of the river requires some knowledge and experience. Because of its shallow nature and prevailing southeast winds blow against downstream-bound canoeists, canoeing on the Missouri calls for staying alert to local weather forecasts and watching for underwater obstructions. Rescues of canoeists have increased.

The unpredictable nature of the Missouri River precludes a lot of use on the river itself; however, shoreline use on any given weekend includes camping, sunning, and playing games. Most visitation occurs between Memorial Day and Labor Day, especially on good-weather weekends and holidays. Boat use on the river increases during higher than normal releases from Gavins Point Dam and/or Fort Randall Dam, presumably since more water reduces the chances for boats to get stuck on underwater sandbars.

Although several visitor use studies have been completed in the past 20 years, none have used consistent collecting and recording methodology. Inconsistent data hinders the analysis of visitor use trends. Baseline visitor use studies are needed, as is ongoing monitoring of visitor use.

The only visitation report available during the development of this LRIP was an "Analysis of Existing Information about Recreational Use for the Potential Missouri River National Recreation Area," compiled by Jerrilyn Thompson and David Lime in 1995 working with the Cooperative Park Studies Unit of the University of Minnesota.

The "Visitor Categories" described on the next page are based primarily on park staff observations at the MNRR-affiliated federal and state areas.

Visitor Categories

Traditional Users (aka, "River Rats"): approx. 10% of total visitors

Characteristics: Local river enthusiasts who live very close to MNRR and use local boat launches and private property to access isolated portions of the Missouri River daily or most weekends, depending on weather and season.

Use of MNRR: Primarily boating, fishing, hunting, and trapping in the non-developed portions of the river.

Issues: Many traditional river users have a proprietary feeling about the river and may resent the possibility that "outsiders" are coming to "their" river.

Local/Regional: approx. 75% of total visitors

Characteristics: Residents of local small towns (e.g., Vermillion, SD, Yankton, SD) or regional cities (e.g., Sioux City, IA, Omaha, NE) who use parks and other developed areas along the Missouri NRR, mostly in summer.

Use of MNRR: Primarily camping, hiking, boating, and fishing.

Issues: Because many of these regular local/regional visitors have been coming to their favorite state/regional park area for years, it may be difficult to get them to understand that MNRR now exists as a National Park Service area.

School Groups: approx. 10% of total visitors

Characteristics: Organized school groups or other education-based groups who come to MNRR once a year on a field trip or ask for a ranger to speak to them off-site, primarily during the autumn and spring months.

Use of MNRR: Short visits to developed areas, especially visitor centers

Issues: Adequate staffing (and on-site facilities) to present these on-site or off-site education programs may take years to develop.

National & International: approx. 5% of total visitors

Characteristics: U.S. visitors from outside the region and visitors from outside the U.S. who view MNRR's resources from bridges and overlooks as they follow the Lewis & Clark National Historical Trail, primarily in summer.

Use of MNRR: Brief visits at scenic overlooks, especially in developed areas

Issues: MNRR will need to provide adequate safety protection and interpretive messages at all overlooks for all park visitors.

Virtual Visitors via Internet: 1% of visitors now, but a future audience

Characteristics: Local, national, and international visitors who "visit" MNRR from computers in their own homes or offices via the park's web page on the Internet any time of the year.

Use of MNRR: No on-site visits, but they use the park's digital information.

Issues: There is a growing need to serve these "virtual" visitors.

Visitation Figures from MNRR-affiliated Parks

Ponca State Park, Nebraska:

1994 - 219,630

1995 - 214,750

1996 - 223,395

1997 - 224,420

1998 - 260,450

Niobrara State Park, Nebraska:

1994 - 123,305

1995 - 115,690

1996 - 132,595

1997 - 147,764

1998 - 165,804

Lewis & Clark State Recreation Area, South Dakota:

1995 - 1,012,905

1996 - 1,013,286

1997 - 949,117

1998 - 1,023,883

1999 - 1,025,659



Most visitors to the state parks within Missouri NRR come year after year to camp (left), swim, and boat.

Visitation Figures from MNRR-affiliated Parks

Riverside City Park (Yankton, S.D.):

1994 - (no figures available)

1995 - (no figures available)

1996 - (no figures available)

1997 - (no figures available)

1998 - (no figures available)

Fort Randall Dam Area:

1994 - 228,127

1995 - 328,934

1996 - (method of counting changed)

1997 - 150,522

1998 - 61,919

Lewis & Clark Visitor Center:

1994 - 30,347

1995 - 39,302

1996 - 35,420

1997 - 37,310

1998 - 32,542



Lewis & Clark Visitor Center (left) is operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service within Missouri NRR..

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

One of the National Park Service's GPRA Strategic Plan goals is to pursue partnerships with other government agencies. Missouri NRR has established cooperative relationships with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (right) and other land management agencies in providing services to river visitors.



External Influences

The National Park Service faces numerous challenges from outside the agency in reaching its goals. Likewise, Missouri NRR must work cooperatively with other agencies, organizations, private landowners, and other entities outside the park boundaries that affect the park's ability to accomplish its goals.

* Other Federal Agencies:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Natural Resource Conservation Service
- Federal Highway Administration

* State Agencies:

- South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks
- Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
- State Historic Preservation Office
- Nebraska Department of Roads
- South Dakota Department of Transportation
- Lewis & Clark Natural Resources District
- Lower Niobrara Natural Resources District

* Nearby Cities/Towns

* Environmental Groups:

- Sierra Club
- American Rivers
- National Parks & Conservation Association

* Other entities:

- Missouri River Landowners
- County Commissioners
- Tribal Governments
- Lewis & Clark Heritage Trail Association
- Spirit Mound Trust
- Missouri River Bank Stabilization Association
- Chambers of Commerce
- State/Regional Tourism agencies
- Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints

Resource-based Issues

Missouri NRR's resource management specialist responds to many resource protection issues. As this research continues and this information is made 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:

*** Natural Resource Issues**

- Air quality
- Bank stabilization
- Biodiversity
- Exotic species
- Goat Island management
- Hydrology
- Landforms
- Natural quiet
- Night skys
- Paleontology
- Preservation of Threatened and Endangered Species
- Preservation of the natural river
- Riverbank development
- Siltation
- Viewshed (scenic resource) protection
- Water quality

*** Cultural Resource Issues**

- Cultural landscapes
- Indian use rights
- Lewis & Clark Bicentennial
- Meridian Bridge replacement
- Spirit Mound Historic Prairie restoration and interpretation

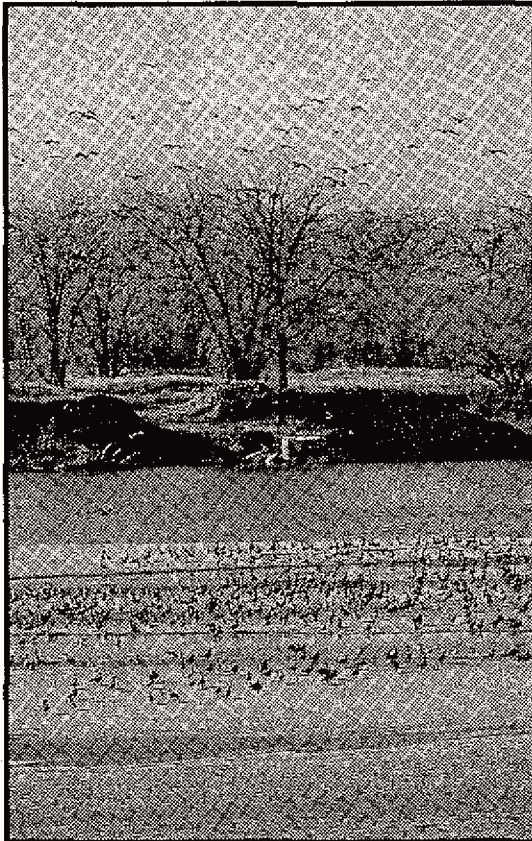
*** Recreational Issues**

- Levels of use
- Personal watercrafts (PWCs)
- Resource extraction (fishing, etc.)
- River accesses
- Safety

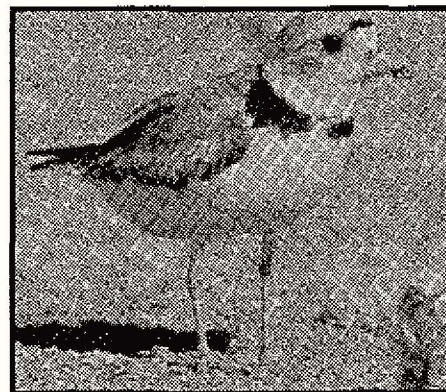
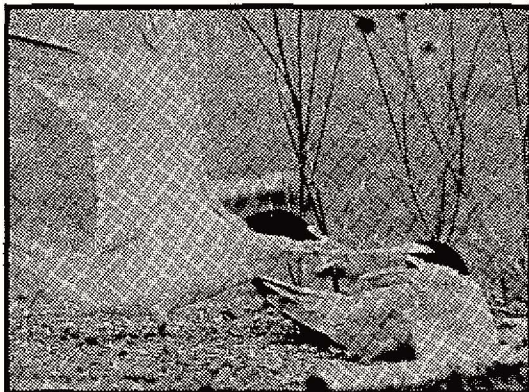
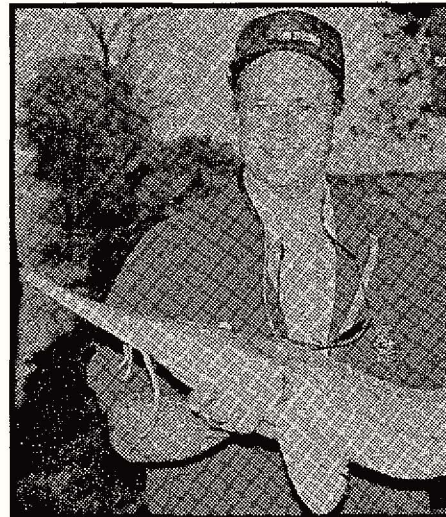
Internal Issues

Within the Division of Interpretation's interactions with other employees at Missouri NRR, the following issues affect its employees to serve park visitors:

- * Need to establish a MNRR Field Office in Yankton, S.D.
- * Private property cooperation



One of MNRR's resource-based issues is the preservation of river habitat (left) which, in turn, helps preserve threatened and endangered species such as interior least terns (bottom, left), piping plovers (bottom, right) and the pallid sturgeon (below).



EXISTING CONDITIONS

Interpretive Facilities:

MNRR Park Headquarters (National Park Service)

Location: 114 N. 6th Street, O'Neill, Nebraska

Approx. Size: 50 sq. ft.

Approx. Visitors/Yr.: 100

Contains: Free handouts for visitors

Staffing: Secretary or other headquarters employees

Services: General orientation/information

Times of Operation: Year-round, Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Condition of this Facility as of 2001: Good

Lewis & Clark Visitor Center (Corps of Engineers)

Location: About 5 miles west of Yankton, SD, overlooking Gavins Pt. Dam

Approx. Size: 8,400 sq. ft.

Approx. Visitors/Yr.: 33,000

Contains: Information desk, free handouts, sales area, theater & av program, interior exhibits, restrooms, and wayside exhibits (outdoors)

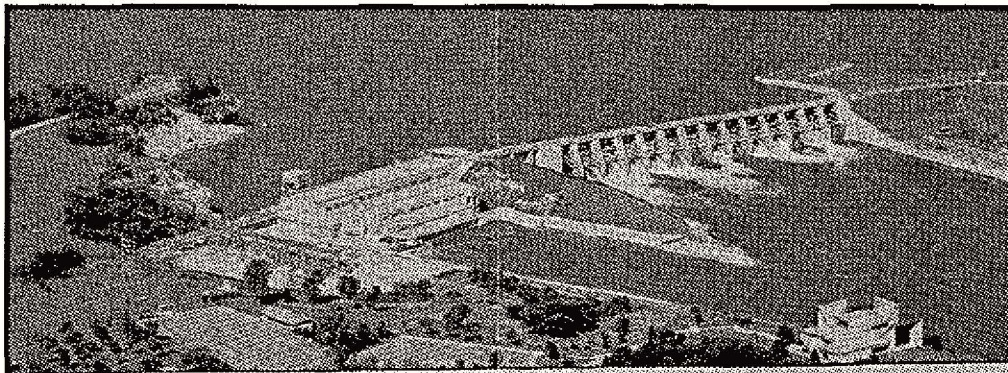
Staffing: NPS interpreters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers interpreters

Services: General visitor orientation/information; literature and exhibits on natural resources, lake management, the Lewis & Clark Expedition, American Indians, pioneers, and the Corps of Engineers; audio-visual programs; School tours and interpretive programs; sales facility; tours of Gavins Point Power Plant.

Times of Operation: Daily, 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., Memorial Day thru Labor Day (off-season hours vary)

Condition of this Facility as of 2001: Excellent

Gavins Point Dam (below) with the Lewis & Clark Visitor Center visible in lower right.



Interpretive Facilities (continued):

Fort Randall Dam Visitor Center (Corps of Engineers)

Location: About 5 miles west of Pickstown, SD, next to Fort Randall Dam

Approx. Size: 1,000 sq. ft.

Approx. Visitors/Yr.: 5,000

Contains: Information desk, free handouts, interior exhibits, and restrooms

Staffing: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers interpreters when available

Services: General visitor orientation/information; literature and exhibits

Times of Operation: Daily, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., May 1 thru September 30

Closed October through April

Condition of this Facility as of 2001: Poor

Niobrara State Park Office/Info Center (Nebraska State Park)

Location: About 1 mile west of Niobrara, NE, along the park entrance road

Approx. Size: 375 sq. ft.

Approx. Visitors/Yr.: 165,000

Contains: Information desk, free handouts, interior exhibits, and restrooms

Staffing: State Park rangers and volunteers

Services: General visitor orientation/information; literature and exhibits

Times of Operation: Daily, 8:00 - 5:00, Sept.- May 8:00 - 4:30 Jan. - March

Daily, 8:00 - 8:00, Memorial Day thru Labor Day

Condition of this Facility as of 2001: Good

Ponca State Park Office/Info Center (Nebraska State Park)

Location: About 2 miles north of Ponca, NE, just off NE Route 12 on S-26E

Approx. Size: 50 sq. ft.

Approx. Visitors/Yr.: 260,000

Contains: Information desk, free handouts, sales outlet, and restrooms

Staffing: State Park rangers and volunteers

Services: General visitor orientation/information; literature

Times of Operation: Daily, 8:00 - 5:00, November through April

Daily, 8:00 - 8:00, May 1 through November 1

Condition of this Facility as of 2001: Fair

Media Conditions: Exhibits

Lewis & Clark Visitor Center

Location: In the Corps of Engineers' L&C Visitor Center at Gavins Pt. Dam

Approx. size of exhibit space: 6,000 sq. ft.

Overall Theme: Meeting the Challenge of Change on the Missouri River

Sub-themes: Currents of Time -- History of the Missouri River

Going with the Flow -- The Missouri's Ever-changing World

Looking Back -- the Corps' Role in American History

Taming the Mighty Missouri

Condition as of 2001: Excellent (completely rehabilitated in 1997)

Fort Randall Visitor Center

Location: In the Corps of Engineers' Fort Randall VC at Fort Randall Dam

Approx. size of exhibit space: 750 sq. ft.

Theme/content: History of Fort Randall

Condition as of 2001: Poor

Niobrara State Park Information Center

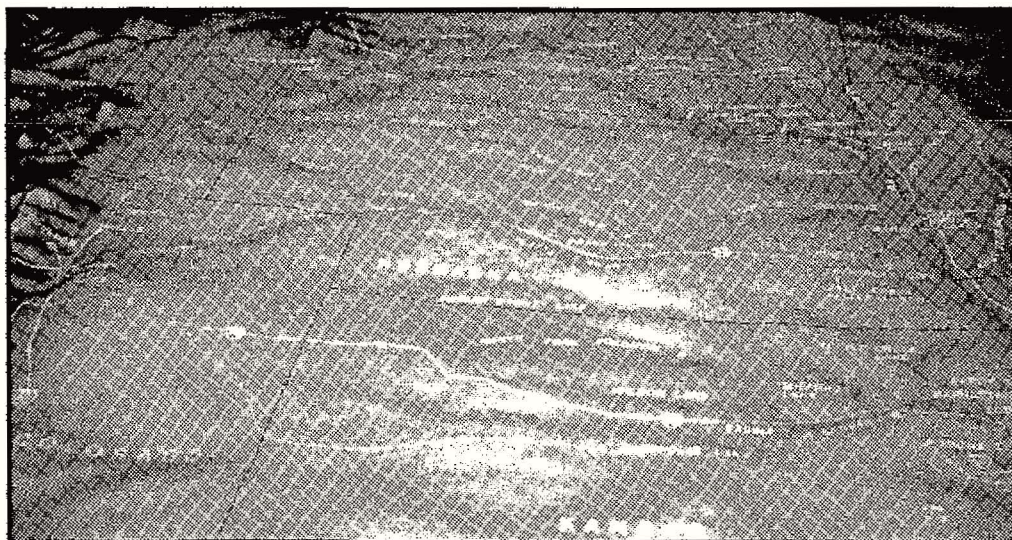
Location: In the Niobrara State Park Office/Information Building

Approx. size of exhibit space: 250 sq. ft.

Theme/content: Paleontology

Condition as of 2001: Good

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Lewis & Clark Visitor Center contains up-to-date exhibits, including a large raised-relief map of the Missouri River Project (below).

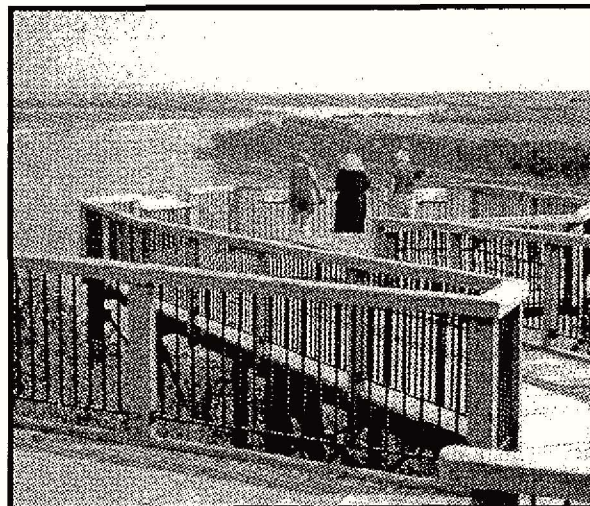


Media Conditions: Wayside Exhibits

<u>Location</u>	<u># of Panels</u>	<u>Panel Material</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Chief Standing Bear Bridge	3	Fiberglass-embedded	Excellent
Ponca State Park overlook	3	Fiberglass-embedded	Excellent
Niobrara State Park shelter	3	Cast Metal plaques	Excellent
Gavins Point Dam VC overlook	4	Fiberglass-embedded	Excellent
Corps of Engineers' boat launches	20+	Fiberglass-embedded	Fair
Route 81 scenic overlook	2	Cast metal plaques	Fair
Mormon Monument	1	Stone engraved	Fair
Interstate 29 Welcome Center	1	Fiberglass-embedded	Good
Riverside Park (Yankton, SD)	1	Bulletin Case	Good
Wiseman Monument	1	Cast Metal Plaque	Fair
Treaty Monument	1	Stone engraved	Fair



A series of wayside exhibits about the Lewis and Clark Expedition are located at Gavins Point Dam (above) and on an overlook deck at Ponca State Park (right); other sites along MNRR are also good candidates for Lewis & Clark waysides.



Media Conditions: Publications

MNRR's Park Folder

The Harpers Ferry Center's Dept. of Publications has contracted for a digitized map for use in MNRR's orientation wayside exhibits and future park folder.

Lewis & Clark Folders

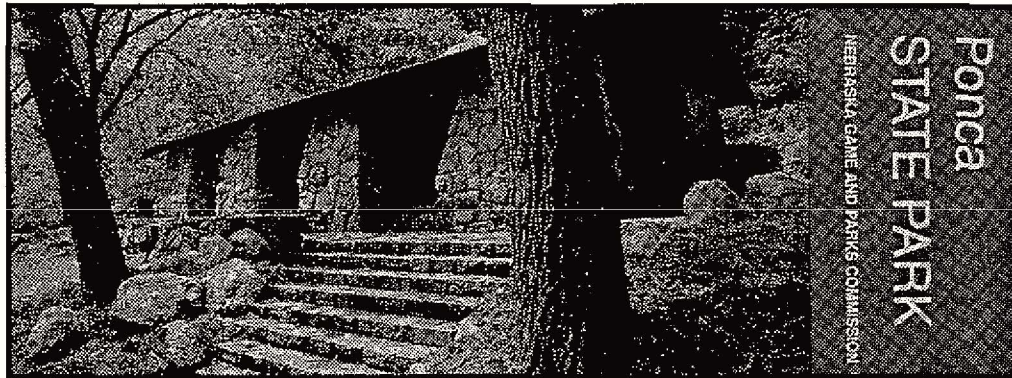
The NPS's Lewis & Clark National Historical Trail folder is available at many sites along the river, as are state-produced brochures on L&C-related sites.

Corps of Engineers' Folders

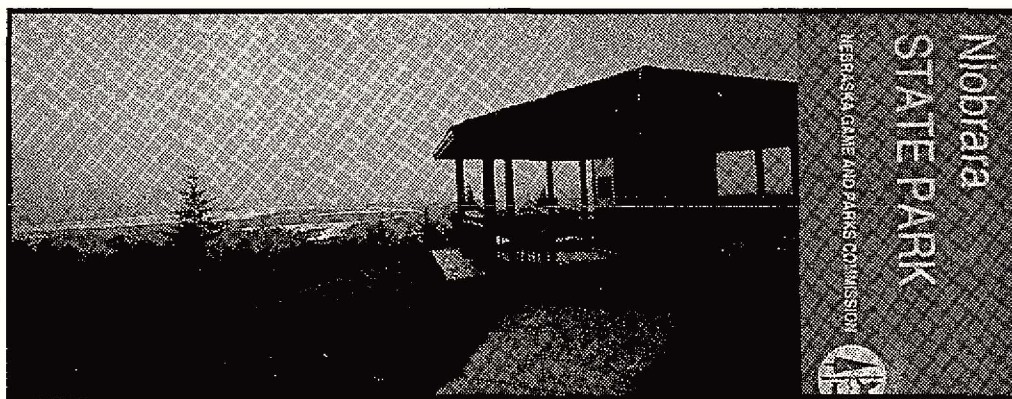
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers currently has a folder for Lewis & Clark Lake and Gavins Point Dam, as well as a variety of other free publications.

Nebraska State Parks' Folders

Both Ponca State Park and Niobrara State Park have their own park folders, as well as a variety of other free publications.



Park folders for Ponca State Park (above) and Niobrara State Park (below)



Media Conditions: Audio-Visual

<u>Location</u>	<u># Programs</u>	<u>Type of A-V Program</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Gavins Point Dam L&C VC	3	Videos	Good
State Parks' amphitheater talks	??	Slides	?????

Interpretive Programs: Current Staffing Level

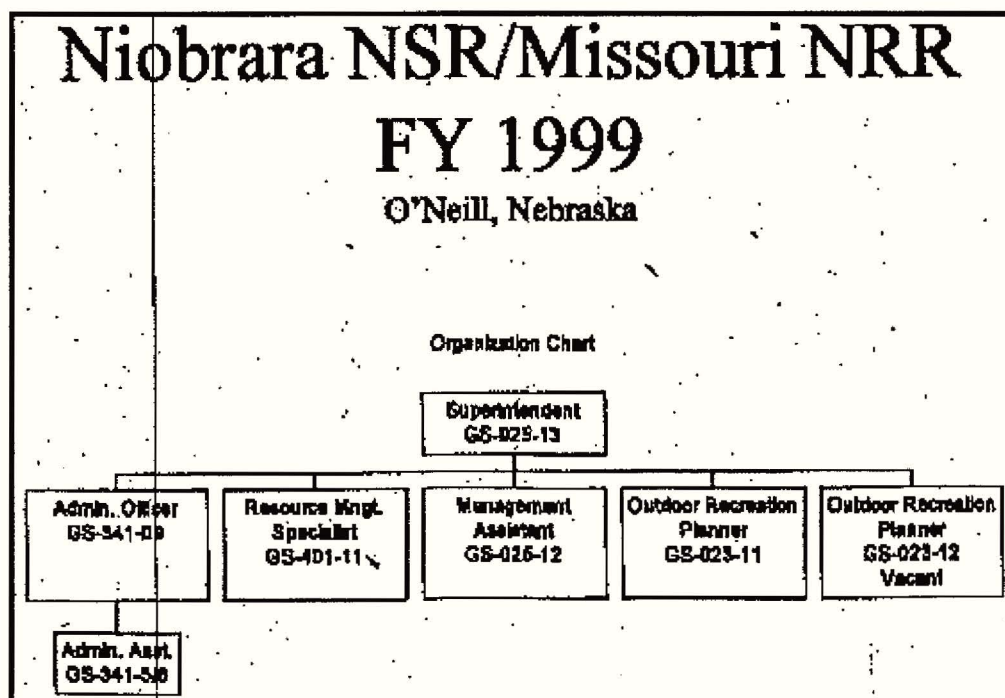
In 2001 the MNRR staff involved with interpretation included:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>FTE</u>
Chief of Operations (25% of time spent in interpretation)	Permanent	GS-13	1
Administrative Assistant (25% of time spent in interpretation)	Permanent	GS-5/6	1
Interpretive Specialist (100% of time spent in interpretation)	Permanent	GS-11	1

Interpretive Programs: Personal Services

With the above-listed positions, the current staff at Missouri NRR provides the following personal services:

- * Presents talks to local groups and state park campgrounds when requested:
 - “Future of MNRR” (about 12 times a year)
 - “MNRR’s Resources” (about 12 times a year)
- * Assists Harpers Ferry Center in planning Wayside Exhibits
- * Gives free brochures to visitors at the MNRR Headquarters in O’Neill, NE
- * Seasonal staff help operate the Lewis & Clark Visitor Center at Gavins Point.



MNRR's staffing chart as of 1999 (left). By 2001, the two Outdoor Recreation Planner positions had been replaced by one GIS Specialist, GS-9. Also, an Interpretive Specialist, GS-11, and seasonal Park Guides were placed under the Management Assistant (now called the Chief of Operations).

INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

PERSONAL SERVICES

Interpretive Staffing

By the end of **FY 2001**, MNRR anticipates hiring these additional interpreters:

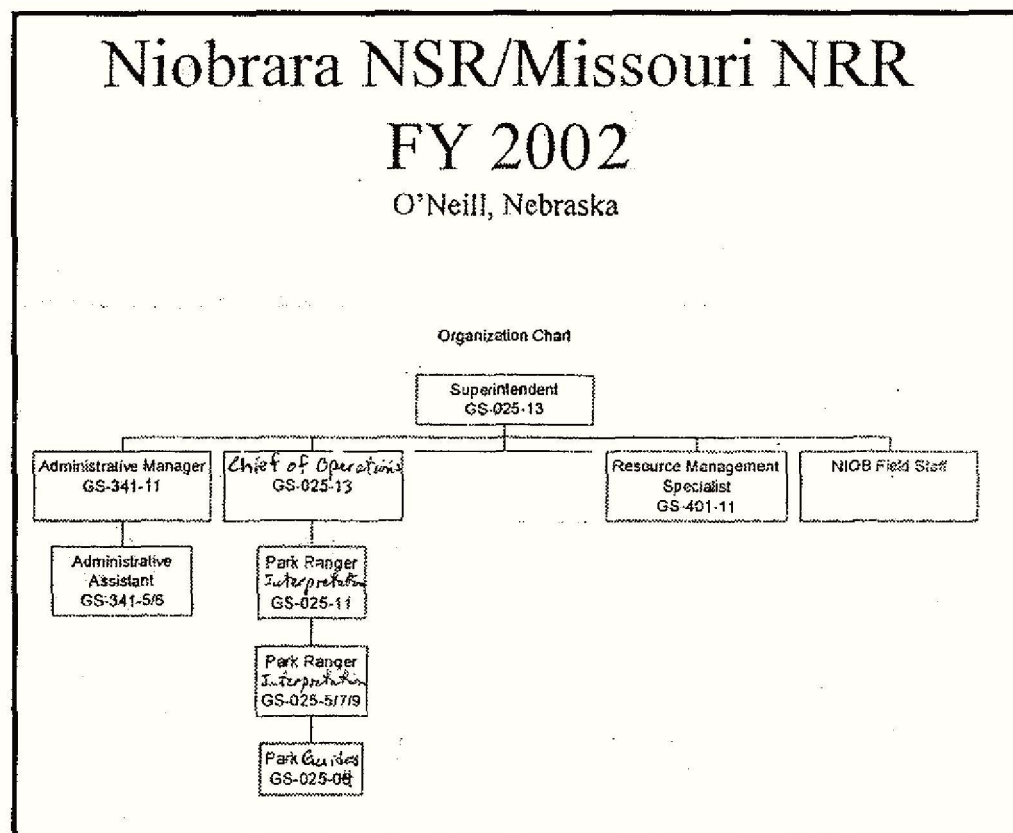
<u>Position Title</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>FTE</u>
Park Ranger (Interpretation)	Permanent	GS-7/9	1.0
Park Guides (Interpretation)	Seasonal	GS-4	0.61

By the end of **FY 2002**, MNRR anticipates hiring these additional interpreters:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>FTE</u>
Park Guides (Interpretation)	Seasonal	GS-4	0.61

By the end of **FY 2003**, MNRR anticipates hiring this additional interpreter:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>FTE</u>
Park Guides (Interpretation)	Seasonal	GS-4	0.61



Interpretive Programs

With the additional positions listed on the previous page, the staff at Missouri NRR would provide the following interpretive programs:

- * Present interpretive programs at amphitheaters and other venues
- * Present interpretive programs to local residents and targeted interest groups
- * Staff information desk(s) at visitor facilities of partnership agencies
- * Make roving interpretation contacts at overlooks
- * Provide river safety information at boat ramps
- * Distribute updated information on endangered and threatened resources
- * Give familiarization (i.e., "Fam") tours to travel agencies

Education Programs

With the additional positions listed on the previous page, the staff at Missouri NRR would provide the following education programs:

- * Prepare curriculum-based educational materials with area teachers' input
- * Provide on-site education programs based on these education materials
- * Provide off-site education programs based on these education materials
- * Prepare and distribute traveling educational products

Training Programs

With the additional positions listed on the previous page, the staff at Missouri NRR would train other agencies' employees and volunteers in these areas:

- * Basic interpretive skills (*tangible-intangible connections*)
- * MNRR Orientation, basic safety information, and updated resource research

NON-PERSONAL SERVICES

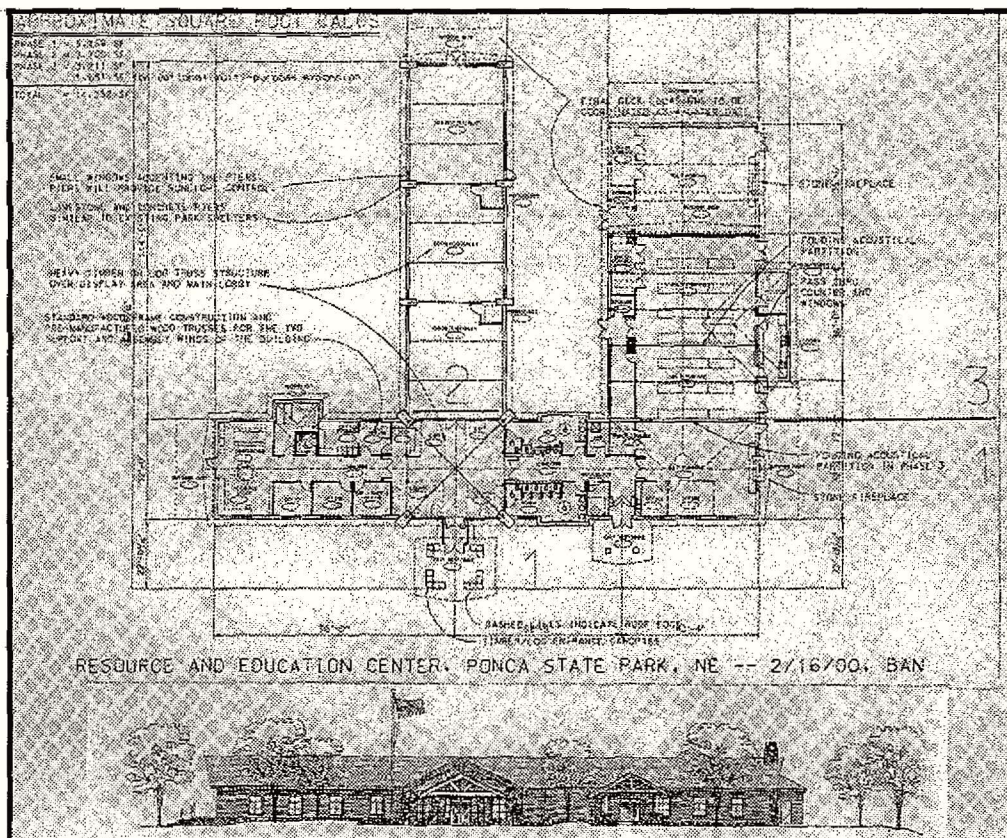
Interpretive Facilities:

Besides the existing facilities listed on pages 24-25 (i.e., MNRR Headquarters in O'Neill, NE; Lewis & Clark Visitor Center at Gavins Point Dam near Yankton, SD; Fort Randall Dam Visitor Center near Pickstown, SD; and the Niobrara State Park Office/Information Center near Niobrara, NE), MNRR management will pursue partnerships/agreements at the following locations:

Ponca State Park, NE

The Nebraska Game and Parks Commission is planning a "National Missouri River Resource and Education Center" to be built at Ponca State Park. MNRR and HFC are providing NPS exhibits assistance to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Ponca State Park. These exhibits will interpret all of MNRR's natural themes, most of its cultural themes (except the Chief Standing Bear story), and all of its recreational themes. This facility will help orient visitors and interpret the river's resources to those who approach MNRR from major population centers east (Sioux City, IA) and south (Omaha, NE) of the park.

Corps of Engineers' concept drawing (below) of the National Missouri River Resource & Education Center planned for Ponca State Park.



Interpretive Facilities:

Other potential partnerships for MNRR interpretive facilities include:

Fort Randall Dam Visitor Center, SD

The Lake Manager for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Fort Randall Project near Pickstown, South Dakota has expressed an interest in working with the NPS in upgrading the Fort Randall Dam Visitor Center for use as a visitor contact station that would include exhibits addressing many of the themes in this LRIP -- especially cultural themes numbers 6 and 7 that address the U.S. Army's role on the Missouri River. NPS management is considering this offer.

MNRR Office & Visitor Center, Yankton, SD

MNRR park management is looking for a highly visible property to buy or rent in Yankton, South Dakota to be used as NPS office space and a visitor contact station with indoor exhibit space. MNRR management needs to wait until NPS staffing and funding is made available. A Missouri NRR facility in Yankton (population 14,000) is very desirable to establish an NPS presence near the center of the park. The exhibits (and perhaps an audiovisual program) could address all of the park's natural, cultural, and recreational themes.

Corps of Discovery Welcome Center, near Yankton, SD

This visitor contact station -- located along U.S. Route 81 south of Yankton, South Dakota -- is under construction and scheduled to be completed in 2001. As this facility's name implies, its primary emphasis is to interpret MNRR's cultural theme number 2: Lewis & Clark and the Corps of Discovery.

Riverside Park, Yankton, SD

The Director of Parks & Recreation in Yankton, South Dakota has offered to allow the NPS to use part of the "Old Territorial Capital" building located in Riverside Park as a visitor contact facility and/or exhibit area. If exhibits are developed for this facility, their content could concentrate on cultural history theme number 5: The Homestead Act of 1862, the creation of the state of Nebraska in 1867, and creation of the Dakota territory in 1861 with Yankton as its Territorial Capital. MNRR park management is considering the advantages and disadvantages of this offer by the City of Yankton, SD.

Exhibits:

Permanent Exhibits at non-NPS Sites

MNRR may assist in developing permanent park exhibits at the facilities listed below if/when park management signs an agreement with each agency.

1. Ponca State Park: National Missouri River Resource and Education Center (see page 34 for exhibit theme description)
2. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Fort Randall Dam Visitor Center (see page 35 for exhibit theme description)

Permanent Exhibits at (future) MNRR Office/Visitor Center

If/when MNRR finds a property to buy or lease in Yankton, South Dakota for NPS offices and visitor facility, it will develop permanent park exhibits. (see page 35 for exhibit theme description)

Orientation Map and Panel

MNRR intends to develop a park orientation map/panel that can be wall-mounted at the facilities listed below if/when management signs agreements with each facility's managing agency.

1. Ponca State Park (NE) Office Desk
2. Territorial Capital Building in Yankton, SD
3. Lewis & Clark Visitor Center at Gavins Point Dam
4. Lewis & Clark State Recr. Area (SD) Welcome Center
5. Niobrara State Park (NE) Office/Information Center
6. Fort Randall Dam Visitor Center
7. MNRR/NOIB Headquarters in O'Neill, NE

Other potential sites for this wall-mounted orientation panel include:

8. (future) Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center in Sioux City, IA (built by 2004) and/or the Sgt. Floyd Welcome Center in Sioux City, IA (next to L&C IC...)
9. I-29 Welcome Center east of Vermillion, SD
10. W.H. Over State Museum in Vermillion, SD
11. (future) MNRR Office/Visitor Center in Yankton, SD
12. BIA Office or Sioux Tribal Building near Wagner, SD and Niobrara, NE
13. Corps of Discovery Welcome Center on Route 81 near Yankton, SD

Exhibits (continued):

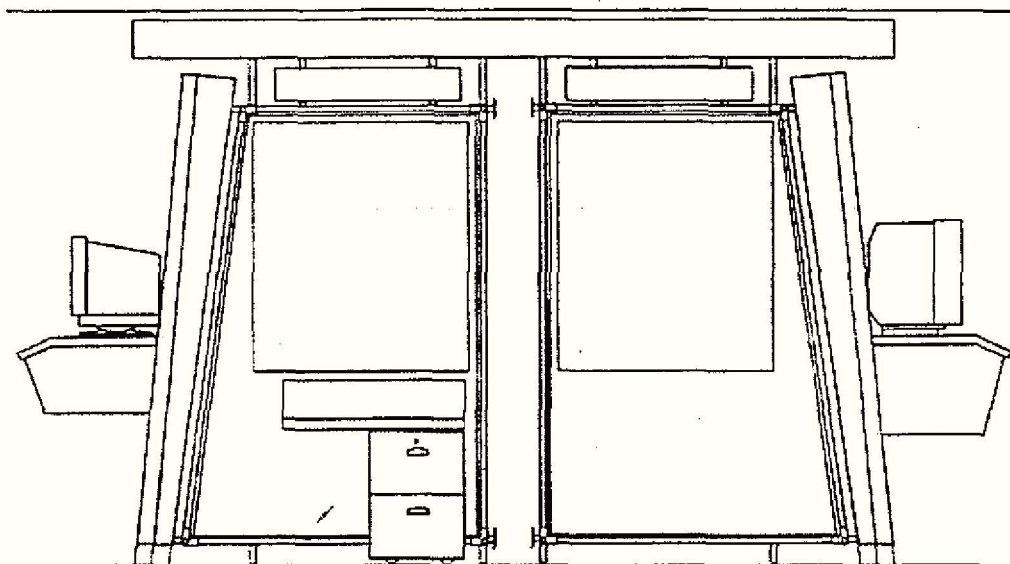
Mobile Exhibits

MNRR also plans to develop a mobile exhibit -- perhaps using HFC's Discovery Station concept (below) -- that can be displayed at the facilities listed below if/when management signs agreements with each facility's agency. The potential themes for this Discovery Station are noted in the themes/media matrix on pages 46-51; themes for these mobile exhibits will be refined after funding is secured, and planning and design of these units are initiated.

1. Territorial Capital Building in Yankton, SD
2. Lewis & Clark Visitor Center at Gavins Point Dam
3. Lewis & Clark State Recr. Area (SD) Welcome Center
4. Niobrara State Park (NE) Office/Information Center
5. Fort Randall Dam Visitor Center

Other potential sites for this mobile exhibit include:

6. (future) Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center in Sioux City, IA (built by 2004)
7. W.H. Over State Museum in Vermillion, SD
8. Any Chamber of Commerce building, bank, or school in the MNRR area
9. Corps of Discovery Welcome Center, Route 81 Overlook in NE



Discovery Station elevation view

Wayside Exhibits:

Parkwide Wayside Exhibit Proposal

MNRR initiated a parkwide wayside planning effort in 1998 when a Wayside Exhibit Proposal was drafted in September; this Proposal was reviewed by the park staff and representatives of nearby agencies in October 1999. The list below is the revised list (as of October 1999) of the Wayside Exhibit Proposal with those *waysides already produced (through earlier efforts) in italics* and **waysides being planned/designed with a contractor since FY 2000 in bold**:

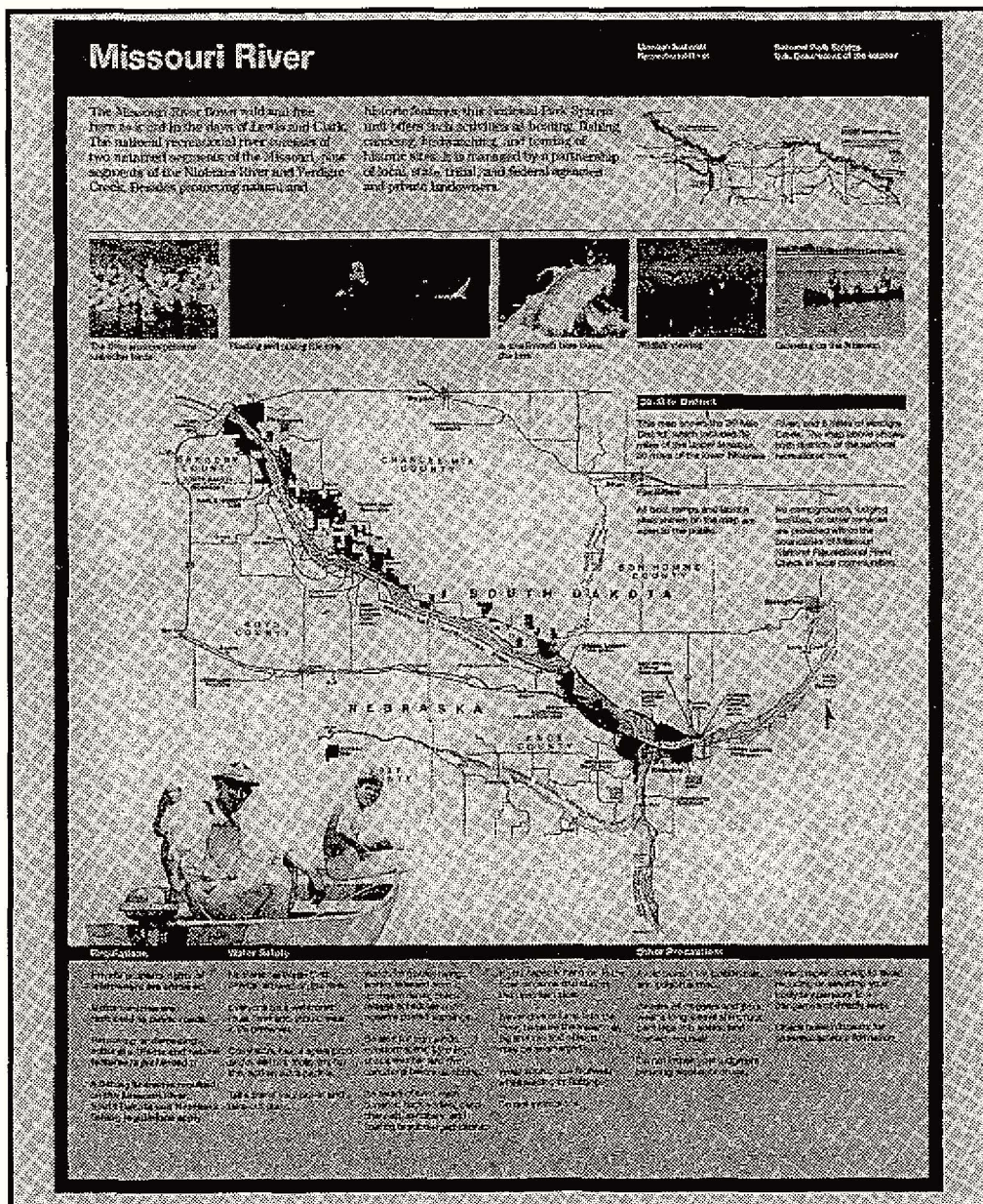
39-Mile District from Fort Randall Dam to Running Water:

Exh #	Subject	Location
1	MNRR Orientation/Safety (Upright)	Ft. Randall Boat Ramp
2	MNRR Orientation (Low Profile)	Fort Randall Overlook
3	Fort Randall Overview	Fort Randall Overlook
4	Karl E. Mundt N.W.R. (Low Profile)	Fort Randall Overlook
5	MNRR Orientation/Safety (Upright)	Karl E. Mundt NWR
6	Karl E. Mundt N.W.R. (Upright)	Karl E. Mundt NWR
7	Bulletin Case	Karl E. Mundt NWR
8	Lewis & Clark -- "the Tower"	County Road at "Tower"
9	MNRR Orientation/Safety (Upright)	Boyd County B't Ramp
10	River Hydrology	Boyd County B't Ramp
11	Yankton Sioux Treaty Monument	Yankton Res: Greenwood
12	Yankton Sioux Reservation Buildings	Yankton Res: Greenwood
13	Yankton Sioux' Herd of Buffalo	Yankton Res: Greenwood
14	MNRR Orientation/Safety (Upright)	Verdel Landing Ramp
15	River Hydrology	Verdel Landing Ramp
16	<i>Lewis & Clark Expedition</i>	<i>Niobrara St. Park Lodge</i>
17	<i>Up the Missouri</i>	<i>Niobrara St. Park Lodge</i>
18	Lewis & Clark: Prairie Dogs	Niobrara St. Pk. Lodge
19	MNRR Orientation (Low Profile)	Niobrara St. Pk. Shelter
20	Ponca Tribe and Standing Bear	Niobrara St. Pk. Shelter
21	Silting of the Niobrara River	Niobrara St. Pk Shelter
22	Mormon Monument	Near Mormon Monument
23	MNRR Orientation (Low Profile)	Outside Verdigre, NE
24	Town of Verdigre	Outside Verdigre, NE

Wayside Exhibits (continued):

39-Mile District from Fort Randall Dam to Running Water (cont.):

Exh #	Subject	Location
25	Ponca Tribe	Bazile Creek area
26	MNRR Orientation/Safety (Upright)	Bazile Crk. Boat Ramp
27	Case of Mistaken Identity	Rte. 14 Bridge Overlook
28	Standing Bear vs. Supreme Court	Rte. 14 Bridge Overlook
29	Missouri River	Rte. 14 Bridge Overlook
30	MNRR Orientation/Safety (Upright)	Run. Water Boat Ramp
31	Running Water History	Running Water Museum



Layout for
MNRR's upright
Orientation/Safety
wayside exhibit
panel (left).

Wayside Exhibits (continued):

59-Mile District from Gavins Point Dam to Ponca State Park:

<u>Exh #</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Location</u>
32	<i>Lewis and Clark Expedition</i>	<i>Gavins Pt. Dam Overlook</i>
33	<i>Up the Missouri</i>	<i>Gavins Pt. Dam Overlook</i>
34	<i>Council at Calumet Bluff</i>	<i>Gavins Pt. Dam Overlook</i>
35	<i>Gavins Point Dam</i>	<i>Gavins Pt. Dam Overlook</i>
36	MNRR Orientation (Low Profile)	Route 81 Overlook
37	Lewis & Clark: Council at Calumet	Route 81 Overlook
38	<i>Lewis and Clark Expedition</i>	<i>Riverside Park -- Yankton</i>
39	<i>Up the Missouri</i>	<i>Riverside Park -- Yankton</i>
40	Lewis & Clark: Council at Calumet	Riverside Park, Yankt'n
41	MNRR Orientation/Safety (Upright)	Riverside Park, Yankt'n
42	MNRR Orientation (Low Profile)	Riverside Park, Yankt'n
43	Dakota Territorial Capital	Riverside Park, Yankt'n
44	Yankton Riverboats	Riverside Park, Yankt'n
45	River Hydrology	Riverside Park, Yankt'n
46	MNRR Orientation/Safety (Upright)	Cedar C'ty Boat Ramp
47	MNRR Orientation/Safety (Upright)	Myron Grove B't Ramp
48	Wiseman Monument	At Wiseman Monument
49	<i>Lewis and Clark Expedition</i>	<i>Brooky Bottoms Park</i>
50	<i>Up the Missouri</i>	<i>Brooky Bottoms Park</i>
51	Lewis & Clark Campsite, 8/26/04	Brooky Bottoms Park
52	River Hydrology	Brooky Bottoms Park
53	Goat Island	Brooky Bottoms Park
54	MNRR Orientation/Safety (Upright)	Brooky Bottoms Park
55	MNRR Orientation/Safety (Upright)	Clay C'ty Boat Ramp
56	MNRR Orientation/Safety (Upright)	Dixon C'ty Boat Ramp
57	American Indian Tribes/Spirit Mound	Vermillion Br. Overlook
58	River Hydrology	Vermillion Br. Overlook
59	Vermillion Riverboats	Vermillion Br. Overlook
60	MNRR Orientation (Low Profile)	Vermillion Br. Overlook
61	Trail to Overlook via Wooded Bluff	Vermillion Br. Overlook
62	MNRR Orientation (Low Profile)	I-29 Welcome Center

Publications:

HFC-Produced Park Folder

Missouri NRR needs a Harpers Ferry Center-produced, unigrid-designed park folder as soon as possible. The HFC Publications' employees eventually assigned to this folder should keep the following factors in mind:

Audience: Local and regional visitors from nearby towns and cities in Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota (primarily families who frequent state parks and Corps of Engineers' sites within MNRR) as well as national and international visitors following the Lewis & Clark National Historical Trail. According to the statistics on pages 18-19, almost a million people visit MNRR each year.

Purpose: MNRR plans to use this folder as a tool to spread orientation, safety, and recreational opportunities information. This folder will be distributed at the state parks, Corps of Engineers' sites, and local parks within MNRR's boundaries. The MNRR folder would be handed out (or at least be available) to each family group entering these parks. Also, the folder would be sent out as a promotional piece from the park headquarters. It is estimated that about 200,000 folders per year would be needed.

Maps: Because the Missouri River runs west-to-east in this region, the map should be in a horizontal format. MNRR has two districts (one is 39 miles and the other is 59 miles long) that are separated by a 20-mile-long lake behind Gavins Point Dam. The two districts' recreational activities and resources are different. One map of the entire MNRR with the intervening lake is preferable if the map could show enough road/orientation detail; a second option could have a map on one MNRR district on one side of the folder, and a second map on the second MNRR district on the folder's reverse side. The folder's cartographer might also consider a smaller (inset?) map with a "Regional" approach that shows Sioux City, Iowa, and I-90. Although there is not much variation in the area's topography, a shaded relief background should be considered. A major map challenge will be to include all of MNRR's partnership agencies, showing the patchwork of federal agencies, state parks, county boat launches, towns, and private lands within MNRR's boundaries. Mileage along the river should be marked (like Ozark NSR's folder) along the river on the map (NOT like Buffalo NR's folder). A B-6 unigrid format is suggested.

Visitor Information: River access points and safety information is critical; see HFC's Wayside Exhibit Division for information they will include on the park's upright orientation/safety panel that was planned and designed in 2000.

Themes: See this LRIP's pages 46-51 for the folder's themes/media matrix.

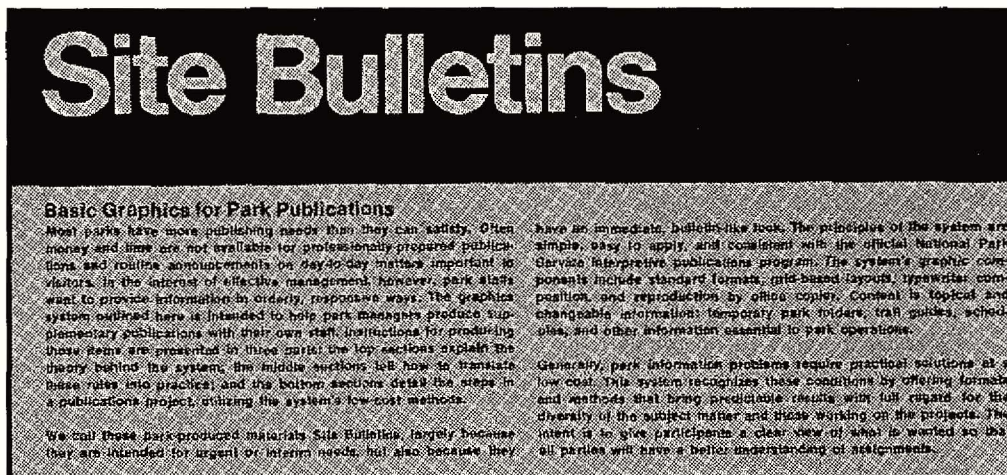
Illustrations: Some suggestions for color photographs include: natural habitats found along the Missouri River (braided channels, riparian lands, chutes, sloughs, sandbars, and backwater areas); birds such as eagles, pheasants, cranes, and swallows; mammals such as deer, prairie dogs, and coyotes.

Other Notes: As opposed to many rivers in the National Park System, Missouri NRR is a challenging canoeing or floating river; prevailing winds and shallow waters make it very difficult to canoe or float the river. Most visitors enjoy MNRR's shoreline activities such as camping and fishing.

Publications:

MNRR-Produced Site Bulletins

As the park's interpretive staff develops over the next few years, one of their first tasks is to develop Site Bulletin-format handouts to provide more detailed information on recreational themes and topics such as river safety, fishing, and seasonal activities. Regional office staff can provide guidance for this park-directed effort, and HFC's Division of Publications can provide the unigrid design format (below) to help the park maintain a consistent NPS appearance.



Education Materials

Another park-directed publications effort will be to develop curriculum-based, thematic education materials in concert with local schools. In the next year or two, the MNRR staff should offer input to the Missouri River Basin Project as they develop a teacher education guide about the Missouri River's resources along its entire length. Likewise, the park staff should offer assistance to any Lewis & Clark group that develops teacher guides for the L&C bicentennial.

Partnerships' Park Brochures

As mentioned in the existing Publications section on page 28, the state parks, Corps of Engineers' sites, and Lewis & Clark-related organizations already print a variety of folders and brochures for their respective sites. In the next few years, MNRR should suggest to each entity that future reprints/revisions of their publication(s) refer to (or dedicate a portion of their publication to) the existence of Missouri NRR and describe the park's relationship to MNRR.

Outside-Produced Folders and Brochures

Beyond the publications produced by MNRR's within-the-boundary partners, many other public and private organizations produce publications relating to the Missouri River corridor. MNRR should suggest to these outside-the-boundary entities that future reprints/revisions of their publication(s) refer to (or dedicate a portion of their publication to) the existence of Missouri NRR and list the park's phone number and headquarters address.

Audio-Visual:

HFC-Produced Park Videos

Missouri NRR needs assistance from the Harpers Ferry Center Audio-Visual Division to produce two park videos with two separate purposes:

Off-site Video: As soon as it can be produced, the park needs a 8-10 minute video with an "intellectual tone on park issues" that will be used off-site by:

1. Park management to show to local governments, civic organizations, and potential park partners
2. Park rangers as part of their interpretive programs shown at existing visitor centers and amphitheaters
3. School teachers and other educators to their classes as part of a curriculum-based education program

This video's purpose would be to educate and provoke thought by introducing some of the park's resource issues such as the cause-and-effect of changes to the Missouri River's hydrology. Interviews with individuals who represent multiple perspectives of these issues could be a major part of this video.

On-site Video: A longer-term (3-5 years) project would be a 10-12 minute video that stirs "emotional tones and moods" that will be used on-site in:

1. The auditorium at the Lewis & Clark Visitor Center at Gavins Point Dam
2. The multi-purpose room in the "River Res. & Educ. Center" at Ponca St. Pk.
3. An audio-visual space at the (proposed) MNRR Office in Yankton, SD

This second video's purpose would be to create a mood about the Missouri River that would inspire visitors to learn more about MNRR's resources. The video should also help create a sense of unity of the river's natural and cultural history which would enhance the public's understanding and appreciation.

Partnership-Produced Audiotapes and/or TIS Station(s)

The MNRR staff might work with its interpretive partners to explore the potential of "audio tours" as they progress in their cooperative efforts. Also, the potential of a TIS (Traveler Information Station) AM radio broadcast -- similar to the one produced by the Army Corps of Engineers -- should be explored with partners to provide interpretation, park orientation, and safety messages.

Electronic Media:

Interactive Computer Programs

The staff will also explore the opportunities at MNRR's (and their partners') present and future visitor facilities as locations for interactive computers that can provide orientation, safety messages, and resource protection information.

Other (New)Media:

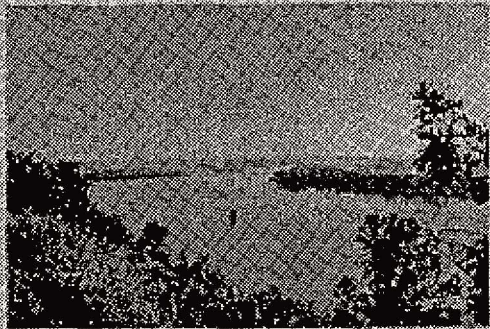
Web Page(s)

MNRR has a Home Page (first page is below) on the NPS ParkNet Website. The Interpretive Staff will upgrade the park Web page as well as link it with many of their interpretive partners' Web pages as a priority project in FY 2002.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

EXPERIENCE
YOUTH AMERICA



Missouri National RR by Ponca State Park - Nebraska Game and Parks Commission

Missouri

National Recreational River

Located in Yankton, SD

TRAVEL BASICS • CAMPING • LODGING
ACTIVITIES • FACILITIES • FEES/PERMITS

[Printable Travel Guide](#)

IN BRIEF

Flowing more than 2,300 miles from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi, the Missouri River is loaded not only with sediment, but is also steeped in stories about American Indians, Lewis and Clark fur traders, and steamboat captains. The river's role in the settlement of the Great Plains is celebrated in two free-flowing reaches along the Nebraska-South Dakota border—the Missouri National Recreational River. The reach between Gavins Point Dam near Yankton, SD, to Ponca State Park, NE, still exhibits the river's dynamic character in its islands, bars, and oxbows. The reach from Ft. Randall Dam by Pickstown, SD, to the vicinity of Running Water, SD, represents the natural landscape of the pre-settlement river. These segments also provide habitat for several endangered and threatened bird and fish species. Besides protecting natural and historic features, this National Park System unit offers such activities as boating, fishing, camping, birdwatching, and touring of historic sites, thus providing opportunities to pursue outdoor activities within one of America's great historic settings. It is managed by a partnership of local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and private landowners.

DESIGNATIONS

MNRR—Gavins Pt. Dam to Ponca SP - 1978
MNRR—Ft. Randall Dam to Nebraska NE - 1991

NEWS & EVENTS

[more...](#)
• The Jataka Ban

CONTACT

[LINKS](#)
[VOLUNTEER](#)
[FACTS/BOCS](#)

Privacy Disclaimer Freedom of Information Act
<http://www.nps.gov/mnrr/index.htm>
 Last Updated: Tuesday, 22-May-01 13:57:59

[park guide](#) | [search](#) | [main](#)

Interpretive Themes/Media Matrix

Natural History Themes:

1. Missouri NRR provides a wide variety of habitats that form ecosystems for fish, wildlife, and plants. These habitats are critical to maintaining biological diversity. Vestiges of these habitats have remained intact for centuries; however, active management of fish and wildlife and restoration of habitat is necessary for other areas of the river.

2. Visitors can still see some landscapes along the river that have remained recognizable over the centuries.

3. The Missouri River changes over time. Sometimes -- through erosion and deposition -- shallow areas can quickly become deep, landforms can be re-positioned unpredictably, and the river's course can change overnight. The Missouri River also changes very slowly through geologic forces.

4. The pre-development Missouri River represented one of North America's most diverse ecosystems with abundant braided channels, riparian lands, chutes, sloughs, sandbars, and backwater areas that were typical of an overbank flood ecosystem.

5. Changes to the Missouri River floodplain as a result of dams, channelization, and stabilization -- built to repond to public desire of the times -- have resulted in significant changes in plant and animal communities, including threatened and endangered species. Even human communities, such as the Town of Niobrara, have relocated to avoid the river's changes.

6. The Missouri River requires thoughtful, cooperative management to function in a manner resembling its natural state.

7. Various ethnic settlements' farms and agricultural use have helped preserve much of today's Missouri NRR landscapes.

Publications Waysides Exhibits A-V Program Personal Services

Unigrid Park folder	Orientation waysides	Orientation wall panel	"Issues" video program	Interpretive presentations	
Educ. materials		Disc. Station		Educ. programs	
Site Bulletins		Perm. Exh.s			
	Orientation waysides	Perm. Exh.s	"Moods" video program	Interpretive presentations	
Educ. materials		Disc. Station	"Moods" video program	Interpretive presentations	
		Perm. Exh.s		Educ. programs	
	Orientation waysides			Interpretive presentations	
	Interp. WE	Disc. Station	"Moods" video program	Educ. programs	
		Perm Exh.s			
Unigrid Park folder	Orientation waysides	Orientation wall panel	"Issues" video program	Interpretive presentations	
Educ. materials		Disc. Station		Educ. programs	
Site Bulletins		Perm. Exh.s			
Unigrid Park folder	Orientation waysides	Orientation wall panel	"Issues" video program	Interpretive presentations	
	Interp. WE	Disc. Station			
Educ. materials		Disc. Station		Interpretive presentations	
		Perm. Exh.s	"Moods" video program	Educ. programs	

Cultural History Themes:

1. The American Indians' heritage on the Missouri River is ancient, contemporary, and integral to the landscape.
2. Lewis & Clark and the Corps of Discovery explored the newly purchased Louisiana Territory (that expanded the United States by 1/3) by traveling up this section of the Missouri searching for a water route across the continent. They also met the area's native inhabitants and recorded its flora and fauna.
3. The Missouri River waterway led European-Americans west seeking adventure, exploration, conquest, trade, settlement, and commerce.
4. Ponca Chief Standing Bear's desire to return to his tribe's ancestral homeland resulted in a landmark Supreme Court decision in 1878 affirming that Indians are persons under the U.S. Constitution.
5. The Homestead Act of 1862 brought settlers to these segments of the Missouri River, resulting in the creation of the state of Nebraska in 1867 and the Dakota territory in 1861 with Yankton as its Territorial Capital.
6. To control seasonal floods and provide better transportation, people in the 20th century transformed the Missouri River and its landscapes through dams and levees, which led to increased environmental awareness and, eventually the creation of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act. Today there are multiple perspectives of past and future river development.
7. The U.S. Army has a long-lasting and continuing role in this area of the Missouri River from western exploration and the establishment of Fort Randall through today's activities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Publications Waysides Exhibits A-V Program Personal Services

Unigrid Park folder Educ. materials	Interp WE	Disc. Station Perm Exh.s	"Issues" video program	Interpretive presentations Educ. programs
Lewis & Clark publication(s) Educ. materials	Interp WE	Disc. Station Perm Exh.s		Interpretive presentations Educ. programs
Site Bulletin Educ. materials	Interp WE	Disc. Station Perm Exh.s	"Moods: video program	Interpretive presentations Educ. programs
Site Bulletin Educ. materials	Interp WE	Perm Exh.s		Interpretive presentations
Unigrid Park folder	Interp WE	Perm Exh.s		Interpretive presentations Educ. programs
Unigrid Park folder Educ. materials Site Bulletins	Orientation waysides	Orientation wall panel Disc. Station Perm Exh.s	"Issues" video program "Moods: video program	Interpretive presentations
Unigrid Park folder Educ. materials	Orientation waysides Interp WE	Orientation wall panel Disc. Station Perm Exh.s	"Issues" video program	Interpretive presentations Educ. programs

Recreational Themes:

1. People can escape from their daily routine to enjoy a contemplative visit to Missouri NRR that can refresh lives, improve feelings, and lift spirits.

2. The Missouri NRR offers a rich variety of opportunities for visitors to recreate on its resources in a responsible, safe, and sustainable manner.

3. Visitors need to be aware of the river's dangers which continues to take the lives of many who do not heed its warnings and unpredictable nature.

<u>Publications</u>	<u>Waysides</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>	<u>A-V Program</u>	<u>Personal Services</u>
Unigrid Park folder	Orientation waysides	Orientation wall panel Perm Exh.s	"Moods: video program"	
Unigrid Park folder Site Bulletins	Orientation waysides	Orientation wall panel Perm Exh.s	"Issues" video program "Moods: video program"	
Unigrid Park folder Site Bulletins	Orientation waysides	Orientation wall panel Disc. Station Perm Exh.s	"Issues" video program "Moods: video program"	Interpretive presentations

PARTNERSHIPS

Missouri NRR is a National Park Service area with almost no Park Service-owned land. Therefore, almost all of the park's interpretive efforts will be accomplished through partnerships forged with a variety of federal, state, and county agencies, as well as some private land owners. The list below shows some of these relationships currently being pursued by MNRR management:

<u>Potential Interpretive Partner</u>	<u>Area of Cooperation</u>
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Exhibits in Lewis & Clark VC Exhibits in Fort Randall Dam VC Building RRR&EC at Ponca S.P. A-V program(s) Wayside exhibits Publications distribution point(s) Personal services Education programs
Ponca State Park, Nebraska	Exhibits in Educ. Center (future) A-V program(s) Wayside exhibits Publications distribution point(s) Personal services Education programs
Niobrara State Park, Nebraska	Exh. panel in Office/Info. Center Wayside exhibits Publications distribution point(s)
Lewis & Clark State Recr. Area, S.D.	Exhibit panel in Welcome Center A-V program(s) Publications distribution point(s)
Riverside Park, Yankton, S.D.	Exh. panel in Territorial Capital Wayside exhibits

Potential Interpretive Partner**Area of Cooperation**

Lewis & Clark State Recr. Area, NE

Exhibit panel in Welcome Center

A-V program(s)

Publications distribution point(s)

Karl Mundt National Wildlife Refuge

Wayside exhibits

Yankton Sioux Reservation/BIA

Exhibit panels in Office Lobby

Wayside exhibits

Federal Highway Administration

Wayside exhibits

Boyd County, Nebraska

Wayside exhibits

Knox County, Nebraska

Wayside exhibits

Cedar County, Nebraska

Wayside exhibits

Dixon County, Nebraska

Wayside exhibits

Santee Sioux Reservation

Wayside exhibits

Ponca/ BIA

Wayside exhibits

City of Yankton, SD

Wayside exhibits

City of Vermillion, SD

Wayside exhibits

City of Elk Point, SD

Wayside exhibits

LIBRARY AND COLLECTION NEEDS

(NOTE: The park staff will write the two sections below -- describing their "vision" for the park's Library needs, Collection needs, and Living History materials -- over the next few years as the park interpretive staff is established and interpretive facilities are developed.)

Library Needs

Collection Needs

Living History Materials

RESEARCH NEEDS

Visitor Studies

Although several visitor use studies have been completed in the past 20 years, none have been done using consistent collecting and recording methodology. This inconsistent data hinders the analysis of visitor use trends. Baseline visitor use studies are needed, as is ongoing monitoring of visitor use.

The park may look into having a visitor study done by the NPS Cooperative Studies Unit at the University of Idaho -- or a Social Science study by a Cooperative Education Studies Unit (CESU) at college or university in the Midwest -- in the next few years if funds become available.

The only visitation report available during the development of this LRIP was an "Analysis of Existing Information about Recreational Use for the Potential Missouri River National Recreation Area," compiled by Jerrilyn Thompson and David Lime in 1995 working with the Cooperative Park Studies Unit of the University of Minnesota.

STAFFING NEEDS AND COSTS

Current Level (as of 2000):

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Appox. Annual Costs</u>
Chief of Operations (25% of time spent in interpretation)	Permanent	GS-13	(position not in Interp)
Administrative Assistant (25% of time spent in interpretation)	Permanent	GS-5/6	(position not in Interp)
Park Ranger (Interp Specialist) (100% of time spent in interpretation)	Permanent	GS-11	\$50,000

Additional Positions (to expand Education Program):

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>FTE</u>
Park Ranger (Ed. Specialist)	Permanent	GS-5/7/9	\$40,000 (12 months)
Park Ranger (Interpretation)	Seasonal	GS-5	\$15,000 (6 months)
Total New Positions: 2			Total FTEs: 1.5

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The measure of success of any plan is the extent to which it is implemented. Initial implementation strategies need to be both realistic and flexible. The implementation plan for the Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) outlined on the following pages is an initial blueprint for change. Because funding opportunities and priorities often change, park managers need to adjust the implementation strategies to adapt to changing conditions. Therefore, this LRIP should be updated annually as Part 6 (Status of Implementation Plan) within the park's Annual Implementation Plan.

Over the next 10 years, employees in the following positions should form an **Implementation Team** to guide the accomplishment of this plan's goals:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
Superintendent, MNRR & NIOB	MNRR Headquarters, O'Neill, Nebraska
Chief of Operations, MNRR	MNRR Headquarters, O'Neill, Nebraska
Park Ranger (Interp. Spec.), MNRR	Lewis & Clark Vis Center, Yankton, S.D.
Admin. Officer, MNRR & NIOB	MNRR Headquarters, O'Neill, Nebraska
Chief of Interpretation, MWR	MWRO, Omaha, Nebraska
Interpretation Planner, MWR	MWRO, Omaha, Nebraska

The NPS employees filling the above-listed positions should confer annually to devise/adjust the funding strategies and task assignments to ensure the implementation of this Long-Range Interpretive Plan.

PERSONAL SERVICES:

<u>Task(s)/Step(s)</u>	<u>Responsible Office(s)</u>	<u>Potential Funding Source(s)</u>
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Interpretive Staffing

Hire Interpretive Specialist, GS-11	MNRR Management Ass't	ONPS (increase from MWRO)
Hire Seasonal (Interp.), GS-4	MNRR Management Ass't	ONPS (increase from MWRO)
Hire (Education. Spec.), GS-5/7/9	MNRR Management Ass't	ONPS (increase from MWRO)
Hire Seasonal (Interp.), GS-4	MNRR Interp. Specialist	ONPS (increase from MWRO)
Hire Park Ranger (Interp.), GS-5	MNRR Interp. Specialist	ONPS (increase from MWRO)

Interpretive Programs

Staff info desks at Partners' VCs	MNRR Interp. Specialist	ONPS for incidental supplies
Present interpretive programs	MNRR Interp. Specialist	ONPS for incidental supplies
Roving at overlooks and other pts.	MNRR Interp. Specialist	ONPS for incidental supplies
River safety info at boat ramps	MNRR Interp. Specialist	ONPS for incidental supplies
Provide info on e&t species, etc.	MNRR Interp. Specialist	ONPS for incidental supplies
FAM Tours to travel agencies, etc.	MNRR Interp. Specialist	ONPS for incidental supplies

Education Programs

Prepare cir.-based educ. materials	MNRR Interp. Specialist	ONPS for incidental supplies
Provide on-site education programs	MNRR Interp. Specialist	ONPS for incidental supplies
Provide off-site education programs	MNRR Interp. Specialist	ONPS for incidental supplies

Interp. Training Programs

Train MNRR employees & Partners	MNRR Interp. Specialist	ONPS for travel and tuition
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* The estimated costs of the Interpretive "Personal Services" will need to be calculated and updated annually by the MNRR/NIOB Superintendent, Management Assistant, and Administrative Officer.

Estimated Costs* **2001** **2002** **2003** **2004** **2005** **2006** **2007** **2008** **2009** **2010**

(Personnel costs to be	GS-11	GS-11	GS-11	GS-11	GS-11	GS-11	GS-11	GS-11	GS-11	GS-11
estimated by MNRR)	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4
	GS-5	GS-5	GS-5	GS-7	GS-9	GS-9	GS-9	GS-9	GS-9	GS-9
	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4	GS-4
	GS-5	GS-5	GS-5	GS-5	GS-5	GS-5	GS-5	GS-5	GS-5	GS-5

Interpretive Programs' Goals to be updated each year in MNRR's Annual Implementation Plan (AIP)

	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
(Costs of supplies to	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
be estimated by MNRR)			XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
			XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
				XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Education Programs' Goals to be updated each year in MNRR's Annual Implementation Plan (AIP)

(Costs of supplies to	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
be estimated by MNRR)		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Training Program Goals to be updated each year in MNRR's Annual Implementation Plan (AIP)

(Costs of travel and tuition
to be estimated by MNRR)

NON-PERSONAL SERVICES:

<u>Task(s)/Step(s)</u>	<u>Responsible Office(s)</u>	<u>Potential Funding Source(s)</u>
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Interpretive Facilities

MNRR & Niobrara NSR Hdqtrs	MNRR Superintendent	continue staffing this existing VCS
L&C VC at Gavins Point Dam	MNRR Superintendent	Coop Agreement w/Army COE
NMRR&EC at Ponca State Park	MNRR Superintendent	US Army COE to build the facility NPS to plan/design/build exhibits
Info Center at Niobrara State Park	MNRR Superintendent	Coop Agreement w/Nebraska G&P
Fort Randall Dam Visitor Center	MNRR Superintendent	Coop Agreement w/Army CoE??

Permanent Exhibits

NMRR&EC at Ponca State Park	Army COE; NE G&P, NPS	Congress. Add-on; State & Private
Initiate exhibits project	HFC; Army COE; Neb G&P	Congress. Add-on; State & Private
Plan & Design exhibits	MNRR, HFC, Contractor	Congress. Add-on; State & Private
Fabricate & Install exhibits	MNRR, HFC, Contractor	Congress. Add-on; State & Private
Fort Randall Dam Visitor Center	MNRR/U.S. Army COE	
Initiate project concept	Army Corps of Engineers	L&C Congressional Add-on
Plan & Design exhibits	MNRR, HFC, Contractor	
Fabricate & Install exhibits	MNRR, HFC, Contractor	

Mobile Exhibits (Discovery Stations??)

Develop project strategy	MNRR & HFC	ONPS
Plan & Design exhibit	MNRR & HFC	ONPS (increase)
Fabricate one prototype	MNRR & HFC	
Rotate exhibit among 5 sites	MNRR	
Agree on funding for more units	MNRR	
Fabricate additional exhibit unit(s)	MNRR	
Bring exhibits to "permanent" sites	MNRR	

* This cost estimate was compiled in FY 2001. To get a current cost estimate, 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* **2001** **2002** **2003** **2004** **2005** **2006** **2007** **2008** **2009** **2010**

(see MNRR Mgmt.)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
(see MNRR Mgmt.)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
(see MNRR Mgmt.)		XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
(see MNRR Mgmt.)					XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
(see MNRR Mgmt.)						XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

\$850,000	CoE Construction
\$15,000	Initiate Project
\$193,000	Plan & Design
\$1,000,000	Fabricate & Install (by FY 2003)

\$5,000	Initiate Project
\$100,000 (call Cindy Darr)	Plan & Design
\$400,000 (call Cindy Darr)	Fabricate & Install

\$10,000 (call Jenny Blazes)	Concept
\$30,000 (call Jenny Blazes)	Plan & Design
\$50,000 (call Jenny Blazes)	Fabricate & Deliver
(local moving costs)	Rotate
(no costs)	Get more funding?
\$35,000 each (call Jenny Blazes)	Buy more units?
(local moving costs)	Deliver?

NON-PERSONAL SERVICES:

<u>Task(s)/Step(s)</u>	<u>Responsible Office(s)</u>	<u>Potential Funding Source(s)</u>
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Wall-mounted MNRR Orientation Map and Panel

Develop project strategy	MNRR & HFC-Exhibits	MNRR funds
Plan & Design exhibits	MNRR/HFC-EX/IQ Contr.	MNRR funds cross charged to HFC
Fabricate & Install exhibits	MNRR/HFC-EX/IQ Contr.	MNRR funds cross charged to HFC

Wayside Exhibits

Write a parkwide WE Proposal	HFC Interpretive Planner	MNRR funds cross charged to HFC
Plan/Design Phase 1 Waysides	MNRR/HFC/IQ Contractor	MNRR funds cross charged to HFC
Contract for Digitized Park Map	HFC-Publications	MNRR funds cross charged to HFC
Produce Phase 1 Waysides	HFC-Waysides/IQ Contract	MNRR funds cross charged to HFC
HFC Time to COTR contracts, etc.	HFC-Waysides	MNRR funds cross charged to HFC
Install Phase 1 Waysides	MNRR	MNRR ONPS funds
Plan/Design Phase 2 Waysides	MNRR/HFC/IQ Contractor	MNRR funds cross charged to HFC
Produce Phase 2 Waysides	HFC-Waysides/IQ Contract	MNRR funds cross charged to HFC
Install Phase 2 Waysides	MNRR	MNRR ONPS funds

HFC-Produced Park Unigrid Folder

Plan/Design Unigrid Folder	MNRR/HFC-Publications	HFC-Publications
Print 1st Run of Unigrid Folders	HFC-Pubs./GPO Contractor	HFC-Publications

MNRR-Produced Site Bulletins

Write/Design/Print Site Bulletins	MNRR/MWRO	MNRR ONPS funds
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MNRR-Produced Education Materials

Write/Design Educational Materials	MNRR/MWRO	MNRR ONPS funds
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HFC-Produced AV Programs (videotapes?)

Write/Produce "off-site" program	MNRR/HFC-AV	MNRR cross charge to HFC-AV?
Write/Produce "on-site" program	MNRR/HFC-AV	MNRR cross charge to HFC-AV?

* This cost estimate was compiled in FY 2001. To get a current cost estimate, 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* **2001** **2002** **2003** **2004** **2005** **2006** **2007** **2008** **2009** **2010**

\$10,000 (call Cindy Darr)	Initiate
\$20,000 (call Cindy Darr)	Plan & Design
\$70,000 (call Cindy Darr)	Fabricate & Install

Completed in 2000 Final WE Proposal

\$19,600 (in FY 99) P&D Phase 1 WEs

\$ 3,000 Contract for Map

\$60,000 Produce Phase 1 WEs

\$20,000 HFC assist park with COTR, research, etc.

(get estimates from local contractors) Install Phase 1 WEs

\$53,000 P&D Phase 2 WEs

\$75,000 Produce Phase 2 WEs

(get estimates from local contractors) Install Phase 2 WEs

Line Item (no cost to park) P&D unigrid folder

Line item (no cost to park) Print unigrid folder

(get estimates from local printers) Write/Design/Print Site Bulletins

(get estimates from local printers) Write/Design Educational Materials

\$130,000 Write/Produce "off-site" AV program

\$170,000 Write/Produce "on-site" AV program

PLANNING TEAM

Members:

Paul Hedren	Superintendent, Missouri NRR & Niobrara NSR
Phil Campbell	Chief of Operations, Missouri NRR & Niobrara NSR
Tom Richter	Interpretation Planner, Midwest Regional Office
Jack Spinnler	Interpretive Planner, Harpers Ferry Center (Team Captain)
George Berndt	Park Ranger (Interpretive Specialist), Missouri NRR

Consultants:

William Beteta	Outdoor Rec. Planner, MNRR (transferred to Ozark NSR)
Lauren Johnson	Res. Mgmt. Specialist, Missouri NRR & Niobrara NSR
Dave Becker	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Gavins Point Project
Carol Ryan	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Gavins Point Project
Tom Motacek	Nebraska Game & Parks Commission, Niobrara State Park
Jeff Fields	Nebraska Game & Parks Commission, Ponca State Park
Jeffrey VanMeeteren	Lewis and Clark State Recreation Area
Jay Peterson	USFWS, Karl E. Mundt National Wildlife Refuge
Roger Pierce	Yankton, SD, Department of Parks and Recreation
Tim Lake	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Jim Peterson	Vermillion, SD
Dick Hoffman	Senior Wayside Exhibit Planner, HFC-Waysides
Betsy Ehrlich	Senior Wayside Exhibit Designer, HFC-Waysides
Cindy Darr	Deputy Associate Manager, HFC-Exhibits
Polly Nordstrand	Exhibit Planner, HFC-Exhibits
Michael Lacome	Exhibit Designer, HFC-Exhibits
Jenny Blazes	Exhibit Producer, HFC-Exhibits
Brian Jones	Associate Manager, HFC-Audiovisual Arts

APPENDICES