



**Katmai National Park and Preserve
Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve
Alagnak Wild River
Long-Range Interpretive Plan**



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Prepared by:

Department of the Interior
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Katmai National Park and Preserve
Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve
Alagnak Wild River

Harpers Ferry Center
Interpretive Planning

Cover Photo: Bear at Brooks Falls during the July Salmon run
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Introduction

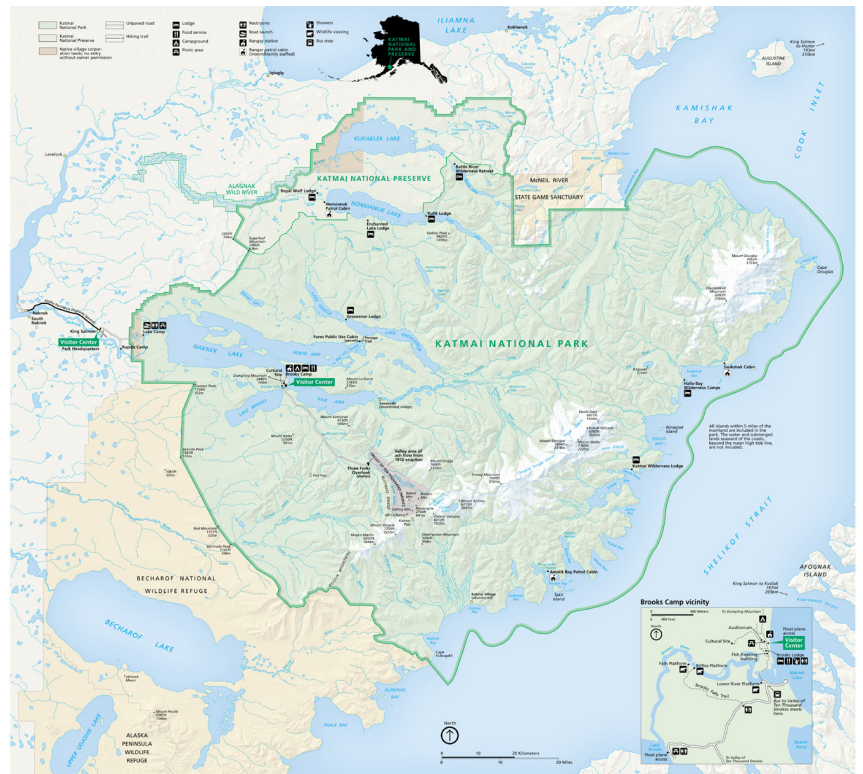
Katmai National Park & Preserve was created in 1918 to preserve the famed Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, a spectacular forty square mile, 50 to 700 foot deep ash flow deposited by Novarupta Volcano. A National Park & Preserve since 1980, today Katmai is still famous for volcanoes, but also for brown bears, pristine waterways with abundant fish, remote wilderness, and a rugged coastline.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 established the Alagnak Wild River, while Katmai and Aniakchak were expanded to include national preserve areas; Katmai was also re-designated a national park. Together, these parklands encompass nearly five million acres of pristine wilderness and cultural landscape managed by the National Park Service.

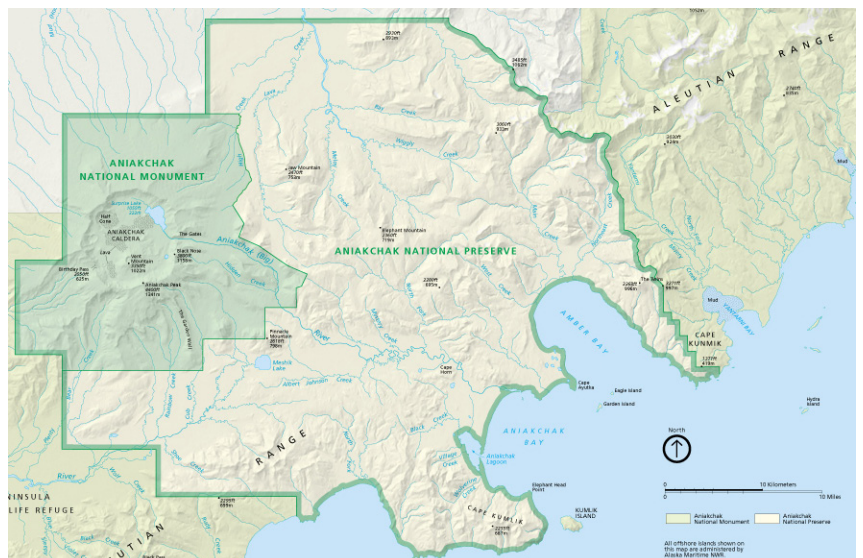
Opportunities for visitors to experience this rare combination of preserved wild lands, critical habitats, and a place rife with history and pre-history abound. The journey to experience the profound meanings represented in these wild lands is long and challenging, but well worth the effort.

This Long-Range Interpretive Plan will be a component of the park's Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (CIP). The CIP Process is established in DO-6 and is the basic planning component for interpretation. The CIP will help the park decide what their objectives are, who their audiences are, and what mix of media and personal services will be most effective. The product will be an effective and efficient interpretive program that achieves management goals, provides appropriate visitor opportunities, and facilitates desired visitor experiences.

The three principal sections of the Comprehensive Interpretive Plan are the Long Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP), the Annual Implementation Plan and the Interpretive Database. Although the CIP as defined in DO-6 is composed of specific elements, good planning is customized to meet the Individual Park's needs, conditions, and special circumstances.



Area Map of Katmai National Park & Preserve



Area Map of Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve

Table of Contents

Introduction

Foundation for Planning

Planning Process	1
Park Purpose	2
Park Legislation	2
Park Significance	3
Primary Interpretive Themes	4
Desired Visitor Experiences	5
Park User and Audience Profiles	6

Existing Conditions and Issues and Influences

11

Recommendations

18

Implementation Priorities

41

Appendices

45

Appendix A: Knowing Your Audience

46

Appendix B: Current and Recommended Organization

48

Appendix C: Special Populations Guidance

50

Appendix D: Wayside Exhibit, Bulletin Board and Sign Examples

51

Appendix E: Bibliography and Reading List

54

Appendix F: Planning Team and Consultants

62



Foundation for Planning

The Planning Process

This Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) recommends actions that should occur over the next seven to ten years. It identifies park themes, describes visitor experience goals, and recommends a wide variety of both personal and non-personal interpretive services and outreach activities that will best communicate the park's purpose, significance and themes. In concert with the park's Annual Implementation Plan and Interpretive Database, it completes the park's Comprehensive Interpretive Plan, as established in DO-6. In addition, this planning process has been customized to meet the individual park's needs, conditions, and special circumstances. The ultimate product is an effective and efficient interpretive program that achieves management goals, provides appropriate visitor opportunities, and facilitates desired visitor experiences.

The park and HFC generally agreed that the project would start in the summer of 2007 with a Scoping Trip by the HFC Interpretive Planner Rick Jones. The HFC Planner would also collect information to finalize a Project Agreement and address any unique circumstances or concerns with management. Chief of Interpretation Roy Wood would facilitate the logistics and invitations for the Scoping, Foundation and Recommendations Workshops.

Barring legislative changes or major new revelations, the foundational elements expressed in this LRIP—purpose, significance, themes, and visitor experience goals—will remain constant over the life of the

plan. Specific recommendations about media and programs may need to be updated as staffing, funding, technology, or resource conditions change. Further design documents must be produced to implement some of the goals and recommendations in this plan.

Park Purpose

Park Purpose describes why an area was set aside and what specific purpose exists for this area. Purpose is derived from legislation, legislative history, public participation, and public rule making. Purpose statements may reflect traditional purposes of preservation and enjoyment, the linkages between the management unit and its cultural and natural resources, connections with groups and areas external to the park, and language of the enabling legislation. Additional purposes may have emerged since this area was originally set aside.

The purpose of Katmai National Park & Preserve is to protect, study, and interpret active volcanism surrounding the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, extensive coastal resources, habitats supporting a high concentration of salmon and brown bears, and an ongoing story of humans integrated with a dynamic subarctic ecosystem.

The purpose of Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve is to protect, study, and interpret the dynamic geology, ecology, and human use of Aniakchak Caldera and the surrounding landscape.

Park Legislation

The Park legislative statement clarifies and reveals key components of the original enabling legislation and subsequent pertinent legislation that enabled this area as a National Park.

On September 24, 1918, Woodrow Wilson established Katmai National Monument to preserve the features associated with one of the most powerful volcanic eruptions ever recorded, which occurred on June 6, 1912.

On April 24, 1931, the monument was expanded to include areas along the Shelikof Strait coastline and in the interior lake system where “there are located features of historical and scientific interest and for the protection of the brown bear, moose, and other wild animals.”

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) created or expanded 13 National Park Units - including Katmai, which became a National Park & Preserve on December 2, 1980. ANILCA established broad purposes for the new units including preserving and protecting “unrivaled scenic and geological landscapes . . . wildlife species . . . unaltered ecosystems . . . resources related to subsistence use . . . historic and archeological sites . . . wilderness resource values and related recreational opportunities . . . and opportunities for scientific research.”

Section 202 (2) of ANILCA stated that the redesignated Katmai National Park & Preserve shall be managed to “protect habitats for, and populations of, fish and wildlife including, but not limited to, high concentrations of brown/grizzly bears and their denning areas; to maintain unimpaired the water habitat for significant salmon populations; and to protect scenic, geological, cultural, and recreational features.”

Section 201 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) states that the Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve shall be managed for the following purposes, among others:

- To maintain the caldera and its associated volcanic features and landscape, including the Aniakchak River and other lakes and streams, in their natural state.
- To study, interpret, and assure continuation of the natural process of biological succession.
- To protect habitat for, and populations of, fish and wildlife, including, but not limited to, brown/grizzly bears, moose, caribou, sea lions, seals, and other marine mammals, geese, swans, and other waterfowl and in a manner consistent with the foregoing.
- To interpret geological and biological processes for visitors.

Park Significance

Park Significance Statements describe the distinctiveness of the combined resources of these park units. These statements should reflect the uniqueness of each park's natural, cultural, scientific, recreational, and inspirational resources. The statements embody the power of the place through a factual representation of what makes it special. Usually stated as facts placed in relevant context, these statements summarize the essence of the importance of this park's resources to our natural and cultural heritage. Significance Statements may evolve over time as a result of discoveries and updates to our knowledge about this place.

- Katmai National Park & Preserve protects the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, the site of the 1912 eruption of Novarupta Volcano, the world's largest eruption during the 20th century.
- Katmai National Park & Preserve is home to the world's largest protected population of brown bears, offering visitors an unprecedented opportunity to study and view bears in their native habitat.
- Katmai National Park & Preserve protects the Naknek Lake drainage, an important spawning and rearing ground for Bristol Bay sockeye salmon, sustaining one of the largest salmon runs in the world.
- Katmai National Park & Preserve contains vast multi-lake watersheds with hundreds of miles of rivers that link the freshwater and marine aquatic systems and provide critical habitat for fish and wildlife.

Significance statements describe the importance or distinctiveness of the resources of an area.

- Katmai National Park & Preserve provides an outdoor laboratory for studying the effects of volcanism, climate change, and other large scale landscape processes on cultural and biological systems.
- Katmai contains a 9,000 year record of human adaptation to environmental and ecological change that continues today.
- Katmai National Park & Preserve offers 3.7 million acres of remote, yet accessible, wilderness based recreational opportunities.
- The Alagnak River, a designated Wild River, is internationally renowned for its scenic beauty and wide range of outstanding recreational opportunities.
- Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve protects the site of one of the world's largest volcanic eruptions and provides opportunities to study and interpret the dynamic volcanic landscape and other geological processes.
- Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve protects the Aniakchak River, from the caldera to the ocean, and provides for the study of natural ecological succession in an area that has been repeatedly impacted by volcanic eruptions and catastrophic flooding.
- Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve provides an opportunity to understand the history of human interaction with the natural resources of a dynamic volcanic landscape.

- Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve and Aniakchak Wild River challenge the visitor to enter and experience the awe-inspiring caldera, free-flowing river, and other remote and dynamic landscapes.

Park Primary Interpretive Themes

Primary interpretive themes are those ideas and concepts about Katmai National Park & Preserve, Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve and Alagnak Wild River that are vital to helping visitors gain an understanding of the park's significance and resources. The themes, which are based on the park's mission, purpose, and resource significance, provide the foundation for all interpretive media and programs in the park. The themes do not include everything that may be interpreted, but they do address those ideas that are critical to understanding and appreciating the park's importance. All interpretive efforts—through both personal and non-personal services—should relate to one or more of the themes and each theme should be addressed by some part of the overall interpretive program. Effective interpretation is achieved when visitors are able to associate resources and their values and consequently derive something meaningful from their experience.

The following theme statements will provide the basis for interpretation at these park units:

- Katmai's 1912 Novarupta eruption, the largest of the

Primary themes should be few enough in number to provide focus for the interpretive program, but numerous enough to represent the full range of Park significance.

twentieth century, created the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, revealing the earth's tremendous power to alter its landscape and foment unexpected change.

- Katmai National Park & Preserve provides extraordinary bear viewing opportunities, affording the visitor a glimpse into the natural drama and dynamic interplay found in an unspoiled ecosystem.
- Katmai National Park & Preserve protects the pristine lake and river systems necessary for the perpetuation of the Bristol Bay sockeye (red) salmon fishery, the heartbeat of the economy, culture, recreation, and history of southwest Alaska.
- Katmai National Park & Preserve preserves an immense continuum of wilderness that reflects the visionary decision to save wild Alaska for present and future generations. This continues to assure limitless opportunities for adventure, scientific understanding, solitude, and scenic inspiration.
- The park's cultural stories preserved in the rich archeological record reveal a remarkable history of diverse and traditional users, providing depth to our understanding of cultural development across the Americas.
- The Alagnak Wild River protects

a river system necessary for the perpetuation of the Bristol Bay sockeye (red) salmon fishery, the heartbeat of the economy, culture, recreation, and history of southwest Alaska.

- Alagnak Wild River's rich archeological record reveals a remarkable history of diverse and traditional users that provide depth to our understanding of cultural development across the Americas.
- Aniakchak's volcanic activity reveals the earth's tremendous power to alter its landscape and foment unexpected change.
- Aniakchak's cultural stories preserved in the rich archeological record reveal a remarkable history of diverse and traditional users, providing depth to our understanding of cultural development across the Americas.
- Aniakchak preserves wilderness that reflects the visionary decision to save wild Alaska for present and future generations. This continues to assure limitless opportunities for adventure, scientific understanding, solitude, and scenic inspiration.

Desired Visitor Experiences

Desired Visitor Experiences describe what physical, intellectual, and emotional experiences should be available for visitors to Katmai National Park & Preserve, Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve and Alagnak Wild River. These experiences should be available to visitors of all abilities and backgrounds, including those with visual, auditory, mobility, or cognitive impairments. The experiences listed below are priority

ranked based on input during the Foundational Workshop.

Visitors to Katmai National Park & Preserve, Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve and Alagnak Wild River will have the opportunity to:

- Have a meaningful wildlife viewing experience: Visitors desire adequate quality time on wildlife viewing platforms, to view bears and other wildlife (such as moose and birds) in their natural habitat, and have the opportunity to learn about wildlife in a wild setting.
- Experience geology: Visitors desire the opportunity to explore the park's diverse geology especially volcanoes, the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes and the areas associated, fumaroles, lava flows, craters, calderas, and ash deposits.
- Experience a natural soundscape: Visitors desire a visit with minimal human-caused sound pollution.

“Visitor experience” is what people do, sense, feel, think, and learn. It is affected by experiences prior to the visit and affects behavior after the visit. The ultimate goal of interpretation is for visitors to experience strong emotional and intellectual connections with the meanings represented in Park resources and as a result become better stewards of these places which characterize our national heritage.

- Witness the salmon spectacle: Visitors desire to see salmon migrating, watch salmon spawn, wade in rivers filled with salmon, see birds and other wildlife drawn to the salmon run, and fish for salmon.
- Access to a ranger: Visitors desire opportunities to attend a ranger program, have access to a uniformed ranger, have a positive contact with a park ranger, experience a friendly, cooperative staff, and be inspired by a park ranger.
- Access to information: Visitors desire easy access to accurate information on trip planning, activities, safety concerns, park resources, and management documents through multiple sources (web, podcasts, mail, phone, printed material, etc.).
- Wilderness/Backcountry Camping: Visitors desire a relatively safe backcountry/wilderness experience, backpack in bear country, all backcountry users have access to backcountry orientation material, including orientation/bear behavior/safety film, challenge themselves in a wilderness setting, camp in solitude.
- Have an Adventure: climb a mountain, experience risk, have a safe adventure, travel cross-country, experience fear
- Fishing: Visitors desire an experience where they can fish in solitude, fish pristine watersheds with wild healthy stocks of fish, and eat a fish you caught yourself.
- Basic needs: Visitors desire access to clean rest rooms, adequate and appropriate emergency services, and other proper facilities.
- Share experiences with the world: Visitors desire the opportunity to show others what they experienced through the internet and other sources.
- Wilderness experience: Visitors desire opportunities for solitude, to experience risk, to travel across vast and remote landscapes, be prepared for a wilderness experience, to backcountry camp, and to challenge themselves in a wilderness setting.
- Wildlife Viewing: View undisturbed animal tracks, see a moose, have an inspirational wildlife encounter
- Hunting: Visitors desire an awareness of hunting in Katmai National Preserve, and the opportunity to hunt bears and other animals in the Preserve.
- Cultural heritage awareness: Visitors desire to understand the relationship between local populations and historic/tradition uses of the regions, to reconnect with their collective



Visitors to Brooks Camp Watch Bears Feeding on the July Salmon Run, one of the world's great wildlife spectacles.

cultural heritage, and explore cultural landscapes that range from the prehistoric to present day.

- **Emergency Services:** Visitors have access to adequate emergency services
- **Minimize user conflicts:** Visitors desire that user conflicts are minimized.
- **Opportunity to be Virtual Stewards:** Visitors desire access to informal interpretation via the internet, radio, television, and other sources that provide information and inspiration appropriate to their desired level of stewardship.
- **Boating:** Visitors desire the opportunity to use motorized and non-motorized boats on lakes and rivers for a variety of experiences.
- **Camping:** Visitors desire the ability to camp in a place with appropriate facilities and in uncrowded conditions.
- **Concessions and commercial services:** Visitors desire access to affordable accommodations, food services, guided activities, transportation, and other quality services.
- **Be inspired:** Visitors desire to have significant, lasting memories, be inspired by wild Katmai, and feel connected to these lands and resources.
- **Science:** Visitors desire access to research done within the parks and learn from scientific work done in the park.

Park User and Audience Profile

Annual recreational visits to Brooks Camp in Katmai National Park & Preserve are currently estimated to be around 10,000 per year. Visitation elsewhere in the Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR is hard to estimate. Recent efforts should shed some light on the units' dispersed recreational activities. The typical peak period of visitation to these park units is June through September, mainly due to weather related access issues. Most of the Park's visitors participate in two primary activities, bear viewing and sport fishing. A recent visitor survey conducted in July of 2006 concluded that 97% of those who visit Brook's Camp come to watch the bears.

Visitors to the parks may be grouped into the following categories:

Incidental Visitors:

Katmai has virtually no drop-bys since it takes entirely too much effort to get to Katmai. The only, infrequent, exception to this would be that sometimes the coastal bear viewing guides bring visitors to the park at the spur of the moment. Alagnak and Aniakchak have even fewer incidental visitors.

International Visitors:

International Visitors, who make up about 11% of total visitors come from Germany, Canada, Japan, and other countries of the world. The park provides French, German, and Japanese translations of the park's bear orientation film, and recruits interpreters with a variety of language skills.

Local Residents:

Local Residents mostly visit Lake Camp and various locations on Naknek Lake, including the Bay of Islands, Fure's Cabin and Brooks Camp. An unknown number of local residents visit the park by private plane.

Recreational Visitors:

Recreational Visitors enjoy the parks' natural features and recreational activities such as bear watching, hiking, boating, and fishing. For example, a raft trip beginning in the Aniakchak Caldera and ending on the Pacific coast combines many of the quintessential Alaska activities.

School Groups:

School groups are infrequent visitors to the park, due to the season of operation and the expense of getting to any of the units.

Wildlife Viewers:

Bear watching enthusiasts are the number one users of Brooks Camp and other locations such as Hallo Bay and ; however, park-wide, sport fishing is the number one activity.

Virtual Visitors may never physically visit the parks; however, they are a substantial park audience. People visit the parks' websites in order to plan a visit or to gain information about the park's cultural and natural history. Around 66% of visitors utilize the park website to plan their trip. The new bear cam should greatly increase the "wow" factor, drive a marked increase in web traffic, and inspire potential visitors.



Brooks Campground Cooking Shelter



Existing Conditions and Issues and Influences

The following is a summary description of visitor experiences and conditions, as they existed at the onset of this long-range interpretive planning process.

Pre visit, Arrival and Wayfinding Information

Information Requests: The Park receives requests for information via letters, phone calls, and emails. Most requests are for basic information (brochures, pamphlets etc.) and/or directions to the park. A few are for extremely detailed trip planning, including technical expedition planning.

Signs: Signage is limited due to the wilderness nature of the park. Most directional and informational signs can be found at Brooks Camp, Lake Brooks, Lake Camp, and Park Headquarters. There is no signage in area airports, for example, to direct visitors to the park, or to even let them know that they are near one. Most visitors are met by air taxi operators or guides and are quickly shuttled off to the park or area lodges.

Website: The park website is a popular way to gain information about the park. The 2006 visitor survey indicated that 66% of visitors utilized the park website to plan their trip. Virtual visitors access the website to learn about the park's natural and cultural resources, recreational opportunities, operating hours, and directions to the park units. In FY 09 a webcam was installed at Brooks Falls, which should greatly increase web traffic.

Facilities

Visitor Center: The Brooks Camp Visitor center is open June 1 to September 17, 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., with extended hours during July. Nearly 100% of the Brooks Camp Visitors use the facility, as this is where the mandatory bear orientation is given. There is also an interagency visitor center in King Salmon. It is open year round, with variable hours of operation, depending upon season and staffing levels. The Robert F. Griggs Visitor Center at the Three Forks Overlook interprets the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes and is open daily during the summer, but is reached only via the day-long interpretive bus tour.

Interpretive Media

Audiovisual Presentation: A ten-minute bear orientation film is shown to each Brooks Camp visitor, a 12-minute backcountry bear video is shown by guides to backcountry bear viewers, and 10 minute films on **Father Hubbard** and **Catch and Release** fishing techniques are shown on demand when staff is available. The park has been trying to produce a regularly occurring podcast series, but staff limitations have prevented this from happening thus far. They do, however, have a few original podcasts.

Exhibits: At the close of the 2007 season, the first exhibits were installed in the Griggs Visitor Center, at the edge of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Additional exhibits were installed on the bear viewing platform staging area (the Treehouse) in May, 2008, the King Salmon VC in September, 2008, and Brooks Lodge in the spring of 2010.

There is a small, wall mounted exhibit inside Fure’s Cabin, and an interpretive sign at both Hammersly’s and Idavain’s historic cabins.

Publications: Katmai, Aniakchak and Alagnak provide several free publications including:

- Katmai National Park & Preserve Unigrid brochure (official map and guide)
- Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve Unigrid brochure (official map and guide)
- Witness (book on the eruption of Novarupta as it affected people in the area)
- Story of a House
- A Naknek Chronicle
- Guide to the Alagnak Wild River
- The Novarupta Park Newspaper (also includes ANIA and ALAG)
- Beyond the Moon Crater Myth: A New History of the Aniakchak Landscape

Signs: The park has several directional, visitor use, and regulation signs posted in the Brooks Camp Area and Lake Camp. No interpretive or information signage exist in either Aniakchak NM&P or Alagnak WR.

Waysides: There are a few waysides scattered around Brooks Camp, mostly on bears and bear behavior. There is one on salmon, two on cultural history, and one reveals the view from the shore at Naknek Lake. Condition assessments for these existing waysides are available in MIDS.

Media Assets: Media assets include other park resources available to interpretation that support the design of personal services

programs or interpretive media.

Artifact Collection

Katmai has an artifact collection of nearly 480,000 objects. These museum collections include archeological artifacts such as incised pebbles, projectile points, and other objects highlighting the 9,000 prehistory of the park, historic cabin items from Roy Fure and Packer Scotty, ethnographic items collected from villages during the original National Geographic trips, as well as historic photos, oral histories, herbarium specimens, rock samples, fossils, and many other natural history specimens.

Aniakchak has an artifact collection of over 68,000 items, including delicately carved archeological artifacts, historic cabin remains, historic photographs, herbarium specimens, rock specimens, and other natural history objects.

Alagnak has over 7,400 artifacts, including ancient pottery, stone tools, and oral history tapes. All of these items are stored primarily in the Alaska Regional Curatorial Center in Anchorage, but high-quality images and information about these objects are available to park staff and the general public upon request. A Collections Plan is currently in development, which may ultimately lead to interpretive access to some artifacts and materials from our collection. A small collection of artifacts is used on the daily interpretive walk to the reconstructed native home.

Archives Collection

Katmai’s archives include more than 100,000 objects, which span from the early history of the park to

current projects. Highlights include several hundred historic photos of the park, photos of early tourism in the Valley of 10,000 Smokes, early ranger records, oil and gas exploration in the park through the years, and the voluminous records of the park.

Aniakchak's archives are comprised of Superintendent's records, records of book publications by the park, historic photographs, park project field notes, as well as records by oil and gas explorations. These archives include over 25,000 objects.

Alagnak's nearly 5,000 archival records include, among others, archeological records, USGS water quality studies, superintendent's records, and central file records.

These items are stored in the Alaska Regional Curatorial Center in Anchorage, but detailed finding aids for all collections are available for park staff on the Alaska Region's shared hard drive. Research requests for park staff and the general public can be made, and scanned documents, photos, and copies can always be sent out to the park.

Park Library

There is an extensive library at Brooks Camp and a much smaller library in park headquarters in King Salmon. Additional resources are available at the King Salmon Visitor Center, The Monsen Library in Naknek, and through the Alaska Resources Library & Information Services (ARLIS).

- Archeology
- Geology
- Plants
- Bears and other animals

- Recreation (hiking, biking, birding) etc.
- Project Studies made at KATM, ANIA, and ALAG
- Exploration History and Journals
- Children's books
- Interpretive resources
- NPS History and Resources
- CDs
- VHS and DVD Videos
- Audio Cassettes

Slide/Image Collection: The park's onsite image collection (slides and digital images), though large, is limited primarily to bears and has never been properly cataloged. There is no centralized library for park images. The current condition makes image location and, therefore, program preparation very time consuming. Cataloging progress has been slow, primarily due to the expense of a quality image database solution.

Personal Services

The current interpretive staff is comprised of three interpreters: a GS-12 Chief of Interpretation and Education, one GS-09 Park Ranger/Interpretation, and one GS-05 Park Guide, the latter being subject to furlough. The GS-9 Park Ranger is the Brooks Camp District Interpreter, while the Park Guide is duty stationed primarily in the King Salmon Interagency VC during the summer months. The GS-09 and GS-05 positions are both subject-to-furlough. The GS-05 Park Guide permanent position has been vacant since 10/07.

The Interpretive division received nine new seasonal interpretive positions as part of the centennial initiative, reducing the park's

reliance on VIPs and SCAs in the coming years. Two of these new positions will be backcountry interpreters and will work alongside the backcountry protection rangers.

The 2009 seasonal staff was composed of 12 GS 5/7 and one volunteer at Brooks Camp, and one GS-7 seasonal at the King Salmon Interagency Visitor Center.

The staff primarily interprets bears, salmon, the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, and cultural resources. Even though a variety of programs is offered, attendance is often low unless Interpreters are talking about bears or the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. The recent survey attributes lower attendance at programs to the fact that most Brooks Camp visitors come to watch bears.

Personal service efforts are virtually non-existent outside of Brooks Camp due to staff limitations and dispersed visitor use. This leads to

a large group of visitors not being provided the opportunity for contact with park interpreters and other interpretive services. Consequently many visitors do not get the opportunity to understand the meanings represented in these park resources and potentially become stewards of this special place. A critical factor in this challenge is the lack of adequate park housing and accommodations in these isolated areas. Current housing conditions at Brooks Camp are substandard and not adequate in number to support the required staffing levels for this operation.

Programs

The Valley of Ten Thousand

Smokes Bus Tour/Hike: The all-day bus tour/hike to the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes is the most popular ranger-led hike.

Cultural History Walk: This 45 minute walk is presented daily, and explores the ongoing human history



One-Hundred Year Old Canyons in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes

of the Brooks Camp area, a National Historic Landmark.

Ranger Guided Hikes: When staffing allows, other ranger guided walks and hikes may be offered. Past programs have included hikes up Dumpling Mountain, to Brooks Falls, along the beach, and to Mortuary Cove.

Evening Programs: Evening Programs on a variety of subjects are presented nightly in the Brooks Camp Auditorium

Roving Interpretation: Roving allows rangers to interact with visitors on the park grounds and is a very effective type of informal interpretation. The staff contacts with nearly 100 percent of Brooks Camp visitors while roving.

Outreach: Outreach efforts have been minimal and sporadic since the loss of the education/outreach specialist position in 2003.

Junior Ranger Program: The Park has no Junior Ranger program, though one is currently in development.

Special Events: The King Salmon/Naknek community has two annual special events, WinterFest and Fishtival. The park has presented special programs to coincide with these events, as well as during National Parks Week and National Public Lands Day. There are no special events held inside the park.

Analysis: The interpretive staff is working hard to meet the needs of its audiences through formal and informal interpretation, but is hindered by a small permanent

staff and high annual turnover of its seasonal workforce.

Interpretive Facilities

Brooks Camp Visitor Center: The Brooks Camp VC is horribly undersized for the visitation received during the months of July and September. During the mid-day, interpretive staff frequently have two orientations going (using the small monitor next to the cash register and the main orientation room) and a third or fourth group waiting. Wait times for the mandatory orientation sometimes exceeds thirty minutes.

Recommendations listed in the park's General Management Plan suggests an expansion of the visitor center facility to allow additional space for increased interpretive media, two dedicated audio visual rooms, and staff offices.

Picnic Sites: One picnic site located adjacent to the visitor center. Though conveniently located, it lacks a nearby toilet or any covered space. As a result, visitors often crowd into the VC during inclement weather. The other picnic area at Lake Brooks is used as a bear orientation area during east wind days, and is covered with a toilet nearby. The drone of a generator 75 feet away makes this picnic area unsuitable for either of its current uses.

Bear Viewing Areas: Three elevated bear viewing platforms allow the visitor to safely view bears with relative ease. During prime visitation hours interpreters staff all three areas providing informal interpretation, park information, and visitor management.

Neither the Lower River Platform nor the Riffles Platform has an enforced capacity limit. However, the Falls Platform is limited to 40 people. During peak hours in July, there is frequently a waiting list for those wishing to visit the Falls Platform. The waiting list aggravates many visitors and places the interpreter in the uncomfortable position of maintaining the list and asking people to leave when the visitor's allotted hour is up.

Partnerships

Cooperating Association: National Park Service employees and volunteers operate a small Alaska Geographic Association (AGA) outlet in the Brooks Camp Visitor Center. The sales area contains a variety of site-specific publications, including history, botany, animals, geology, recreation, and theme-related items (t-shirts, ball caps, pins, magnets, etc.).

Bookstore sales generate approximately \$25,000 annually.

AGA donates a percentage of its sales each year to aid the park interpretive program.

Outside Partnerships: The Park's interpretive program has partnerships with the Pratt Museum in Homer for the Brooks Falls Bear Cam, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Bristol Bay Borough, and Lake and Peninsula Borough for the King Salmon Interagency Visitor Center, and Elderhostel.

Volunteer Program: Katmai maintains a Volunteer-In-Parks (VIP) program to enhance the interpretive mission of the park. Historically, up to 7 volunteers helped present bear orientations, conduct interpretive programs and staff the visitor center information desk throughout the summer. The new Centennial Seasonal positions eliminated most of these VIPs, as there is no additional housing. Over the years, the park has hosted SCA interns to assist with the interpretive operations at Brooks Camp.



Most Visitors Arrive to the Park by Commercial Float Planes



Recommendations and Implementation

Recommendations and Implementation Strategies

Interpretive planning assesses current conditions and formulates recommendations that would provide direction and focus to achieve the desired future interpretive program. The discussion of each program or media proposal identifies its place within the overall strategy, accounts for special considerations and sometimes would suggest specific themes and locations that best facilitate a desired interpretive outcome. These suggestions should provide a framework for park management's strategic vision, but should not limit the creativity and scope so essential when planning specific programs and media. These recommendations contain both long-term and short-term strategies which may be very helpful when preparing the Annual Implementation Plan and related funding requests. The priority of implementation actions are classified into three tiers: Tier 1 - High Priority specifies items that are considered essential, Tier 2 - Medium Priority specifies items that are considered important and Tier 3 - Low Priority specifies items that are considered desirable. The numbers in Brackets [1] following most recommendations indicates which Tier has been specified for that particular recommendation. [1] (Example)

A primary challenge for interpreters to Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR is helping visitors visualize and understand the character and qualities of this landscape and its inhabitants, now and in the past. Difficulty

The ultimate goal of all recommendations is to support management's strategies and to provide visitors opportunities to connect with the meanings inherent in this Preserve's resources.

in accessing the interior of these areas, along with challenging bush conditions and isolation adds to this challenge.

During the workshops the team identified some areas that they felt provided the best opportunities for visitors to better experience Park & Preserve resources via successful interactions with park personnel, media and natural and cultural resources. These locations were:

- Brooks Camp, including the Visitor Center, the lower river and bridge, the falls and the auditorium
- Margot Creek
- Lake Brooks
- On the Web
- Lake Camp
- Fure's Cabin
- Lake Grosvenor, Lake Coville, and Grosvenor Lodge including the Savonoski River
- King Salmon and Naknek communities (particularly environmental education in Bristol Bay Borough schools and the King Salmon airport)
- Major Airports (Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau)
- Hallo Bay
- Baked Mountain Hut in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes
- Naknek Lake, especially the Bay of Islands
- Alagnak River
- Surrounding Villages

- Anchorage School District
- Swikshak Bay and Lagoon
- Dillingham (UA Campus)

When determining priorities for personal and non-personal services based on available resources, Park staff may find that these areas produce the best quality interpretive experiences.

Management Considerations

During the course of this planning effort park management indicated a need to keep in mind the following management considerations, while planning for the future desired interpretive program at KATM, ALAG and ANIA:

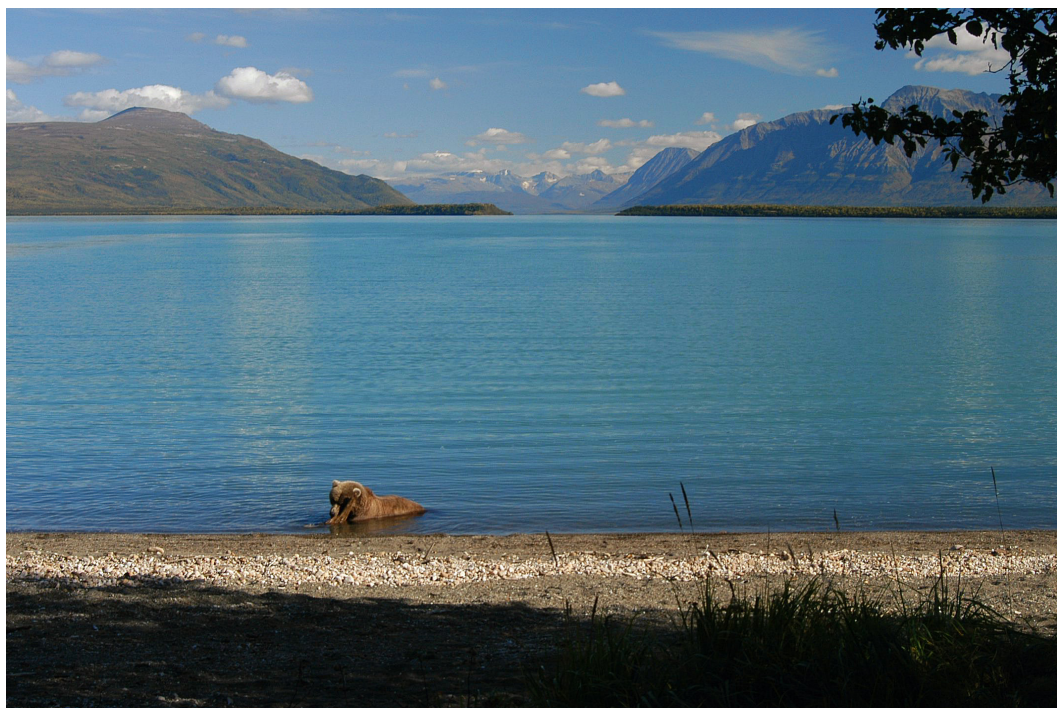
- The 2012 100th Anniversary of the eruption of Novarupta
- The 2016 100th Anniversary of the National Park Service
- The 2018 100th Anniversary of Katmai National Monument
- How should we celebrate and inspire stewardship?
- What exactly are we celebrating

and commemorating?

- Be inclusive to visitors and non-visitors alike
- The next 10+ years will be a period of change, with lots of maintenance projects, including a new bridge in 2013, new housing, new locations for housing, moving the campground and moving Brooks Lodge within 10-15 years. All of which will be done to better protect the resources and improve the visitor experience.

Pre-Visit Orientation, Information, and Way Finding

General and trip planning information regarding Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR would continue to be provided by traditional means such as regular mail, phone, website, and email. All public information should include the park’s website address so that visitors may easily access more in-depth information. Critical information regarding access, trail



Naknek Lake View from Brooks Camp Beach with Bear Fishing

and road conditions, weather and safety should be included in all communications.

Adequate, clear information should be provided at appropriate remote thresholds of the park so that potential visitors are given the tools and motivations with which to visit the park. The primary opportunity for park-specific information in King Salmon is at the King Salmon Interagency Visitor Center. No public transportation to these sites exists, so visitors typically access them via commercial means including aircraft and watercraft.

Recommendations:

- Continually update training for all employees and volunteers on site information, way finding, and informal visitor contacts. Park staff should understand the value in providing excellent visitor services and accurate, understandable directions to these sites. [1]
- Assure that up-to-date orientation information is available at our partners' sites and related tourist contact points including the local airport (King Salmon, Alaska) regional and community visitor information centers, libraries, and other agency offices were mentioned in the workshops. Review internal and external printed and electronic tourism literature promoting Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR and associated sites to assure that it is accurate, appropriate, and up-to-date. [1]
- Increasing the KATM, ANIA and ALAG presence at the King Salmon Airport with an easily accessible brochure rack and

exhibit panels which include wayfinding information, location of the Visitor Center, along with big beautiful resource photos.

Once this is accomplished, extend this presence to regional airports at Homer, Iliamna, Kodiak, Kenai/Soldotna and Anchorage. Tiering off of the Alaska Media Plan was mentioned as well. [1]

- Increase the Park's online presence utilizing social programming including Twitter, Second Life, Facebook, Flickr, YouTube, more podcasts, interactive web, and appropriate Web 2.0 sites and services. Also expand the depth of the current NPS website including increased use of webcams, blogs, and Google Earth. These are both excellent venues to whet the appetite of the potential Park visitors, while also providing solid wayfinding information. An overview on how to safely visit this area is critical. This can also be a wellspring of information for historians and academics that look to the NPS for solid research and information. [1]
- Design and produce a Visitor Guide that could be widely distributed both physically and electronically, and convey primarily orientation and wayfinding information. [1]
- Continue to refine and develop improved orientation/information literature and displays for regional tourism contact points, including Homer's Pratt Museum and Alaska Islands and Ocean Visitor Center. These may include rack cards, portable or permanent exhibits, and other methods to dispense literature. [2]

- Update all of the units' Sign Plans to reflect changes suggested in this plan and the GMPs. [2]
- Team members noted that a directional sign needs to be installed at the "Y" on the Valley Road in Katmai NP&P.
- Safety information should be integrated into all facets of the visitor experience at Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR beginning with pre-trip planning. [2]

Arrival, Orientation and Wayfinding

The visitor may access the King Salmon Visitor Center after flying in to King Salmon. If travelling to Brooks Camp, a mandatory visit to the Brooks Camp Visitor Center, immediately after a visitor arrives, prepares them to be bear savvy during their visit and presents some other options for exploration and recreation in and around the area. Visitors who do not go to Brooks Camp are not required to receive a bear safety orientation and are not regularly contacted by park staff. They may, however, encounter the park's backcountry rangers that are patrolling throughout the park

By the time they arrive in King Salmon and other regional airports, most visitors have already arranged their transportation to these sites.

Recommendations:

- Downloadable information including Mpeg4 video, MP3 music and PDF files, offered at the park's website, King Salmon Interagency Visitor Center, a new visitor center media download kiosk and other venues should include wayfinding, orientation and safety messages. Podcasts or equivalent audio/visual (A/V) files could include that information and expand into more in-depth orientation and thematic based interpretive information. [1]
- Develop updated Park Sign Plans for each unit that includes regional and local wayfinding signs that direct visitors to the site and appropriate internal points of interest, once they arrive. Signs should include appropriate safety messages and introduce new thematic elements in appropriate locations. These signs should conform to the NPS sign standard and enhance agency identity in this region of the country. This consistent, recognizable design may develop greater "brand identity" for the areas. Some signs like this tend to blur the line between information signs and wayside exhibits, but these are listed here because their information function supersedes their interpretive function. In many NPS areas, orientation and agency identity are accomplished by trailhead-style upright waysides, often with two or three panels, when placed at parking lots or overlooks and displayed singly at trailheads. Pairings can include an orientation panel and bulletin board or other configurations. [1]
- Develop and produce a system of unobtrusive wayfinding signs along the Ukak Falls Trail, in addition to accompanying access improvements. [3]
- Workshop participants also indicated a need for better wayfinding guidance to Margot Creek and attendant access improvements. [3]

Visitor Contact Facilities

Visitor Centers and related facilities and areas, offering compelling exhibits and information can help reveal meanings to park audiences with engaging text and alluring graphics and objects. Exhibits should build a foundation of knowledge for visitors to retain as they explore these NPS units. Wayside exhibits are especially valuable for visitor experience in the face of reduced staffing and increased visitor exploration. At Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR, planning team members felt the visitor experience can be enhanced by utilizing a few critical waysides that promote a sense of discovery while still providing adequate guidance and learning opportunities for visitors to these park units. This can be accomplished with thoughtful design and placement of thematically based exhibits in carefully selected areas.

Indoor exhibits and exterior wayside exhibits provide interpretive information but also can subtly remind visitors that this NPS-preserved place is something of great value to our nation. Much effort has been invested at the national level to have a distinctive, easy-to-read, comprehensive system of signs and displays. The system provides off-the-shelf solutions from formal Park & Preserve entrance signs to trailhead exhibits and campsite numbers. Built into the NPS sign program is a visual hierarchy that gives readers clear clues as to the relative importance of the blocks of information seen on the signs.

Recommendations:

- The Visitor Center at Brooks Camp is a primary point of contact for visitors to this site. Upon entering the visitor center, visitors are greeted with an information desk and small association sales outlet, adjacent to the rustic room used for the mandatory bear orientation. Small exhibits and interpretive props are available for visitors throughout visitor accessible areas. The planning team agreed that the park should institute a Visitor Center Design and Exhibit plan that would explore options for remodeling the Visitor Center structure (within historical constraints), provide insights into visitor flow within the center and design an optimized set of exhibits incorporating suggestions specified in this plan. [1]
- The Brooks Camps auditorium was also mentioned in the workshop as being somewhat under-utilized. The team recommends that the space be re-designed to provide a better workspace, provide better inventory storage areas and be re-vamped to accommodate showing films throughout the day. Participants also saw great benefit in placing a set of professionally designed exhibits in the spaces utilized by visitors. The park might consider an integrated set of portable displays that fit this purpose, which could be tasked for other purposes or moved easily when the auditorium is used for other purposes. [1]
- The LRIP team also encourages the continuing, cooperative management and development

of the interagency Visitor Center in King Salmon, adjacent to the airport. [1]

- Team members also encouraged an upgrade to the Lake Brooks orientation area, to include newly designed exhibits that provide area information and orientation, a warming hut for visitors, enhanced AV capability for better access to new media and a bear distance cutout similar to the one at the Brooks Camp VC. [1]
- The planning team recommends that an audience evaluation be conducted as part of any new media development. Most media projects benefit from front-end evaluations to determine what visitors already know and what they might like to experience at these sites, with a formative evaluation to test proposed exhibit concepts before final production, and a summative evaluation to fine-tune the exhibits after installation.

Evaluation will increase the cost of exhibit development, but would add value during the life of the exhibits by insuring that visitors’ needs are being met. [1]

Wayside Exhibits and Orientation Panels

Generally, Katmai has been proactive in addressing visitors’ needs for wayside exhibit media and wayfinding signs in the Brooks Camp area and Three Forks Overlook. The park installed a series of HFC-produced waysides in the Brooks Camp area and at Three Forks Overlook in 1998 and 1999. Although a few of the exhibit panels and bases are in need of rehabilitation, most are still current, accurate, and in good condition. A bear orientation exhibit series was produced by HFC and installed by the park in 2008, at the Brooks Falls Platform.

Park identity, facilities identity, and directional signs, primarily for



Katmai Caldera, Glacier, and Mt. Griggs

Brooks Camp, were planned and produced by HFC for the park beginning in 2005, and all have been installed, except for a few remaining identity signs. These signs are still current and valid, although many have been destroyed by bears and need replacement. The park has difficulty finding sign posts that will withstand the playfulness and strength of bears; Bears bat the signs, bend them, and chew them. The park tries to install signs out of the reach of bears, affixing them high in trees and on buildings. Carsonite posts are used to mount directional signs, which resist bear damage and are inexpensive to replace when destroyed.

Improvements and additions, though, can be made to parkwide wayside exhibits and wayfinding offerings. It is recommended as an outcome of this Long-Range Interpretive Plan that a Wayside Exhibit Scoping Trip is conducted by HFC and a Wayside Exhibit Proposal be prepared that identifies future wayside and wayfinding needs and costs.

Because managing human behavior around bears is so central and critical to the Brooks Camp operation, it is important to know whether the means and methods used to communicate desired human behavior is effective. Having this knowledge will help the park make informed choices about how best to influence human behavior and what communication methods (media) works best. For instance, on the Falls Platform how are the quiet zone restrictions best communicated so that visitors comply?

In the campground, what are the best methods for influencing camper behavior? Is it signs or something else entirely? Assuming visitors retain and comply with information presented in the mandatory bear orientations, what reinforcing communication methods can be used to ensure program success? These kinds of questions are best answered through formal visitor evaluation studies, which evaluate existing communication methods and test alternative methods. Such a study would help formulate an effective multifaceted bear-human management program, and the program's success could be measured. A study should be conducted before new media treatments are developed, to influence their creation and compatibility with the bear-human management program.

Until such plans with funding are in place the following suggestions and recommendations can be implemented to improvements existing waysides and wayfinding media.

King Salmon: Visitors arriving at the airport in King Salmon need assistance in finding the interagency visitor center, even though it is located next to the airport terminal. The only sign directing travelers there now is in the narrow lobby at the terminal's entrance. On my visit the freestanding metal sign frame that held the sign was broken and leaning up against the lobby wall. The sign was unprofessionally made and conveyed little, other than there is a visitor center next door.

Recommendations:

- There is not an ideal location for placement of this sign in the airport lobby. The team would suggest replacing the freestanding sign with a graphically compelling sign; wall mounted on the lobby wall adjacent the entrance/exit. The sign needs to be eye-catching and convey the purpose of the visitor center. The graphic might be a large photo of a bear fishing for salmon or a stream full of salmon. The fish could be displayed as if they were swimming in the direction of the exit door. The sign would identify and direct visitors to the interagency visitor center. The graphic should help convey the visitor center's theme or purpose. And all the interagency logos should be displayed at the bottom of the sign at a size easily recognized. The logos serve as brands, giving identity, authority, and credibility to the visitor center. They make the visitor center an official place to get the information about the agencies' lands, and many visitors may associate the logos with the place or places they intend to visit. [1]
- A directional sign should be placed right outside the terminal entrance, pointing travelers next door to the visitor center. A visitor center identification sign, prominently displaying interagency logos, should be placed on the outside of the visitor center building to take advantage of agency branding and strengthen the purpose of the visitor center as a land management information center. Currently, as I recall, the identity sign just says visitor center. [1]

- For after hours, an upright orientation exhibit should be placed outside the visitor center that displays a map of the interagency covered area, which describes the purpose of the visitor center, and depicts the rich natural and cultural resources the center is charged to promote. Again, the exhibit should take advantage of agency branding in some manner. The exhibit should be concise and graphically compelling, enticing visitors to return to the visitor center when it is open. [1]

Lake Camp: The park has recently improved this site with boat launch, restrooms, and picnic site. An NPS sign identifies the site as Lake Camp, as part of Katmai National Park & Preserve. No interpretive material or media is available at the site.

Recommendations:

- Since this site is popular with local residents, the opportunity to convey park significances and interpretive themes with this audience should be taken. At the very least a park orientation exhibit should be placed here. The exhibit could have a park map showing the readers location in the park and conveying the size and diversity of the park. Text and graphics could convey park significances and illustrate the park's main interpretive themes. [1]
- Site-specific wayside exhibits might also be placed here to convey the importance of the park as a spawning ground for salmon, describing how salmon from the ocean enter Naknek Lake near here to swim to Brooks River and Brooks Lake

to spawn. Site-specific waysides might also tell a cultural story related to salmon fishing, how native people have fished here for centuries, trapping and other subsistence activities. [2]

Naknek: Even though Naknek is not within the park boundary, an exhibit overlooking Kvichak Bay might be effective to convey to local audiences the park’s importance to salmon fishing. The exhibit could describe how the people of Bristol Bay Borough have partaken of the annual sockeye run for centuries, and how Katmai National Park preserves the sockeye’s spawning grounds, ensuring future populations of salmon for commercial fisheries and sports anglers.

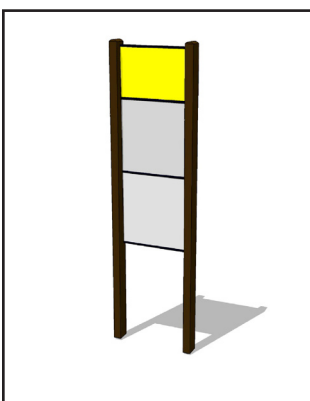
Brooks Camp: The Brooks Camp area has an effective series of wayside exhibits and wayfinding signs. However, some improvements and additions are needed or should be considered.

Visitor Center Area Recommendations:

- The greatest need is for an overall orientation exhibit to Brooks Camp that helps visitors find their way around the camp area and identifies the three major trails: Brooks Falls Trail, Oxbow Overlook Trail, and Dumpling Mountain Trail. The exhibit would be located near the visitor center and picnic area. A nearly identical sign would be placed at the Lake Brooks picnic area. The Oxbow Overlook Trailhead exhibit could be moved up the trail beyond the auditorium or possibly eliminated, since the trail would

be highlighted on the orientation exhibit. The exhibit would serve as a camp touchstone for wayfinding, helping visitors locate camp facilities, trailheads, and recognize closed zones and bear quiet zones, like the Falls Platform. The variety of visitor experiences available at Brooks Camp could be highlighted on the exhibit as well. [1]

- This orientation exhibit might be configured under a roofed kiosk with one or more other exhibits, like the bear and fishing bulletin board exhibit. This could be redesigned using illustrative graphics and succinct text to reinforce proper etiquette around bears. An exhibit on the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes might be appropriate here since the eruption of Novarupta is the main impetus for the park’s creation. The exhibit could help tell the park’s broader story—often overshadowed at Brooks Camp by bears—and perhaps spark more interest by Brooks Camp guests to make the effort and expense to visit the Valley with a ranger. All three of these topics are touched on in current bulletin boards, but they can be shared more compellingly through thoughtful and creative treatments in wayside exhibits. [1]
- Brooks Camp wayfinding is complicated because existing signs are often posted high on trees, out of the typical range of view. This is done because bears are constantly destroying signposts. Bears, however, have left wayside exhibit bases mostly unharmed. Although digging holes in the culturally sensitive Brooks Camp area may present



Example of wayside exhibit sign, which is designed so the exhibit is located higher on the sign away from the base, protecting it from potential damage from bears.

archeological compliance issues, sign placement using wayside-like hardware may be desirable at major park junctions, like near the ranger station, visitor center, and auditorium. Signs could be installed using weathering steel post with sleeve mounts, so the post can be easily removed as necessary. The posts are as strong as or stronger than the wayside bases, so should withstand the punishment of bears. [1]

or eliminated. Since, in theory, the orientation exhibit would introduce the Cultural Site experience the current exhibit could be eliminated or revised and placed farther up the trail. A revised trailhead could be smaller in size (42”x 24” or 36”x 24” upright) and make better use of the exhibit space. Presently the exhibit is ¾’s map for a very simple trail to follow. The map could be significantly reduced in size and more could be done graphically to entice visitors to hike the trail and learn about the cultural story of Brooks Camp. A revised trailhead with a new “You Are Here” could be moved up the trail just beyond the Auditorium. [1]

Cultural Site: The interpretive experience at the Cultural Site is a quality one. Generally, the exhibits are current, accurate, and compelling, however, a few improvements can be made.

Recommendations:

- When and if a Brooks Camp orientation wayside exhibit is created and installed, the Oxbow Overlook Trail exhibit should be rehabilitated and revised,

- The interpretive experience at Cultural Site is a quality one. Generally, the exhibits are current, accurate, and compelling, however, a few improvements can be made.



Wayside Exhibit in the Cultural Site Building

The Cultural Site needs better identification. At the very least a sign should be placed on the side of the building so visitors see it as they approach. After hiking a trail through the woods, finding the building is unexpected; you expect to see cultural ruins, not a modern building. An identification sign would welcome and help visitors find their way to the building's entrance. [2]

- The two wayside exhibits in the Cultural Site building are effective, although, the term "Pit House" appears on both of them and is now an inappropriate descriptor. The exhibits can be revised inexpensively by having the fabricator mask out the words and over print them. HFC can assist the park in getting this done. [1]
- There is an older exhibit mounted on the buildings inside wall. Although the exhibit contains some interesting artifacts, it has a dated look and is out of place with the newer displays. I recommend removing the exhibit, photographing the artifacts, and using the photos as possible graphics on a revised Oxbow Overlook Trail exhibit. [1]

Brooks Camp Campground:
Information is presently communicated in the campground on three bulletin cases and by posting laminated signs on campground buildings.

Recommendations:

- Post fewer locally made laminated signs and put more thought into what messages affect camper behavior, so that

campers are not overwhelmed with the negative. Once the park determines the essential messages to convey, HFC can assist with crafting them into inexpensive, easily updated, and professionally designed signs, which are compelling and read by campers. Communication and coordination with other divisions is critical to implementing this recommendation. [1]

Brooks Falls Trail: This popular trail with bear-viewing platforms has a trailhead wayside exhibit at the trail's start and new bear informational exhibits mounted at the platform staging shelter. These exhibits do an effective job, although the trailhead panel is chipped and should be rehabbed and updated.

Recommendations:

- Because bears nurse young and rest in the area below the boardwalk leading to the falls, the park has a quiet and no stopping zone. Park laminated signs on the boardwalk entrance door and along the railings displays the zone regulations, but visitors still stop to watch bears and make noise, ignoring the signs. Many visitors may not notice the signs because the signs look like many other laminated ones seen around Brooks Camp. Also, there is a heightened level of visitor excitement in this area, ranging from fear of bears to anticipation of seeing bears, so the signs may go unnoticed. Possible solutions: 1) Inform visitors about the zone in advance of reaching it. This might be done in ranger bear-orientation talks, in the park newspaper, direct

labeled on maps, and at the trailhead as part of a trailhead exhibit or on a separate exhibit.

- 2) Professionally designed, eye-catching signs should be placed on the boardwalk door and railings. The signs could have full-color background graphics—like a nursing bear or resting bear—with short, direct text like, “You are entering a quiet zone, please keep moving.” Or “Bear Nursing Area, please remain quiet and keep moving.” And “Bear Resting Area, stay quiet and keep moving.” Varied compelling graphics with to-the-point text may gain better compliance within this zone. [1]
- At the Riffles Platform the park may want to consider placing two or three site-specific wayside exhibits here since high numbers of visitors come there. Wayside exhibits might cover topics like Bear Family Tree (Identifying certain bears by name and describing their life histories.), Reading a River, (Using a photo of the specific river scene, direct label salmon holds and spawning beds, describing how salmon and bears use the stream.), Ancient Anglers (Illustrate and describe how native peoples fished the river for centuries.) The exhibits could be low-profile mounted on the rail overlooking the riffles. Or, to avoid interfering with the view, they could be mounted on the upper deck above the overlook and out of the way of heavier visitor traffic. [1]

Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes Road: Along the road to the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes (VTTS) the park is considering one or more wayside-style exhibits to enhance

the ranger-led programs. Locations proposed are at the Research Bay Overlook, Margot Falls area, and the Kettle Ponds Overlook.

Recommendations:

- Since trips along the valley road are ranger-led, interpretation at the overlooks is best done by a ranger rather than a wayside exhibit. Waysides are intrusive on the landscape and should be placed sparingly. They are meant for high visitation sites where personal services interpretation is unavailable. If the road is some day opened to significant numbers of visitors traveling without the benefit of a guide, then it may be appropriate to have a few waysides at developed overlooks. Workshop participants recommended a wayside exhibit at Research Bay Overlook, along with accompanying access improvements.

Three Forks Overlook: The park has current and quality indoor and outdoor exhibits at this site, interpreting the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.

Recommendations:

- If visitors come to this site unaccompanied by a ranger to hike the trails in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, then park should consider placing a trailhead exhibit at the trail start. Such an exhibit could inform hikers of trail routes, Leave No Trace responsibilities, and hazards—like limited and dangerous stream crossings in the valley. However, since most visitors use Brooks Camp as a staging area for the VTTS, only a

handful of people per summer, if any, reach the hiking trails at the VTTS without contacting park staff. [3]

Rapids Camp Recommendations:

- Develop and produce a wayside exhibit that reveals thematic elements, especially those pertaining to waterfowl and military use. It may be beneficial to make this a combined exhibit that offers information and orientation as well. [2]

Kettle Ponds Overlook

Recommendations:

- Develop and produce a wayside exhibit that reveals thematic elements. It may be beneficial to make this a combined exhibit that offers information and orientation as well, along with including some accompanying access improvements. [3]

Fure’s Cabin Recommendations:

- Evaluate the existing Fure’s Exhibits and create a new Exhibit Plan based on those results. [1]

Distributable Media

Generally the distributable media here is well accepted by visitors and historically accurate. Providing orientation and wayfinding material on a broader region-wide basis would serve to increase Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR’s exposure to greater numbers of more diverse visitors. Any new publications might be linked with a “branding” program, utilizing the NPS graphic standards and the monument’s special logos or other art developed by the parks. This will serve to increase recognition of the park’s national

significance and its connection to the larger NPS system.

Recommendations:

- Develop and facilitate production of Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR specific publications, to include Story Behind the Scenery style books, new rack cards and other books which would serve to increase visitor enjoyment and understanding. A KATM, ANIA and ALAG book similar to the old NPS handbook series might be worth considering as well. [1]
- Develop and produce a new Unigrid brochure for the Alagnak WR. [2]
- Consider reproducing and selling versions of older, possible out of print books that relate well to these three units of their particular resources. Reprints of historical texts would serve not only visitors, but the historian community as well. The first book reprinted should be the National Geographic’s The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes by Robert F Griggs to commemorate the 1912 eruption. [1]
- Review and update if necessary the KATM, ANIA and ALAG Unigrid brochures, possibly integrating new maps and related material that coincide with the above mentioned exhibits. This is especially critical for ANIA and ALAG, as visitors to these sites will receive the bulk of their information from the internet, new media sources like podcasts and distributable information produced by the NPS. [1]

Audiovisual Technology

Audiovisual distribution of interpretation and information makes parks and their resources more accessible to all visitors through a variety of means. Short AV presentations can supplement static exhibits, set the mood for exploration of a historic area and assist those who are visually impaired with an audio description of a place or event. A park film can provide a stunning introduction to the Park's resources and inhabitants. Currently Katmai National Park & Preserve is utilizing several AV elements in its interpretive program:

1. A short bear orientation video is seen by nearly every visitor to Brooks Camp
2. A short catch-and-release fishing video was distributed to every lodge and outfitter
3. Two archival videos of early expeditions to the region are shown occasionally in the Brooks Camp auditorium in the evenings or during inclement weather when bear watching is not optimal.

Most of the American public has never heard of Katmai National Park; even fewer are familiar with Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve and Alagnak Wild River. Because of the remote locations and the expense of visiting, visitation will inevitably remain low and public ignorance of these magnificent resources high.

The profile of these stunning places can be raised so that millions of people will learn the names and the stories, stimulating possible visits by those who can afford it and providing a surrogate experience for those who cannot. The key

is reaching the largest possible audience through a national prime time broadcast of a long format, high production-value film.

A template for this effort might be the NPS-produced film for Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve, a similarly remote wilderness park little-known outside Alaska. This film has been broadcast nationally on PBS frequently over the past five years, reaching an audience of more than four million viewers per year, dramatically extending the interpretive program of a park that welcomes about 50,000 visitors per year.

During the Long Range Interpretation Planning it became clear that the park and its partners are strongly in favor of developing a variety of media that will allow visitors to "access" Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR in varied ways that fit their needs. A minority of visitors will make a trip into these park units; so providing media that allows them to remotely experience the resource becomes one of the primary ways of connecting them to the meanings of these resources.

Distribution methods may vary from video in an exhibit to downloadable guides, smartphone/iPhone apps, or podcasts. Audio messaging, if done well, can add emotional color and authenticity. When visitors hear directly from recognized subject-matter experts or from people who work in the park and know it well, these recordings can be a powerful medium.

The majority of AV messages work best if they are kept short and well-

focused. The visitor center kiosk and web based distribution centers could offer multiple methods for delivery of these programs.

Recommendations:

- Design and produce a high production value, long format interpretive film on the natural and cultural resources preserved by Katmai National Park & Preserve, Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve and Alagnak Wild River. Through these parks and working with partners including commercial operators, Alaska Native corporations, Bristol Bay, Lake and Peninsula boroughs and the Becharof and Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuges, the film would tell an ecosystem story of a vast region accessible only by air and sea. The film would be produced using techniques appropriate for a high production value film, including aerials, multiple season location shoots and an original score. The primary avenue for distribution would be national broadcast on PBS, which would reach a vast audience of several million that may not have the means or opportunity to visit the parks but, through broadcast, would benefit by hearing and seeing the stories via a surrogate experience. ADA requirements would be observed throughout the planning, production and post production.
- In addition to national broadcast, the film could be sold to the public through Alaska Geographic, creating a continuous revenue stream; when appropriate, shown in the King Salmon Interagency

Visitor Center and Brooks Camp Auditorium; made available to cruise ship lines and Alaska Airlines; provided to lodges and outfitters as well as other facilities in the state such as the Alaska Islands and Ocean Visitor Center in Homer and APLIC in Anchorage. The film, or portions of it, could also be placed on the park website as podcasts.

- This production would be an inspirational, interpretive film that could be divided, for visitor center purposes, into shorter sequences for presentation as short, topic-specific videos to Brooks Camp visitors, leveraging its use for park interpretive staff. For example, short historic sequences on the Griggs National Geographic expeditions and the Father Hubbard explorations could be separated from the longer film and shown as short videos in the Brooks Camp Auditorium, incorporated into ranger-led discussions. [1]

Estimated Film Budget:

- **Preproduction: \$30,000**
- **Production: \$280,000**
- **Post Production: \$120,000**
- **Equipment: \$20,000**
- **TOTAL: \$450,000**

- Develop and produce a “media-source kiosk or exhibit” that visitors can utilize to download appropriate A/V content at the Visitor Centers and perhaps other regional venues. Provide this content in forms that are distributable for various A/V players to include Podcasts and Mp3 files. [3]

- Additional downloadable media should be developed either internally with a media specialist or via contract, including:
 - Backcountry Bear Safety Video, addressing travel in remote areas in these park units, that also reveals the special attributes of those areas. An example would be the major bear viewing at Swikshak and the historical presence of canneries there. [1]
 - KATM, ANIA and ALAG Archaeology
 - KATM, ANIA and ALAG Geology
 - KATM, ANIA and ALAG Natural History
 - KATM, ANIA and ALAG Cultures (Historic and Pre-Historic)
- Consider creating an A/V Development Plan that addresses where this type of interpretive service may be most effective, which content and formats should be used and looks at alternate sources of funding or staffing to make it happen. [1]

Website and Internet

In the past decade there has been incredible growth in internet usage and an expansion of ways in which people utilize the web. Old ways of distributing information and interpretation have been supplanted by the leverage gained from instantaneous, in-depth dispersal of knowledge over the web. Add the opportunity for interactivity and the web becomes an optimum tool for interpreters. This is particularly crucial in an area like KATM, ANIA and ALAG, as many visitors are “Virtual Visitors” that cannot make a trip to the actual Parks and Preserves

due to cost or environmental conditions.

Recommendations:

- Introduce more quality, exciting, unique short animations and live action video clips to the current KATM, ANIA and ALAG websites that appeal to not only children, but adults as well. These video clips should be interpretive and each should tell a critical story about the Park units and our partners. Videos should include: [1]
 - An informational video that provides orientation and markets these 3 units
 - A video by our partner schools, partially produced by the students
- Expand the current links available on the park website to include local and regional partners. [2]
- Expand the park’s presence on social networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc) and develop a plan to assure adequate staffing and appropriate concordance with the NPS IT standards. [1]
- Connect with Google Earth and other internet databases related to geography, science and culture to make sure KATM, ANIA and ALAG has an appropriate presence there. [1]
- Create and publish on each unit’s website multiple Park Itineraries that will enhance visitor access to these three area’s stories and address the challenges of access in this wild area. These Itineraries should include snappy graphics and good wayfinding information and be created in collaboration with our partners. They should emphasize trips that can be taken in/around the city’s

used by visitors as access points, in addition to travel in the park areas. [2]

- Market the KATM, ANIA and ALAG website to multiple visitor audiences, locals, villagers, schools, government partners, regional tourism partners and the tourism industry for Alaska. [1]
- Expand the photo database that is available online. These photos could be procured from locals, kid's photo contests and other sources. Copyright concerns should be assessed and dealt with prior to publication. Possibly link our catalog to Flickr, so that it receives more attention. [1]
- Expand the website's downloading section to include updated material that supplements visitor understanding of the Parks and Preserves. This should include a regularly updated information/orientation section, extended photo collection as mentioned above, a multiple Itinerary section as mentioned above, an expanded amount of downloadable programs including podcasts and audio guides and an updated map section. This is especially critical for ANIA and ALAG, as visitors to these sites will receive the bulk of their information from the internet, along with new media sources like podcasts and distributable information produced by the NPS. [2]
- Expand the website's Administrative History Section. [3]
- Expand the Junior Ranger section on the website, integrating new material specified by this plan and other

innovative changes [1]

Off-Site Activities and Partnerships

Partnerships and greater civic engagement continue to be beneficial to both Park areas and regional communities.

Recommendations:

- The King Salmon airport offers an opportunity for reaching visitors when they arrive in the area. Due to limited space at the terminal, an exhibit would probably be limited to a simple panel focusing on orientation but might include some interpretive elements and possibly some small objects in a case. [1]
- Expand interpretive presence through staffing at Hallo Bay, Amalik Bay, Swikshak, Moraine/Funnel Creek, and remote lodges such as Kulik and Grosvenor, which could serve to strengthen communication not only with visitors, but with the park's CUA partners. [1]
- Expand our relationship with partners on Kodiak Island, to include enhanced coordination with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Coast Guard, NPR Cooperative Media Creation, our partnership with Alutiiq Museum, and increased integration into community events. [1]
- Refine and expand the park's relationship with the King Salmon and Naknek communities, increase participation in community events, Fishtival and Winterfest. Provide more open houses in these communities and enhance our affiliation with the Council of Katmai Descendants. [1]

- Expand our relationship with regional bush communities and villages by providing teacher’s workshops, school visits, Junior Ranger programs, traveling education kits and while there addressing areas of concerns including ATV use and stewardship. [1]
- Expand cooperation with Anchorage schools in partnership with Anchorage Alaska Public Lands Information Center (AAPLIC) to provide school programs, strengthen relationships with the schools and benefit AAPLIC staff via training and participation. [1]
- Work with our Commercial Use Authorization (CUA) partners to better understand what they need from us and how we can help them in their services to visitors. Workshop participants suggested more CUA information on our web site, assistance with increasing their capabilities in interpretation and demonstrating how working with us can positively affect their marketing. [1]
- Coordinate with the folks at the Dillingham University of Alaska campus to expand our participation in that partnership. Team members also suggested leveraging that relationship to expand and refine the park’s Exploritas (Elderhostel) program. [1]
- Expand coordination with other government agencies including enhanced coordination with the Bureau of Land Management, coordinating education programs and visitor information programs with the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. [2]

Personal Services

Personal interpretive services are those in which the park staff interacts with visitors. Examples of personal services include staffing



At the Brooks Camp ‘Corner’ with Visitors

the visitor center, formal interpretive programs, roving and other informal interpretation, conducted activities, special events, orientation and educational programs. All give the interpretive staff an opportunity to enhance the visitors experience through personal interaction. Personal services are often most effective for interpreting complex or conceptual themes and topics.

Personal services encourage visitors to become active participants in exploring the Parks and Preserves' stories. Several formal and informal programs are offered at Katmai NP&P, including formal guided hikes, roving interpretation, and educational programs. Because most visitors to these sites may have limited access to much of the park's backcountry, personal services are vital to create opportunities for visitors to truly understand and relate to the people, meanings and stories represented here.

The interpretive staff at Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR should assess on a yearly basis which particular personal interpretive services would be most effective. This is the core of the Annual Implementation Plan which would guide the interpretive program in supporting management goals and providing optimum opportunities for the visitor. This process includes yearly re-evaluation of desired visitor experiences and subsequent assessment of the most effective combinations of interpretive themes, locations, audiences and types of personal services to best fulfill the visitors' needs. These factors can change from year to year as the park's visitation demographics,

management policies and other needs change.

Recommendations:

- Important learning opportunities for Katmai NP&P visitors are made available through the current schedule of informal (roving) interpretation by uniformed interpreters. An extension of this informal interpretation to other areas within these park units, each adaptable to the needs and interests of the visitor, could potentially vastly improve visitor experience at these sights. Since most park visitors are unfamiliar with or have a limited knowledge of the park's resources, it is important to provide this service to enhance the quality of their visit and potentially induce visitors to become stewards of these priceless resources. This continues to be especially critical for ANIA and ALAG visitors who could benefit greatly if they received more personalized information from interpretive rangers in the field, which could complement other information they gleaned from media sources like podcasts and the web. [1]
- An Annual Implementation Plan should be created and revised yearly. It is important to assess changes in management strategy, demographic shifts, and any new information that would modify our message to the visitor. One tool that helps to integrate inevitable change into a personal interpretive services program is the use of a matrix; this matrix assesses the best combinations of current interpretive themes or sub-themes, the best locations for services and the most

effective services for particular audiences. This would in turn facilitate achieving the Park's Desired Visitor Experiences. This exercise is also a good opportunity to assess whether or not resources are being optimally used to achieve these Desired Visitor Experiences and to support identified management initiatives. [1]

- Assessing the effectiveness of our interpretive techniques and services is critical to maintaining positive visitor experiences and providing a rationale for programs. These assessments can include supervisory assessments of effectiveness, more formal outcome based assessments, a correlation of visitor inputs and formal demographic studies. The rubric based assessment method utilized in the Interpretive Development Plan while not addressing “supervisory concerns” does give great insight into whether a particular service is effective in creating interpretive opportunities for our visitors. Outcome based evaluative methods would also be effective. Workshop participants highly recommended a formal assessment of the current interpretive program and visitation that would assess not only the visitor component, but how effective the personal and non-personal interpretation is at all sites. This study should also inform a re-assessment of how visitors are managed at the floating bridge and at Brooks Falls at Katmai, including what quotas are appropriate on the platforms and how increased staffing levels may be needed to provide adequate interpretive functions at the sites, while managing the bear/visitor interactions as well. [1]
- Establishing a greater interpretive presence via seasonal interpreters or VIPs at Baked Mountain, Moraine/Funnel Creek (paired with LE or RM personnel) during bear viewing/fishing season, American Creek (with fishing and float trip info), Hallo, Amalik, Swikshak and Nonvianuk would create an opportunity, currently lacking, for needed informational and interpretive services to visitors in these currently underserved areas. [2]
- Participation by all interpretive staff in the Interpretive Development Program would be encouraged. This program is core, professional-level NPS interpretive training for all field level interpreters and interpretive supervisors and is critical for individual's career development and professional enhancement. It will keep employees abreast of the most effective interpretive methods and provide valuable insight into national policy and trends. [2]
- Establishing an interpretive personnel presence on the Alagnak, possibly in coordination with other divisions. [1]
- Consider providing formal interpretation at Kulik Lodge and Grosvenor, including formal programs and distribution of publications. [2]
- Enhance the existing temporary exhibits at Fure's Cabin. [1]
- Workshop participants also noted a need for continuation and expansion of current informal interpretive

programs, which are impacted substantially due to the demand for interpreters to provide a controlling presence at key areas to assure visitor safety in this challenging environment. Participants specified that visitor experience could be improved by more informal interpretation on the Brooks Camp trails, bear viewing platforms, the “Corner” and other high use areas. Interpretive props were mentioned as a valuable adjunct for those personnel that are tied to one station. [1]

- Formal interpretive programs at Brooks Camp would also benefit from higher staffing levels, including the Ranger’s Choice program, the formal evening program, cultural walk and Dumpling Mountain Hike. Better marketing and innovative updates to these programs would be beneficial as well. [1]
- Team members also recommended development of a better waiting list system at the Falls/Riffles/Treehouse platforms that would also assess tripod access and use, and to consider a possible reservation system. It was also felt that regardless of what changes in this plan, a third interpretive ranger was absolutely necessary for these locations (one at Falls platform, one at the “Treehouse”/waiting area, and one at the Riffles Platform. [1]
- A second interpretive ranger should also be added to the staff at the Lower River Platform/Bridge, especially during busy times and high bear concentrations [2]
- Higher staffing levels will be

required for the park to fully support this plan. [1]

Education Program

The former education program at Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR centered on an established Environmental Education Program and outreach program for schools and groups in the region. The Education Specialist provided occasional guided experiences for school groups, university classes, and Elderhostel groups. The Education Specialist position has been vacant since late 2003.

Recommendations

- Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR must keep abreast of changes to state and federal curriculums to keep the program effective and relevant to education partners. Curricula developed for this program should be made available on line and updated regularly. [1]
- Development of traveling educational kits that can be used to supplement distance learning, teacher workshops and other programs. [2]
- Expand our relationship with regional bush communities and villages by providing Teacher’s Workshops, school visits, Junior Ranger programs and addressing areas of concerns including ATV use and stewardship. Workshop participants felt this particularly important in the King Salmon/Naknek area. [1]
- Expand cooperation with Anchorage schools in partnership with AAPLIC to provide school programs, strengthen relationships with the

- schools and benefit AAPLIC staff via training and participation. [1]
- Expand the Elder Hostel program and develop a Senior Ranger Program. [2]
 - Develop the Junior Ranger program with outreach to regional schools, local villages and local youth in order to inspire area residents to further explore Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR with their children. This popular nationwide program is becoming a focal point for many traveling families seeking parks with engaging and effective Junior Ranger programs as vacation destinations. [1]

Services for Special Populations

It is important to move beyond basic accommodation to active pursuit of equal opportunities in all facets of interpretation for those that are in some way impaired.

Recommendations

- The wayfinding and interpretive material should be brought up to date with appropriate accommodations available for impaired visitors. The advent of downloadable audio/visual programming can lead to marked improvement in experience for some impaired visitors. [1]
- Diligence must be observed in following the NPS accommodation standards when creating new media and structures from critical type sizes to film captioning [1]
- When developing the new waysides, exhibits and audiovisual products, the design should not just accommodate impaired visitors, but should be designed to fully involve

those visitors in those interpretive opportunities. Guidelines for designing for and accommodating those with special needs are found in the appendix.

- Another topic of concern to team members was the lack of diversity reflected in the visitors to Katmai NP&P, Aniakchak NM&P and Alagnak WR. Part of this may be due to the difficult access to this region and the expense involved. The NPS has many programs and suggestions for creating opportunities for more diversity in our NPS areas and the team recommends that a plan be developed to introduce more varied populations to these resources and their meanings. [1]

Library Collections and Research Needs

The park currently has a small collection of artifacts and archives, stored off-site in Anchorage. A Collections Plan is currently in development, which may ultimately lead to interpretive access to some artifacts and materials from our collection. A small collection of artifacts is used on the daily interpretive walk to the reconstructed native home. The ultimate goal of any collection is to allow optimum research and visitor accessibility. In addition, a small research library is maintained at the administrative offices and Brooks Camp, accessible to the public on a case-by-case basis.

Recommendations

- Develop a plan for funding and developing a searchable database of all the collection, which will be available online. Search for possible partnership assistance

and new opportunities with educational institutions and other partners. [1]

- Develop a database that would be supported by the information systems in the yet to be developed visitor center kiosk and on the park’s website. Giving visitors the ability to search for specific information and download it for further study could be very valuable to visitors and promote the involvement of researchers and academic professionals as well. [3]
- Develop a list of needs for the library and plan and develop a new library space. [2]

Staffing and Training

Staffing: The KATM, ANIA and ALAG interpretive division is currently understaffed if they wish to complete the majority of this plan’s recommendations. Additional concerns were voiced in the workshop which addressed the need for additional housing to attract and retain quality employees

and volunteers. The following is a list of additional positions required to implement the recommendations of this Long Range Interpretive Plan, and a proposed organizational chart is included in Appendix B:

1. GS-11 Ed Specialist
2. GS-5/7/9 Ed Tech
3. GS-7 Seasonal Ed Tech
4. GS-11 Brooks District Interpreter
5. GS-4/5 Seasonal KSVC Park Guide

Training: Enhanced training is vital in order to field a well prepared workforce, especially in this rugged and dangerous bush environment.

Recommendations:

- Continue to use the Interpretive Development Program (IDP) to train interpreters in the essential interpretive skills and techniques. Also involve as many staff members as possible in the new interpretive coaching program. [1]
- Expand opportunities for interpretive staff to cross-train with other division, which will in turn enhance visitor experience and provide flexibility during field operations. Non-traditional interpretive skills, including medical and survival skills are very important in this environment. [2]
- Train the interpretive staff to develop and deliver curriculum based programs and interpretive programs via distance learning technologies, portable media (podcasts, mp3, etc.), and other types of interpretive media. [2]
- Monitor training services offered by our partners and stakeholders; participate when



Historic Fure’s Cabin on Naknek Lake is a popular public use cabin, especially for those attempting the Savonoski Loop

- applicable. [1]
- Actively seek other appropriate training opportunities including ANILCA, COR, Conflict Resolution, Supervisor Training and Partner Etiquette with Traditional Peoples. [1]
 - Ensure that training reflects the issues and needs addressed in the LRIP including the established interpretive themes. [1]

Coordination with Internal Partners
Communication and coordination with our internal partners can enhance how we support the visitor and maintain an open dialog that benefits all division within the Parks and Preserves.

Recommendations:

- Expand regular communication with resources management, maintenance and law enforcement staffs to enhance those relationships and provide visitors with the most recent and best local knowledge as they explore the Parks and Preserves and surrounding region. [1]
- Expand cooperation with other division regarding “pairing” interpretive rangers with other division’s professionals to enhance visitor experience and employee safety and awareness. [1]
- Enhance our relationship with Alaska Geographic and consider other ways to distribute information on these NPS units that could serve the parks. [1]
- Coordinate with other divisions to establish regular communication via weekly updates or something equivalent that could assist with more accurate visitor information, enhance safety, contribute

toward addressing compliance questions and bolster teamwork. [1]

Implementation Priorities

Pre-visit Orientation, Information, and Wayfinding

Short-Term (1-2 years)

- Distribution of newspaper, bulletins etc.
- Website enhancement, more photos, multimedia
- Improve safety and pre-trip planning information
- Better utilize online social media such as Twitter, Facebook, etc

Medium Term (2–5 years)

- Park sign plan
- Airport exhibit design and installation
- Electronic information kiosk
- Develop and produce a new Unigrad brochure for the Alagnak WR
- Rack cards in Homer, Kodiak, etc

Long-Term (5-10 years)

- Make more of our materials available online. If trends continue, virtually all pre-visit information requests will be online. We must plan accordingly.

Arrival, Orientation and Wayfinding

Short-Term (1-2 years)

- Install entrance signs for Brooks Camp, Lake Brooks, and Lake Camp
- Website enhancement with more downloadable content
- Redo existing bulletin boards, consider adding new ones

Medium-Term (2-5 years)

- Park sign plan
 - Trail signs on Ukak Trail
- Long-Term (5-10 years)
- Improve access and condition of trails used on interpretive programs (Oxbow Bend, Dumpling, Ukak, and Margot Falls Trails)

Visitor Contact Facilities

- Short-Term (1-2 years)
- Develop exhibit plan
 - Continue King Salmon Interagency Visitor Center partnership
 - Enhance picnic area at Lake Brooks to improve bear orientations on east wind days
 - Continue partnership with the Pratt Museum in Homer
- Medium-Term (2-5 years)
- Conduct audience evaluation as a precursor to new interpretive media development.
 - Develop exhibits for Auditorium
 - Remodel auditorium in order to facilitate AV presentations throughout the day
- Long-Term (5-10 years)
- Re-purpose housing unit BL3 for Lake Brooks Visitor Center function

Visitor Center Exhibits

- Short-Term (1-2 years)
- Develop Brooks Camp Developed Area exhibit plans for remodel of existing Brooks Visitor Center and for Lake Brooks (BL3)
- Medium Term (2-5 years)
- Develop facility specific exhibit plans for Brooks Camp Visitor Center and for Lake Brooks Visitor Center (BL3)
 - Develop technology-based exhibits (i.e., touch-screen

kiosks, download kiosks, and interactive exhibits)

Long-Term (5-10 years)

- Remodel BL3 into new Lake Brooks visitor center
- Remodel Brooks Camp Visitor Center

Cooperating Association

Short-Term (1-2 years)

- Develop scope of sales
- Develop plan for remodeling sales area
- Develop new sales publication on Katmai
- Reprint the National Geographic Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes book by Robert Griggs

Medium-Term (2-5 years)

- Implement remodel plan.
- Have at least one Institute Course at Katmai

Long-Term (5-10 years)

- Expand number of Institute Courses at Katmai

Wayside Exhibits and Orientation Panels

Short-Term (1-2 years)

- Conduct audience evaluation for media development
- Develop park-wide wayside exhibit plan

Medium-Term (2-5 years)

- Replace worn signage with signs meeting national standards
- Install new wayside exhibits at the Lower River and Riffles platforms, and other locations identified in plan
- Install site orientation/and wayfinding exhibits at Brooks Camp Visitor Center, Lake Brooks Picnic Area, and at Lake Camp
- Design and install orientation

- exhibits in area airports
 - Improve wayfinding throughout Brooks Camp
 - Replace dated artifact exhibit at the cultural site with a more contemporary style exhibit
 - Improve regulatory signage throughout Brooks Camp, especially in the campground and on the bear-viewing platforms
 - Evaluate the existing Fure's Exhibits and create a new exhibits based on those results
 - Create and install new wayside exhibits in Naknek, linking Katmai's salmon story to the commercial fishery of Bristol Bay
- Long-Term (5-10 years)
- Create exhibit for Rapids Camp
 - Create exhibits for Lake Camp
- Printed Media
- Short-Term (1-2 years)
- News bulletin/special events on website (downloadable content, especially)
 - Continue to produce and distribute the park newspaper and other printed products
- Medium-Term (2-5 years)
- Develop and produce a new Unigrd brochure for the Alagnak WR
 - Work with HFC to make printed materials such as Unigrd maps available for eBook Readers, smartphones, etc.
- Long-Term (5-10 years)
- More content must be produced in electronic format as we continue to transition away from printed media
- Audio Visual Technology
- Short-Term (1-2 years)
- Continue to produce podcasts
 - Update Brooks Camp Bear Etiquette film
- Medium-Term (2-5 years)
- Continue to produce podcasts
 - Add touch screen kiosks to visitor center exhibits
 - Produce new interpretive film
 - Provide royalty-free video clips, sounds and other media on website so that it can be used by our virtual visitors. (i.e. school projects, mash-ups, etc)
- Long-Term (5-10 years)
- Remain relevant in the rapidly changing AV/Online landscape
- Off-site Activities and Partnerships
- Short-Term (1-2 years)
- Continue partnership with the Pratt Museum in Homer
 - Continue partnership with the King Salmon Interagency Visitor Center
 - Work with USGS for 100th Anniversary of Novarupta eruption
- Personal Services
- Short-Term (1-2 years)
- Request increase in OFS funding to eliminate interpretive staff furloughs
 - Request increase in OFS funding to restore lapsed interpretive position
 - Host interpretive workshop to develop skills of staff and volunteers
 - Expand guided interpretive walks
 - Expand roving/informal interpretation opportunities
 - Increase number and type of special events/talks
 - Develop annual implementation

- plan
- Begin planning for the decade of 100th anniversaries: Novarupta Eruption in 2012, Park Service's 100th in 2016, and the 100th Anniversary of the establishment of Katmai National Monument in 2018

Medium-Term (2-5 years)

- Continue planning the decade of 100th Anniversaries
- Commemorate the 100th anniversary of the eruption of Novarupta

Long-Term (5-10 years)

- Utilize additional OFS funding to increase interpretive and educational programs
- Continue planning the decade of 100th Anniversaries
- Celebrate the 100th Birthday of the NPS
- Celebrate the 100th Birthday of Katmai

Services for Special Populations

Short-Term (1-2 years)

- Produce scripts for existing AV programs (in English and other

languages, large print)

- Purchase and install assistive listening devices

Medium-Term (2-5 years)

- Ensure that all existing and future AV programs are fully ADA compliant

Education Program

Short-Term (1-2 years)

- Request increase in OFS funding to restore education and outreach program.
- Increase volunteer participation
- Participate in the Teacher-Ranger-Teacher program

Medium-Term (2-5 years)

- Utilize additional OFS funding to increase interpretive and educational programs
- Develop Junior Ranger Program

Long-Term (5-10 years)

- Develop education and outreach programs that can be presented in schools and other community venues



On the Valley floor near Ukak Falls, walls of ash from the 1912 Novarupta eruption tower overhead.



Appendices

Appendix A: Knowing Your Audience

The Role of Evaluation in Exhibit Planning and Design

Over the past thirty years it has become increasingly evident that exhibitions of all kinds in a variety of venues (including visitor centers) can significantly benefit from the using various evaluation activities during the development of any medium. A recent bibliography lists over 600 studies that have demonstrated the value of getting input from target audience members to help inform decisions about both the content and presentation methods being considered, thus avoiding serious and costly mistakes discovered only after the work has been completed.

Traditionally, there are three stages during which formal visitor studies are conducted.

1. **Front-End Evaluation:** during conceptual planning when themes, story lines, and program ideas are being considered;
2. **Formative Evaluation:** during early fabrication of exhibits when mock-up testing can be carried out;
3. **Summative/Remedial Evaluation:** conducted after final installation, when the total “package” can be evaluated and final adjustments can be made.

Front-end evaluation concentrates on getting input from potential visitors by means of interviews and/or focus groups, to find out what kinds of information they need and would like to know, and how this information could be presented in a meaningful, interesting, and cost-effective way. Misconceptions about the subject matter are also revealed at this stage, often leading to specific content and presentation elements designed to counter them.

Formative evaluation is intended to “catch” design and/or content problems before they become a part of the final exhibition, when they are often difficult and expensive to “fix.” Especially critical to test at the mock-up stage are interactive exhibits, where feedback from users almost always reveals flaws or weaknesses in the program that can be easily corrected.

In a comprehensive evaluation program, the conduct of summative/remedial studies often reveal problems that were not, or could not be, identified during the earlier stages of development. For example, crowd-flow problems are often revealed only when the actual configuration of all the elements of the exhibition are in place. Similarly, orientation and signage problems become “obvious” at this point, and can often be corrected by relatively minor adjustments to wording and/or placement.

The media evaluation process requires the planning team to identify the intended exhibit target audience in terms of their ages, educational levels, and levels of entering knowledge of the subject matter of the exhibit. The team must also have clearly defined objectives – both cognitive and affective. Cognitive objectives relate to the intended impact of the exhibit on the target audience in terms of knowledge of the subject matter (e.g., facts, concepts, controversies, comparisons). Affective objectives relate to the intended impact of the exhibit on visitors’ beliefs, interests, feelings, and attitudes as related to the exhibit content. These explicit and agreed-to objectives guide not only the way the exhibit is tested at the formative and summative/remedial stages, but the entire exhibit development process, including decisions about content, sequence, media, interpretation, and presentation techniques.

From the personal writings of evaluator Dr. Harris H. Shettel, Rockville, Maryland, and used by his permission. Edited by Neil Mackay, Harpers Ferry Center, Media Services and Interpretive Media Institute

Professional organizations

The following professional organizations are concerned with exhibit evaluation and can provide additional information on the subject:

Committee on Audience Research and Evaluation (CARE)

American Association of Museums (AAM)

1575 Eye Street, NW, Suite 400

Washington, DC 20005

(202) 289-1818

<http://www.aam-us.org/index.htm>

CARE publishes *Current Trends in Audience Research and Evaluation*, and the *Directory of Evaluators*

Visitor Studies Association (VSA)

8175-A Sheridan Blvd., Suite 362

Arvada, CO 80003-1928

303-467-2200

303-467-0064 fax

<http://www.visitorstudies.org/>

VSA publishes *Visitor Studies Today*

American Evaluation Association

American Evaluation Association

16 Sconticut Neck Rd #290

Fairhaven MA 02719

Phone/fax 888-232-2275 (toll free in US and some Canada)

<http://www.eval.org/>

AEA publishes *American Journal of Evaluation* (published three times per year).

Appendix B: Current and Recommended Organization

Current Organization

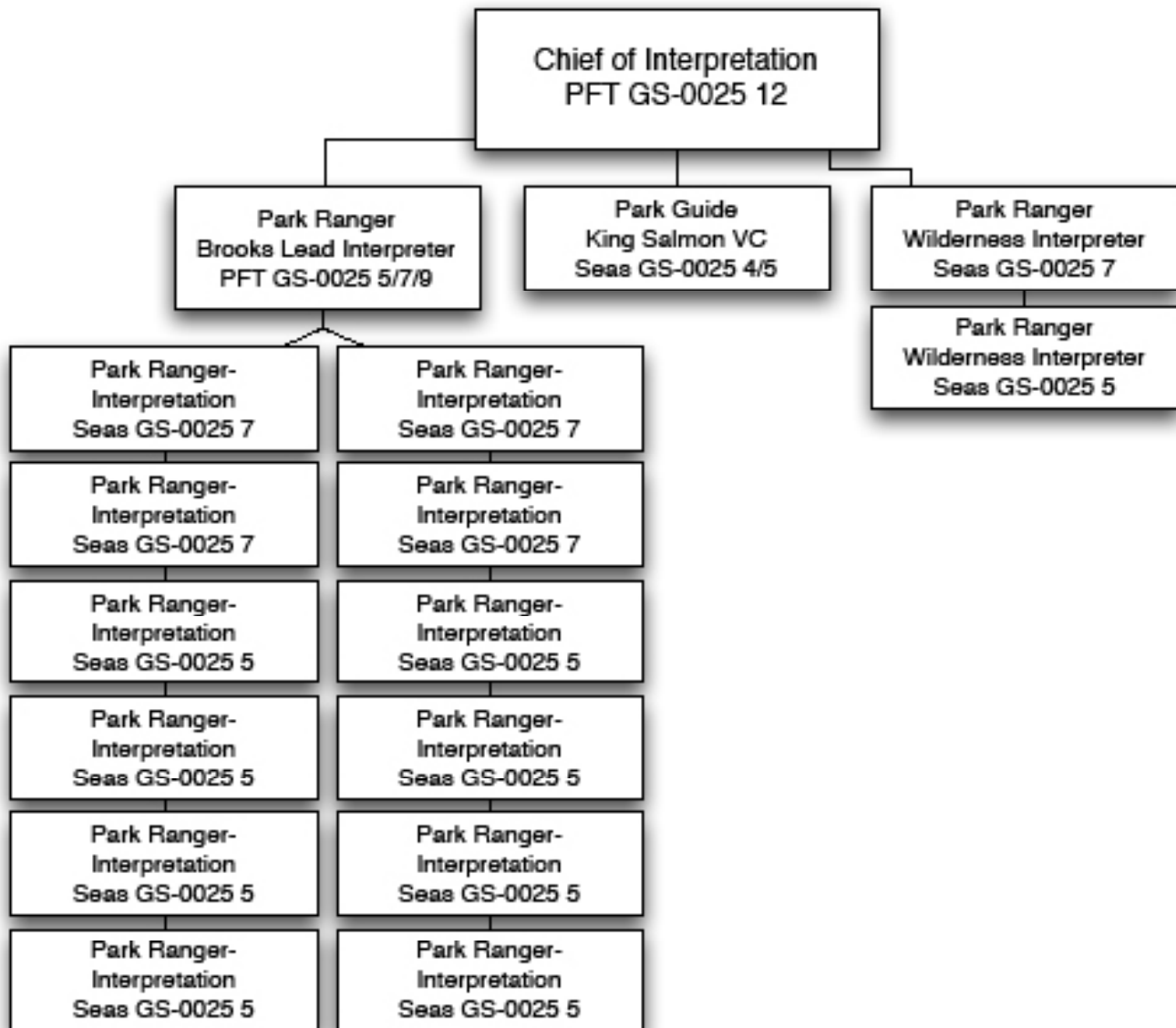
GS-12 Chief of Interpretation

GS-9 Brooks District Interpreter STF

GS-5 Park Guide STF (vacant since 10/07, KSVC position filled seasonally summers 2008, 2009)

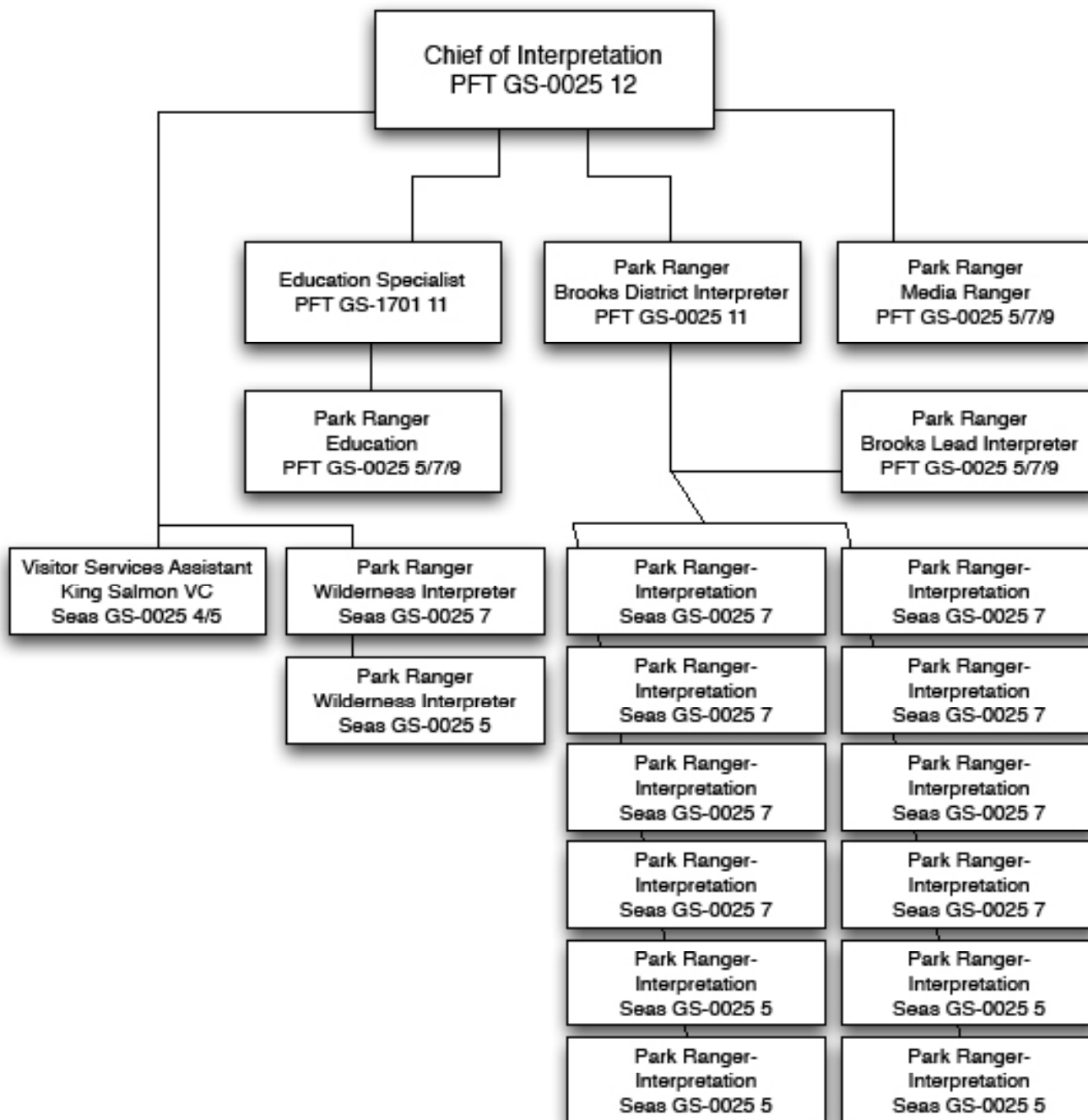
12 GS-5/7 Seasonal Park Rangers (Brooks Camp)

2 GS-5/7 Seasonal Park Rangers (Backcountry)



Recommended Organization

- GS-12 Chief of Interpretation
- GS-11 Brooks District Interpreter
- GS-11 Education Specialist
- GS-9 Lead Brooks Camp Interpreter
- GS-5/7/9 Education
- GS-5/7/9 Media Ranger
- GS-4/5 Seasonal Visitor Services Assistant (KSVC)
- 12 GS-5/7 Seasonal Park Rangers (Brooks Camp)
- 2 GS-5/7 Seasonal Park Rangers (Backcountry)



Appendix C: Special Populations Guidance

Provisions have been made to reasonably accommodate the needs of special populations who visit these three park units. Special populations are identified as those with sight, hearing, learning, or mobility impairments; visitors who do not speak English; and the elderly or young children. However, the greatest single barrier is the wilderness nature of the three units and attendant hazards due to the presence of unpredictable wild animals and undeveloped terrain. The park continues to assess and take actions that would best provide opportunity and access to these individuals.

Harpers Ferry Center has recently revised the Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for NPS Interpretive Media. It clarifies how to provide programmatic access to people with disabilities and those from special populations. The document is written for media specialists, interpreters, rangers, superintendents, and other National Park Service employees and contractors who approve or develop interpretive media and programs. It provides guidance regarding personal services programs, audiovisual programs, audio tours, exhibits, publications, and web-based media. Topics include:

- Highlights of the new Americans with Disabilities Act and Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines (ABAAS), which takes the place of the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS).
- New chapters on the laws, regulations, and policies that govern accessibility interpretive media.
- Useful links to laws and best practices in accessible media.
- Park and Harpers Ferry Center accountability for accessible media.
- The latest pictographs and links for pictograph downloads
- How to plan and scope for accessibility.
- Accessibility for web-based media.
- Updates on new technology.
- How to prepare a report or document so that computers can read the text content aloud.
- How parks can get the word out about their accessible sites and programs.
- Lots of diagrams to help NPS employees and contractors understand the specifications.

Successful programmatic accessibility begins with comprehensive parkwide interpretive planning so that all media and personal services can work together. Where one may not be accessible to all persons, other services can fill the gaps. Early recognition of, and sensitivity to, accessibility issues will result in the most successful visitor experience.

The new guidelines are available now in PDF format at www.nps.gov/hfc.

Appendix D: Wayside Exhibit, Bulletin Board and Sign Examples

Low-profile
22" w x 18" h

Title - 84 point
 NPS Rawlinson
 Medium
 set on one line

Main Text - 30/42 point
 NPS Rawlinson Book

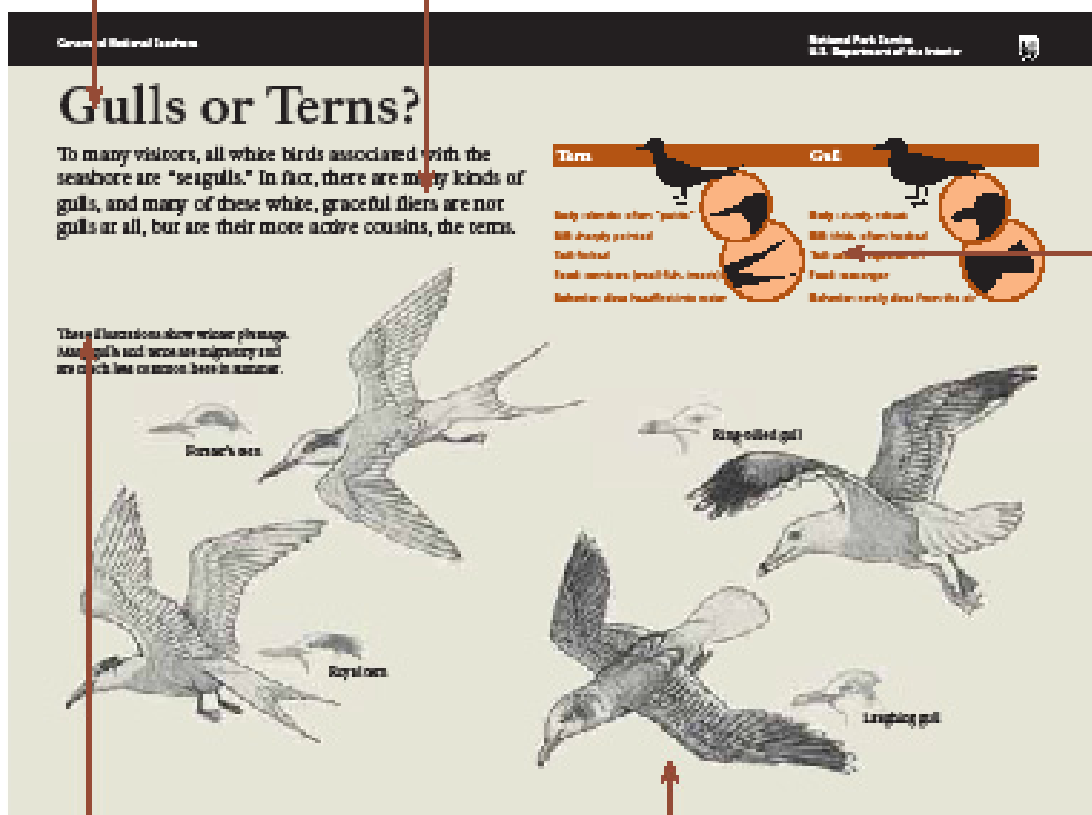


Diagram labels
 18/32 point
 Frutiger Bold and
 Frutiger

Caption - 22/30 point
 NPS Rawlinson Book

Labels - 20 point
 NPS Rawlinson Book
 set on one line

Appendix D: Wayside Exhibit, Bulletin Board and Sign Examples

Upright Trailhead 36" w x 48" h

Title - 144 point NPS Rawlinson Medium set on one line

Main Text - 36/46 point NPS Rawlinson Book (aligned to baseline grid). Use Medium when reversing white text from a dark background

Caption - 24/32 point NPS Rawlinson Medium (use Book for black text on light backgrounds)

Use Frutiger for map labels following the *Wayside Exhibit Map Standards*

Lilly Bluff Trails

A Wild and Scenic River designation refers to more than free-flowing water down a stream channel. It includes the high bluffs, sculpted cliffs, and the lush forested slopes that creep to the edge of the river's flow, which is placid in summer and roars in winter and spring runs. The four trails that lead to the heights and depths of the river gorge offer many habitats to explore and see: sun-baked overcrops of the bluff, sheer cliffs, moss-rich forests, interlocking cascading creeks, expansive boulder fields, exposed gravel bars, deep river pools, and shallow riffles. Enjoy the wildflowers in season. Listen for birds. Watch for wildlife.

In every walk with nature one receives far more than he seeks.
(Thoreau)

Overlook trail
This 0.1 mile trail leads to a panoramic view of the high rock overcrops of Lilly Bluff. The trail is a good way to see the gorge and the surrounding forested hillsides.

Point trail
This 0.2 mile trail leads to a scenic view of the river and the surrounding forested hillsides. The trail is a good way to see the gorge and the surrounding forested hillsides.

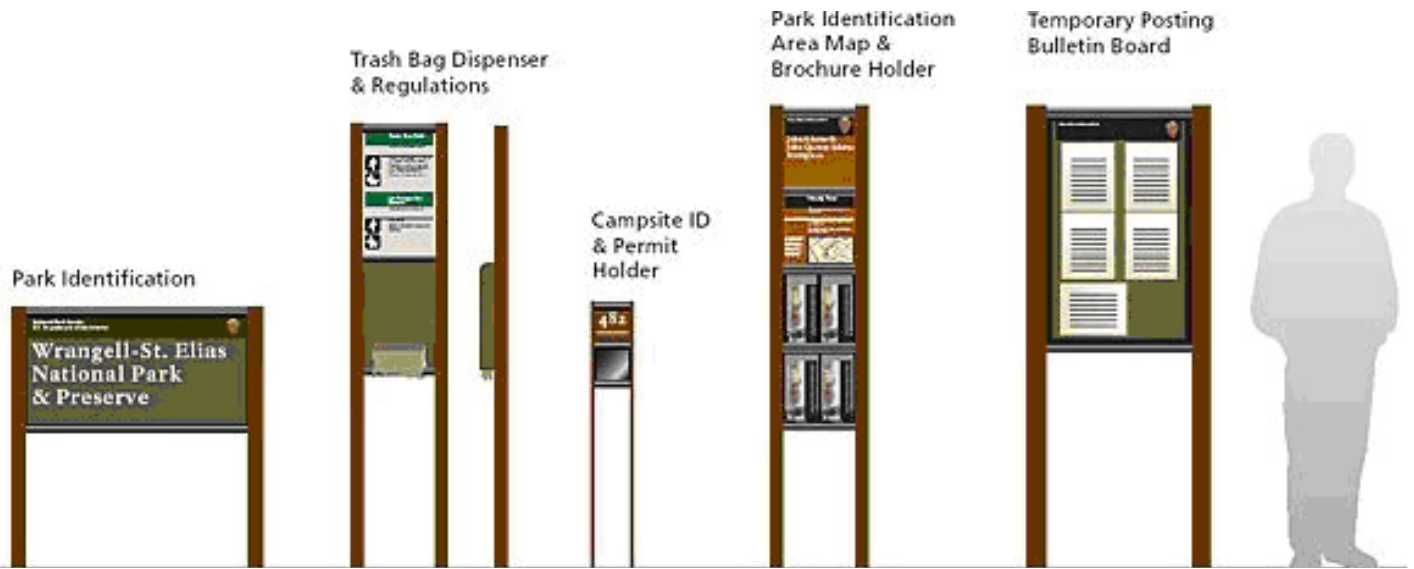
Bridge trail
This 0.3 mile trail leads to a scenic view of the river and the surrounding forested hillsides. The trail is a good way to see the gorge and the surrounding forested hillsides.

Boulder trail
This 0.4 mile trail leads to a scenic view of the river and the surrounding forested hillsides. The trail is a good way to see the gorge and the surrounding forested hillsides.

YOU ARE HERE
Lilly Bluff

CLEAR CREEK
OSED RIVER

Appendix D: Wayside Exhibit, Bulletin Board and Sign Examples



Appendix E: Bibliography and Reading List

General Information

Southwest Alaska Network (SWAN) Inventory & Monitoring Program

www.nature.nps.gov/im/uits/swan

Some treasures lie hidden at this website. SWAN provides parks across southwest Alaska with resource studies focusing on inventorying and monitoring natural resources.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

www.adfg.state.ak.us/

A lot of information is on this website, including information on Bristol Bay salmon fisheries, sport fisheries, and hunting. The Wildlife Notebook series provides great information on many of Alaska's more charismatic and well known wildlife. The website can be hard to navigate.

National Park Service Legacy Information

www.nps.gov/legacy

This is the cliff notes version the basics surrounding the NPS. It offers quick insight into NPS history, legislation, and host of other pertinent information.

Alaska Regional Library Information Service

www.arlis.org

Provides access to peer-reviewed journals, databases, and inter-library loans. This is one of the best sources we can use to receive books and papers not in the park's library collection. If you need it for work, they can get it.

Salmon

UW Aquatic and Fishery Sciences Alaska Salmon Program

www.fish.washington.edu/research/alaska/

G. Groot and L. Margolis. Pacific Salmon: Life Histories. 1991.

A great book for the nitty gritty detail of salmon natural history. This is the go to book for specific differences between salmon species and information on their life cycles. The book is divided into chapters, one for each Pacific salmon species.

Quinn, Thomas Preserve. The Behavior and Ecology of Pacific Salmon and Trout. University of Washington Press. 2002.

Another great book. This focuses more on the broader ecology of salmon and is easier to read than Pacific Salmon: Life Histories. It covers the complete life cycle of salmon, including steelhead and cutthroat trout, focusing on key concepts, commonalities, and key differences.

Benke, Robert J. Trout and Salmon of North America. Chantelier Press. 2002.

Similar to Pacific Salmon: Life Histories, but easier to read. It also broader in its scope by focusing not only on anadromous Pacific Salmon, but also on all freshwater salmonids in North America.

Montgomery, David. King of Fish: The Thousand Year Run of Salmon. Westview Press. 2003.

An entertaining narrative that follows the sorry history of salmon fisheries management, or lack thereof. It presents stunning parallels between the decline of Atlantic and Pacific salmon fisheries.

Birds

Alaska Bird Observatory (All about Alaska Birds)

www.alaskabird.org

Erlich, Paul R, David S. Dobkin, Darryl Wheye. *The Birders Handbook: A Field Guide to the Natural History of North American Birds*. Simon and Schuster. 1998.

This book gives specific information on the natural history of bird species in North America. It is not a field guide, but rather a summation of birds lives. The information on each species is also cross referenced with dozens of essays that further explain the behavior and ecology of birds.

Geology

Alaska Volcano Observatory.

www.avo.alaska.edu

Provides current updates on volcanic activity across Alaska. Host a online library and interactive maps.

Eichelberger, John. *The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes Geology Field Guide*. University of Alaska.

A small, light, and compact companion to carry along during an exploration of the VTTS. It helps to describe and highlight many of the significant geological features in and around the VTTS. Several copies are in the Brooks Camp library.

Robert Griggs wrote many articles for the National Geographic Magazine describing his explorations and discoveries associated the 1912 eruption. The articles and especially his 1922 book, *The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes*, should be considered required reading.

“The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes: an account of the discovery and exploration of the most wonderful volcanic region in the world” *National Geographic Magazine*, v. 33, n. 2,p. 115-169. 1918.

“The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes: National Geographic Society explorations in the Katmai district of Alaska.” *National Geographic Magazine*, v. 31, n. 1, preserve. 13-68. 1917.

“Our greatest national monument: The National Geographic Society completes its explorations in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.” *National Geographic Magazine*, v. 40, n. 3, preserve. 219-292. 1921.

The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. National Geographic Society. 1922.

Riehle, Jim. *The Geology of Katmai National Park and Preserve*. Anchorage: Publication Consultants, 2002.

A broad and somewhat concise book on the long geologic history of Katmai National Park and surrounding areas. It doesn't discuss the 1912 eruption in any detail.

Earthscope.org

Earthscope offers freely accessible data from geophysical instruments that measure motions of the Earth's surface, record seismic waves, and recover rock samples from depths at which earthquakes originate. Many plate boundary observatory (PBO) stations are located on Kodiak, the Alaska Peninsula, and throughout the state. They provide real-time data on the movements of the Earth's plates. Other stations accessed through this site provide data on magmatic or seismic in their focus.

Bears

Tamara Olson & Ron Squibb. *Brown Bears of Brooks River*. Lorraine Press. 1993.

Written by Katmai's former wildlife biologist and her husband, this short and readable book narrates some of the key ecological concepts associated with the bears using the Brooks River. None of the bears mentioned in the book are still seen along the river, but information about their ecology is still valid.

Bear-Human Conflict Management Plan. Katmai National Park and Preserve, May 2006.

This is the Katmai's latest bear management plan. Not an exciting read, but a required for a thorough understanding of bear management within Katmai.

Brown, Gary. *The Great Bear Almanac*. New York: Lyons and Burford, 1993.

This book has all of the facts you wish you knew about bears. This is a good book to browse or read straight through if you are a bear junkie.

Herrero, Stephen. "Bear Attacks: Their Causes and Avoidance." New York: Lyons Press, 2002.

This is one of the best bear safety and behavior books. Herrero is a professor of biology at the University of Calgary and takes a scientific approach to understanding the causes of bear attacks and the appropriate actions one should take to avoid them. This is another book that should be considered required reading.

Peacock, Doug. "Grizzly Years: In Search of the American Wilderness." New York: Henry Hold and Company, 1990.

Shephard, Paul, Barry Sanders. "The Sacred Paw: The Bear in Nature, Myth and Literature." New York: Penguin Books, 1992.

Staying Safe in Bear Country: A Behavioral Based Approach to Reducing Risk. Wild Eye Productions, 2001. (DVD)

Regarded by many biologists to be the best bear safety and behavior training video available. The video concisely covers encounters with both black and grizzly bears, how to avoid dangerous encounters with bears, and the appropriate action to take when bears are near.

Katmai National Park History

Schaaf, Jeanne. "Witness: Firsthand Accounts of the Largest Volcanic Eruption in the Twentieth Century." Anchorage: NPS, Lake Clark-Katmai Studies Center, April 2004.

A short but memorable book detailing the thoughts and emotions of those who experienced the 1912 eruption firsthand. It offers many quotes which are great to use in interpretive programs.

Bennet, Bo. “Rods and Wings: A History of the Fishing Lodge Business in Bristol Bay, Alaska.” Anchorage: Publication Consultants, 2000.

An alternative history to the establishment of the tourism industry in Bristol Bay. It provides some good information but is also very biased at times.

Clemens, Janet, Frank Norris. “Building in an Ashen Land: Katmai National Park and Preserve Historic Resource Study.” Anchorage: NPS Alaska Support Office, 1990.

www.nps.gov/archive/katm/hrs/hrs.htm

This is a study of Katmai’s historic resources and identifies and documents the major historic events that have occurred in the Katmai region. It provides a focus on human activities and evaluates the most significant historic sites, buildings, structures another other historic resources.

Hussey, John A. Embattled Katmai. U.S. Office of History and Historic Architecture, Western Service Center (San Francisco), 1971.

Presents the human history of the Katmai region and includes in depth chapters on Alaska Natives, Russian exploration and occupation, and the American period.

National Park Service Park Histories

www.nps.gov/history/history/

A series of online books available for download. Katmai has many listings including most of the books listed in this section.

Norris, Frank B. “Isolated Paradise: An Administrative History of the Katmai and Aniakchak National Park Units.” Anchorage: NPS Alaska Support Office, 1996.

www.nps.gov/katm/adhi/adhi.htm

This is the most thorough work documenting the history of management at Katmai. It should be considered required reading for any new employee. It is available online through the link above, or as a hardcopy found in King Salmon or the library at Brooks Camp.

Beyond the Moon Crater Myth: A New History of the Aniakchak Landscape by Katherine Johnson Ringsmuth.

Similar to “Building in an Ashen Land,” in its scope. This is the historic resource study for Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve.

Buried Dreams: A Rise and Fall of a Clam Cannery on the Katmai Coast by Katherine Johnson

www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/katm/clam.pdf

The Russians left, the fur trade collapsed, and the 1912 eruption forced people from their homes, but some still tried to make a living off of this land. At times it focuses specifically on the a single clam cannery, but also has broader information about the significance of clamming and other industries in the area. It’s another NPS publication.

The National Park Service and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (Administrative History) by G. Frank Willis 1985

www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/williss/adhib.htm

Cultural/Archeological Resources

General

Archeology for Interpreters: A Guide to Knowledge of the Resource

www.nps.gov/archeology/AFORI/index.htm

Archeology for Interpreters is a distance learning course for teachers and other educators who want to learn about interpreting archeology and heritage for the public.

Society for American Archaeology: Archaeology for the Public

www.saa.org/ForthePublic/tabid/56/Default.aspx

These web pages are designed for members of the public who want to know more about archaeology, as well as for archaeologists who want to know more about working with the public.

Visit with Respect

www.archaeologychannel.org/content/videoguide.asp

While this video is not specific to the Katmai area or Alaska, it touches on visiting ancestral Native American sites with respect. Filmed at Canyon of the Ancients National Monument and the Pueblo of Acoma, this video explains how Pueblo people feel about visiting archaeological sites. The intergenerational cast from the Hopi Tribe and the pueblos of Santa Clara and Acoma emphasize the living connections between ancestral villages and the modern-day descendants of their builders. For this video, the Colorado Historical Society gave the Caroline Bancroft History Award to the Anasazi Heritage Center, which worked with the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in its production. Running time is 10 minutes.

Alaska and Katmai Area Prehistory of Alaska

www.nps.gov/akso/akarcl/index.htm

This National Park Service website gives a good overview of archaeology and cultural history in Alaska. The information is five years old and is in the process of being updated.

Katmai Cultural Resources

www.nps.gov/akso/akarcl/cr_katm.htm

This page is a larger NPS Prehistory in Alaska website and contains information specific to Katmai National Park and Preserve.

Bundy, Barbara E., Dale M. Vinson, and Don E. Dumond. "Brooks River Cutbank: An Archeological Data Recovery Project in Katmai National Park". University of Oregon, Eugene, 2005.

This report outlines the findings of the archaeological survey and excavations conducted on the Brooks River Cutbank from 2001-2003.

Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository

alutiiqmuseum.org/

Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository in Kodiak, Alaska is an Alaska Native culture center where visitors can explore 7500 years of Alutiiq Heritage. The website contains information on ancient artifacts, Alaska native art, Alutiiq history and culture, and the Alutiiq language. Of special interest to interpreters are the "Alutiiq word of the week" (find under the Alutiiq language section) and a series of education handouts on communities, subsistence, arts, tools, prehistory, and references (click on learn more under the education section).

Arctic Studies Center - The National Museum of Natural History - Smithsonian Institution
www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/

The Arctic Studies Center is a part of the Smithsonian, National Museum of Natural History. This website contains links to information on Alutiiq and Yupik cultures, as well as other information on history, environment, and culture of people of the north.

Looking Both Ways - NMNH Department of Anthropology - Arctic Studies Center
www.mnh.si.edu/lookingbothways/

This is an on-line interactive exhibit that acts as a companion to the book *Looking Both Ways*. It contains excellent photos and pictures of artifacts, as well as information specific to Naknek, Katmai, and other villages on the Alaska Peninsula.

Alutiiq Dance

www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/features/fisher/index.html

Includes historical account of Alutiiq dance, photographs of ceremonial dance items, and video of the Kodiak Alutiiq Dancers.

Agayuliyararput: Our Way of Making Prayer (Yupik Masks)

www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/features/yupik/index.html

Agayuliyararput or “Our Way of Making Prayer” was the first exhibit to bring Yup’ik masks and ceremonial materials to a wide audience in their native context. Agayuliyararput is the first exhibition of Native Alaskan Yup’ik material presented from a Yup’ik perspective. This Web exhibit highlights 27 Yup’ik objects from the National Museum of Natural History collection.

Coming Home: The Return of the Alutiiq Masks

www.earthsongs.net/cominghome/index.html

The documentary takes us to Kodiak, Alaska where Alutiiq peoples work to save their language, cultural traditions and heritage by unlocking the secrets of the masks collected by French explorer Alphonse Pinnart in 1872. When he died in 1911, he bequeathed the masks to the Chateau Musee, a small museum off the coast of Northern France. There the collection survived two World Wars and were “rediscovered” by Alutiiq artists who began making pilgrimages to France in 2000 to see the artifacts of their culture.

The Alutiiq Ethnographic Bibliography by Rachel Mason

www.ankn.uaf.edu/ANCR/Alutiiq/RachelMason/index.html#iie

This website is based on ethnographic (cultural anthropology) studies and provides a summary of Alutiiq culture in the past and present, as well as an extensive list of sources for further research on Alutiiq culture. The bibliography was compiled in 1995.

ANHC - Alaska Native Heritage Center Museum – Anchorage

www.alaskanative.net/

For general information on Alaska’s Indigenous Peoples.

Quia - Class Page - alutiiq

www.quia.com/pages/alutiiq.html

An Alutiiq language activities webpage for learning the Alutiiq language through games (hangman, jeopardy, etc.).

Crowell, Aron L., Amy F. Steffian, Gordon L. Pullar, eds. "Looking Both Ways: Heritage and Identity of the Alutiiq People." Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press, 2001.

"Cultural Resources Info: Guides and Articles." (binder, Brooks Camp Library)

A Naknek Chronicle. Dumond, Don. University of Oregon.

"Reconstruction of an Aboriginal Dwelling in Katmai National Monument, Alaska." University of Oregon, 1969, (binder, Brook Camp Library)

Morseth, Michele. "Puyulek Pu'irtuq! The People of the Volcanoes." Anchorage, National Park Service, 2003.

Partnow, Patricia H. "Making History: Alutiiq/Sugpiaq Life on the Alaska Peninsula." Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press, 2001 .

Wilder, Edna. "Once Upon an Eskimo Time." Anchorage: Alaska Northwest Books, 1987.

Plants

Boreal Forest Information

Kari, Priscilla Russel. "Tanaina Plantlore: An Ethnobotany of the Dana'ina Indians of Southcentral Alaska." Anchorage: National Park Service, 1995.

Pratt, Verna. "Field Guide to Alaskan Wildflowers." Anchorage: Alaskakrafts, 1989.

Schofield, Janice J. "Discovering Wild Plants: Alaska, Western Canada, The Northwest." Anchorage: Alaska Northwest Books, 2003.

Interpretation

NPS Interpretive Development Program

www.nps.gov/idp/interp

The Interpretive Development Program encourages the stewardship of park resources by facilitating meaningful, memorable visitor experiences. It offers interpreters of all skill levels many opportunities for professional development through online courses and peer reviewed activities.

Larsen, David L. "Meaningful Interpretation." Eastern National, 2003.

Larson is one of the leading minds in interpretive theory. Meaningful Interpretation is more of a workbook rather than just something to read. Its activities provide a basis for program development through the NPS's philosophy on interpretation.

Tilden, Freeman. "Interpreting Our Heritage." Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1977.

A classic work in the field of interpretation. Almost all current interpretive theory is based on Tilden's work. This is a must read for anyone new to the field.

Eppley Online Courses in Interpretation: Through these courses, developed by the NPS Interpretive Development Program, students have the opportunity to achieve basic, or advanced certificates in specific aspects of interpretation. This is one of the best opportunities seasonal staff has for professional development. Achieving an advanced certificate takes a lot of work, but the courses provide a thorough guide to developing a program right. It also gives you tangible evidence (which may be important on a resume) that you know how to effectively develop a program.

www.parktraining.org

Foundations of Interpretation: An on-line self-study course that is the core course in interpretation for all NPS interpreters, including permanent and seasonal rangers, partners, volunteers, and interns. The content of the course is an update and revision of the original core interpretive theory formerly known as Module 101 – Fulfilling the NPS Mission. This course is free and available to anyone from any computer. It is a prerequisite for the following courses.

Timothy Treadwell

There are hundreds, if not thousands, of sources of information on Timothy Treadwell. All carry some sort of bias. It is recommended that anyone interested in his story review all of the works listed below.

Grizzly Diaries. Terra Nova Television for Discovery Channel, 2003. (video)

Grizzly Man. Warner Hertzog, dir. Lions Gate Films, 2005. (video)

Jans, Nick. “The Grizzly Maze: Timothy Treadwell’s Fatal Obsession with Alaskan Bears..” New York: Dutton, 2005.

Treadwell, Timothy, Jewel Palovak. “Among Grizzlies: Living with Wild Bears in Alaska.” New York: Ballantine Books, 1998.

Deadly passion : tragedy in Katmai . Stefan Quinth. Camera Q/KRD production. 2005. (DVD)

Lapinski, Mike. Death in the Grizzly Maze: The Timothy Treadwell Story. 2005

Appendix F: Planning Team and Consultants

Park Staff:

Ralph Moore	Superintendent
Roy Wood	Chief of Interpretation
Jeanne Roy	Brooks District Interpreter
Peter Hamel	Brooks District Interpreter
Mike Fitz	Seasonal Park Ranger
Amanda Evans	Seasonal Park Ranger
Stephanie Ford	Seasonal Park Ranger
Niki Quester	Seasonal Park Ranger
Elise Kahl	Seasonal Park Ranger
Carissa Turner	Seasonal Park Ranger
Karen Koenemann	Seasonal Park Ranger
Jeff Carpenetti	Seasonal Park Ranger
Kate Navarro	Seasonal Park Ranger
Katie Budzinski	Seasonal Park Ranger
Tim Downey	Seasonal Park Ranger
Matt King	Interpetive Volunteer
Erica Francis	Seasonal Park Ranger
Jennifer Johnston	Seasonal Park Ranger
Kathy Fournier	Seasonal Park Ranger
Greg Fahl	Seasonal Park Ranger
Becky Brock	Chief of Concessions
Tammy Olson	Wildlife Biologist
Tom Kay	Brooks District Maintenance Foreman
Brad Bennet	Alaska Regional Chief of Interpretation and Education
Kathryn Meyers	Curator
Dale Vinson	Archeologist
Sharon Kim	Coastal Ecologist
Jeanne Schaaf	Chief of Cultural Resources
Loukas Barton	Archeologist

Cooperators:

Jennifer Adleman	USGS
Jim Albert	Brooks Lodge Manager, Katmailand, Inc

Harpers Ferry Center:

Rick Jones	HFC Planner and Workshop Facilitator
John Grabowska	HFC Media Specialist
Terry Lindsay	HFC Media Specialist



Katmai National Park and Preserve

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www.nps.gov/katm

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve

#1 King Salmon Mall
PO Box 245
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Alagnak Wild River

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www.nps.gov/alag