



Lake Roosevelt Visitor Guide

June 2009 to May 2010

Superintendent's Message

Welcome to Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area! My staff and I hope you enjoy your visit. We are working very hard to improve your experience and safety here at the recreation area. I'd like to share a few of the projects we are working on through the benefit of the User Fee program (boat and camping fees). The photovoltaic system that we talked about last year was installed at Spring Canyon and is currently producing 10% of the power used at that site. This year we are making improvements to the overflow parking for vehicles with boat trailers at Fort Spokane that will allow for additional parking. Improvements to the trail from the boat parking lot to the launch ramp will also be done.



A less pleasant, but equally important topic we are addressing again this year is the growing problem of human waste and trash on our beaches, left by some of our overnight and day-use visitors. In response, Lake Roosevelt has adopted "Tread Lightly", a national program that promotes responsible recreation and use of natural resources on federal lands through essential outdoor ethics. Last summer the park dedicated significant staffing resources to spread the word about "Tread Lightly". In addition to the increased patrolling, ten popular beaches located throughout the park were selected for a beach monitoring program. After an initial clean up and documentation of the areas, rangers made weekly patrols to document the impacts from human waste in the sites and check for portable toilet compliance. Park visitors responded well to the program and seemed to take a proactive approach in spreading the message with other park visitors and in their home communities. This year the park will continue the beach monitoring and education program and continue looking at new ways to educate the visitors about the "Tread Lightly" message.

You will have a chance to weigh in with your own opinions and good ideas about how to best address this problem at Lake Roosevelt as we continue the process of developing a Shoreline Management Plan. More information about the plan and how to stay involved is contained in this newspaper.

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is a national treasure; a special place to be enjoyed by all; a place to relax with family and friends; a place to teach your kids how to fish, to discover hidden coves, experience the incredible geology, to ponder the record of over 10,000 years of human habitation. It is also a place to watch and wonder at nature, and perhaps begin asking questions about the meaning of stewardship and the obligations we have to future generations to leave Lake Roosevelt in at least as good of shape, if not better, than it was left to us.

Colville Confederated Tribes, Spokane Tribe of Indians, Stevens County, Ferry County, and Lincoln County.

The proposed Shoreline Management Plan will include determining whether to modify visitor access opportunities from the shoreline to the lake and from the lake to the shoreline. Alternatives proposed in the plan will make recommendations regarding future management of these areas to accommodate visitors and fluctuating lake levels, to better protect natural, cultural and scenic resources, and to more effectively distribute visitor use.

Among the intended elements of the plan are those called for by the LARO General Management Plan, including an additional marina and other recreational development at Crescent Bay; possible changes in the management of visitor use, particularly day use and shoreline camping; and determining the effects of and planning for the proposed additional seasonal drawdown of Lake Roosevelt (by Washington State Department of Ecology and the Bureau of Reclamation).

Public scoping meetings to review the alternatives are planned for this summer. Look for a newsletter announcing the public scoping meetings that will have additional ways to participate in the planning process. Newsletters and press releases are posted at www.nps.gov/laro/parkmgmt/planning.htm. Send your ideas to park superintendent, Debbie Bird or log onto www.parkplanning.nps.gov/laro to submit your ideas online. Contact the park if you want to be included on the mailing list for finding out more about this or other park plans.

Help the National Park Service Plan for Future Management of the Lake Roosevelt Shoreline!

Over the next year, area residents and visitors will be asked to help the National Park Service (NPS) plan for future management of the NPS portion of the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area (LARO) shoreline. Participation in the planning process will be to comment on the proposed alternatives and their potential effects on park resources, residents and visitors.

The NPS is working with partners and cooperating agencies to prepare the Shoreline Management Plan/Environmental Assessment. NPS partners include: Bureau of Reclamation,

Kettle Falls Regional Visitor Information Center to Open

Starting in late May or early June, visitors to the Kettle Falls area of the park will have a wonderful new resource for planning their visit to Northeastern Washington, the Kettle Falls Regional Visitor Information Center in the City of Kettle Falls.

Cont'd page two

Park Information 2	Safety 4	Things to Do 5	Park News 3
Where are the visitor centers? When are they open? How much does it cost to camp or launch a boat? Do I need a fishing license?	Going boating and need to know what's required on Lake Roosevelt? Want to know the rules about bringing pets?	When and where are the ranger programs? Where can I canoe in the park? Are there any special events going on in the park?	Park Map 6-7
Page two has the details.	The answers are on page four.	Find the answers on page five.	Geologic History 8
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Park Information

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VISITOR CENTERS AND DISTRICT OFFICES

All areas have information, boat launch permits, America the Beautiful Senior and Access Passes. Starred (*) areas have book sales and the Visitor Center has exhibits. Dates and times are subject to change. **Email:** laro_web_master@nps.gov

Park Headquarters* 509.633.9441

- Year Round
- Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.
- Closed 12-12:30 p.m.

Fort Spokane Visitor Center* 509.633.3830 x 43

Seasonal, please call for hours
Seven days a week, 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. in summer season

Kettle Falls Information Station* 509.738.6366

April 2009 - Late May 2009, please see article about the new Visitor Information Center in the City of Kettle Falls on the front page.
Monday - Friday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

National Park Service Campgrounds

Year-round camping is available at most of Lake Roosevelt's 27 National Park Service (NPS) managed campgrounds.

Individual Campsites:

- \$10.00 per night per campsite May 1 - September 30.
- \$5.00 per night per campsite October 1 - April 30.
- Payment: cash or check.
- No more than 2 vehicles (truck and boat trailer or RV and car or 2 cars); no more than 10 people per campsite.
- 50% discount for America the Beautiful Senior / Access Pass holders.
- Individual campsites reservable May 1 - September 30 at:

Kettle Falls | Fort Spokane | Keller Ferry | Spring Canyon

The rest are first-come, first-served. Call the reservation number below.

- Campsites must be reserved seven days in advance and there is a two-night minimum stay; three-night minimum stay during holidays.
- No hookups or showers in any of the NPS campgrounds.
- Crowded conditions exist in some campgrounds—so plan ahead.

Groupsites and Reservations:

- Groupsites by reservation only, with \$9.00 reservation fee.
- For reservations call toll free 877.444.6777, TDD 877.833.6777, International 518.885.3639 or on-line at www.Recreation.gov

Shoreline Camping

- Shoreline & Boat-in camping is first-come, first-served, free of charge.
- Campfires are prohibited anywhere outside of the designated fire rings in NPS developed campgrounds from May 2 to October 31.
- Dumping ANYTHING—including human or pet waste—on the shore or in the waters of Lake Roosevelt is illegal and unsanitary.
- When shoreline camping or camping from or aboard vessels, you must have an adequate number of portable toilets manufactured for the specific use of containing solid human waste. See page seven for examples of acceptable portable toilets.
- Dispose human waste from containers at concessions marina pump-out facilities or dump stations. Only waste bags stating they are approved for landfill disposal may be deposited into trash receptacles.
- See page seven for more information on shoreline camping.

Boat Launch Permits

Fees are charged year-round at all NPS boat launches regardless of boat type. Payment may be made by cash or check.

Daily launch permits:

- Available at self-registration fee stations at each launch ramp.
- \$6.00 for seven consecutive days from date of purchase.

Annual permits:

- Valid from purchase date until December 31 of the same year.
- \$30 January 1 - April 30.
- \$40 May 1 - September 30.
- \$20 October 1 - December 31 (for 2009 permits).
- May be purchased in person or by mail.
- Purchase annual permits in person at the Park Headquarters, Fort Spokane Visitor Center and Kettle Falls Information Center.
- **By mail:** Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Headquarters mailing address on this page with a personal or cashier's check, payable to the National Park Service. Include your America the Beautiful Senior or Access Pass number, if you have one, for a 50% discount.

Fishing License

Children 14 and younger may fish without a license. A Washington State fishing license is required for all others to fish the waters or from the shores of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. If fishing on the waters of Lake Roosevelt outside of the recreation area, a tribal permit may be required in addition to a Washington State license. Please contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 509.258.7750 and the Colville Reservation 509.634.2110 or the Spokane Reservation 509.258.7750 for tribal license requirements.

America the Beautiful Senior and Access Passes

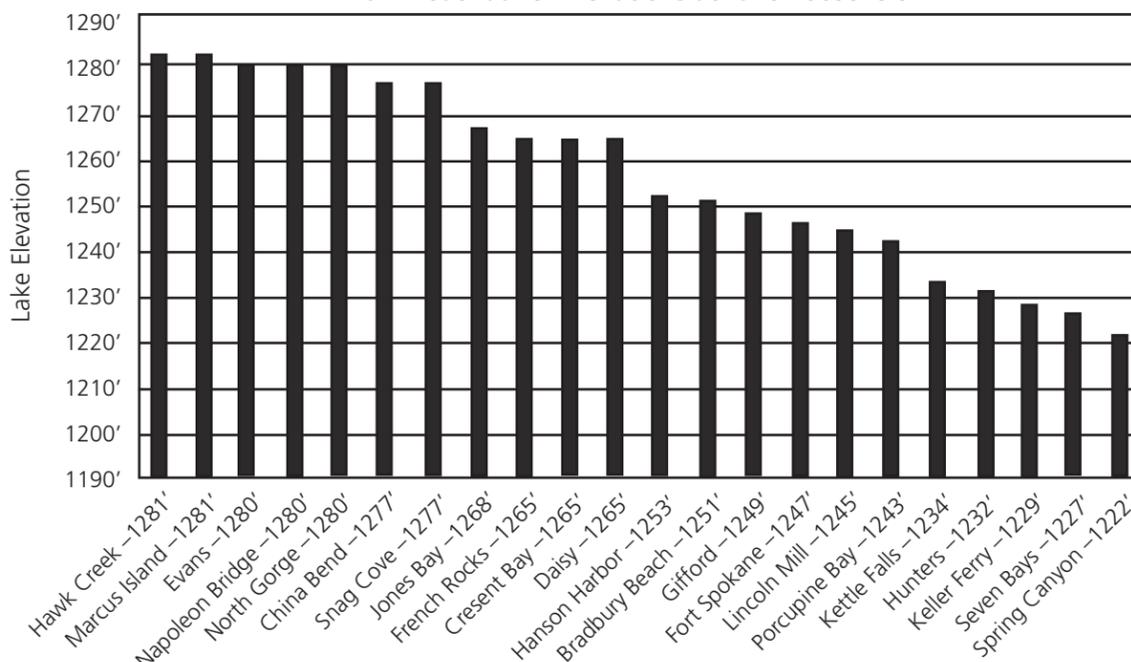
The America the Beautiful Senior and Access Passes (formally Golden Age and Golden Access Passports) are lifetime entrance passes to national parks, monuments, and other areas administered by the federal government. The passes also entitle the holder to a 50% discount on user fees at Lake Roosevelt's boat launches and campgrounds.

America the Beautiful Passes are available only to U.S. citizens or permanent residents 62 years of age or older for a one-time \$10.00 fee. America the Beautiful Passes are issued free of charge to U.S. citizens or permanent residents of any age with permanent disabilities. These passes may be obtained at the Visitor Information Stations or Park Headquarters. Passes **cannot** be issued by mail. They must be obtained in person at the park.

Boat Launch Elevations

Seasonal fluctuations regularly affect lake levels and access to boat launch facilities at Lake Roosevelt. For current lake elevation, call the Bureau of Reclamation at 800.824.4916 or visit www.nps.gov/laro It can be dangerous to boat without an accurate navigational chart. You can purchase them at the District Offices, Visitor Information Centers, or by calling 509.738.6366 ext.115, or on the web at www.nps.gov/laro

Minimum Boat Launch Elevations at Lake Roosevelt



(Daily Updated Water Level Information 1.800.824.4916)

Cont'd from front page

Working with the Colville National Forest, the City of Kettle Falls received a grant from the Western Federal Lands Highway Division of the Federal Highway Administration to construct a regional information center. Together with the Forest Service and Kettle Falls Chamber of Commerce, the National Park Service at Lake Roosevelt NRA will staff the building seven days a week to help visitors plan their visit in the area. The center is a one-stop center for your recreation planning needs. Whether you need to know where to hunt, camp or ride your ATV, the staff at the new center can help you plan for a safe and enjoyable visit to Northeastern Washington.

Tread Lightly! On Water Principles for Responsible Recreation

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is a favorite place for many water-sports enthusiasts. Favorite visitor activities include: swimming, fishing, boating, water-skiing, jet skiing, sailing, and shoreline camping. In 2007 the National Recreation Area received more than 1.4 million visitors.

“How can 1.4 million visitors enjoy the recreation area in a manner that ensures that Lake Roosevelt will still be a special place 100 years from now?”

How can 1.4 million visitors enjoy the recreation area so that Lake Roosevelt will still be a special place 100 years from now? The National Park Service is charged with managing and protecting this popular resource and is trying to answer this question. One objective of the Park Service is developing a shoreline management plan (see page one). Another is formally adopting the Tread Lightly!® program. Tread Lightly! is a national, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting responsible outdoor recreation through education. Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is promoting the TREAD principles as a way for you to ensure that your favorite place on the lake stays in better shape than you found it.

We have a tremendous opportunity and responsibility to lead by example and leave campsites, beaches, and our waterways better than we found them. By learning and practicing the simple principles embodied in the TREAD Pledge, we can work together to protect our public lands for future generations and for our own enjoyment.



- T** **ravel responsibly** on designated waterways and launch your watercraft in designated areas. Please do not mix driving watercraft with alcohol or drugs.
- R** **espect the rights of others** including anglers, swimmers, skiers, boaters, and others to allow them to enjoy their recreational activities undisturbed.
- E** **ducate yourself** by knowing the area’s rules and regulations, planning and packing appropriately for your trip, and knowing how to use and operate your equipment safely.
- A** **void sensitive areas** such as wildlife nesting or breeding areas, and historic or archeological sites. Do not operate your watercraft in shallow waters or near shorelines at high speeds.
- D** **o your part** by disposing of garbage and human waste properly, and cleaning your watercraft and gear after use to avoid spread of invasive species.

Now that you have taken the pledge, what does it mean?!

KNOW BEFORE YOU GO!

Below is a comparison of regulations between the managing partners of Lake Roosevelt

Regulations	National Park Service	Colville Tribe	Spokane Tribe
Loaded firearms permitted in campground, picnic areas or on beaches	NO	NO	NO
Children under 14 required to hold fishing permit when accompanied by licensed adult	NO	NO	NO
State fishing license required while fishing from a boat	YES	YES	YES
Pets permitted off leash in developed beaches or picnic areas	NO	NO	NO
Pets permitted ON leash in developed beaches or picnic areas	NO	YES	YES
Roadside camping permitted outside of developed campgrounds	NO	NO	NO
Length of stay in campgrounds limited	YES	YES	NO
Camping requires reservations*	NO*	NO	NO
Payment of overnight fee required at boat-in (not road accessed) campgrounds	NO	YES	NO
Fires permitted in designated fire grates in developed campgrounds**	YES	YES	YES
Fires permitted in undeveloped boat-in campsites**	NO	YES	YES
Permit required for fires built at boat-in campsites**	NO	YES	YES
Fireworks permitted**	NO	NO	YES
Boat launch permit required (with fee)	YES	NO	NO
Lawfully taken, properly tagged wildlife may be transported through area	YES	YES	YES
Driving motor vehicles on beaches or seasonally exposed lake bed	NO	NO	NO
Digging or using metal detectors permitted	NO	NO	NO

* Campsites in select campground may be reserved. See page 2 for details.
 ** Check for seasonal restrictions
 For more information about the regulations of the other managing partners, please contact them directly:
 Spokane Indian Tribal Park Rangers – 509.258.7750
 Colville Confederated Tribal Police – 800.551.5800

Travel Responsibly and Educate Yourself – Plan Ahead

- Obtain a map at visitor centers, campgrounds, boat launches or by mail.
- Know which areas are open and regulations pertaining to your preferred mode of travel.
- There is no Off-Highway Vehicle use allowed within Lake Roosevelt NRA. Crescent Bay Lake is closed to all motorized craft. The Kettle River is closed to personal watercraft. Be on the look-out and observe “no-wake zones”.
- Know proper use and care of your watercraft. Keep it in good working condition.

Respect the Rights of Others

- Showing courtesy to other recreation users and private property goes a long way.
- Sound travels farther on water, so slow down when operating a motorized craft near people or residential areas.
- Motorized craft always yield the right of way to non-motorized vessels (canoes, sailboats, kayaks).
- Keep nature as unspoiled as possible by respecting the water, land and wildlife.

Avoid Sensitive Areas

- It is important to slow down in shallow waters and near shorelines because these areas are habitat for an abundance of plant and animal life. It is a prime breeding and feeding area for fish, birds, and other wildlife.
- The lake bank and vegetation can be easily damaged or eroded. Take care when near or on shore. Do not climb steep embankments as this can cause severe erosion.

Do Your Part

- Take out everything you bring in. Do not burn garbage; cans do not burn and plastics emit toxic fumes. Nobody likes litter. Try to leave the area cleaner than you found it!
- Wildfires can start by unattended campfires. Be sure campfires are completely extinguished. Beach fires are not permitted May 2 - October 31. Campfires are permitted only in metal fire rings provided by the NPS. Observe any “Fire Ban” postings for your safety and to protect the resource.
- Properly dispose of human waste by using floating toilets, outhouses, or sanitation products that use bags that can be disposed of in trash with regular garbage. See page one for a list of these devices.
- Do not dig a hole for disposing of human waste. This is illegal at Lake Roosevelt NRA.
- Before leaving the boat launch, make sure to remove all plant material from your watercraft, and dispose of it in a garbage container. This will help prevent invasive plant species from spreading lake to lake.

To learn more about Tread Lightly! visit:

www.nps.gov/laro or www.treadlightly.org

Safe Boating

Here is a list of the required safety equipment and regulations for boating at Lake Roosevelt NRA. These are not all of the regulations. For a complete list, see the Federal Regulations pamphlet available at park contact stations.

Personal Floatation Devices (PFDs): They Float, You Don't!

- All vessels must have one Coast Guard (CG) approved wearable PFD for each person on board. It must be in good condition, readily accessible, and be the proper size for individual wearers.
- Children 12 years old and younger must wear their PFD while underway in a vessel less than 19 feet, unless in a fully enclosed area.
- Personal watercraft users must wear their PFDs.
- Vessels 16 feet and over must carry a Type IV throwable PFD.
- Canoes & kayaks are exempt.

Sound-Producing Device:

- All vessels must have a functioning horn, whistle, or other sound-producing device. Human voice is not acceptable.

Fire Extinguishers:

- Vessels with inboard engines, closed compartments, unsealed double bottom hulls, closed living spaces, closed stowage compartments in which combustible/flammable materials are stored, or permanently installed fuel tanks must carry a US Coast Guard approved marine fire extinguisher.
- The size and number of extinguishers required vary with the length of vessels

Washington State Mandatory Boating Safety Education

Starting January 1, 2008, boaters were required, depending on their age, to obtain a Boater Education Card before they could legally operate a boat in this state. To obtain the card, boaters can take an education course in a classroom, online or at home.

This law does not require everyone to have a boating card in 2008. The program is designed to be phased in over time by your age, starting with the youngest. If you were born before 1/1/55 you are exempt. The phase-in period for all boat operators to obtain a card begins January 1 of each of the following years for the designated ages:

- 1/1/08 – 20 years old and younger
- 1/1/09 – 25 years old and younger
- 1/1/10 – 30 years old and younger
- 1/1/11 – 35 years old and younger
- 1/1/12 – 40 years old and younger
- 1/1/13 – 50 years old and younger
- 1/1/14 – 60 years old and younger
- 1/1/15 – 70 years old and younger
- 1/1/16 – All boat operators over 12

The life-time Boater Education card is \$10.00 and a replacement card is \$5.00. This law does not affect non-Washington State residents who do not operate a vessel within Washington State for more than 60 consecutive days. For more information please visit the Washington State Parks Department website at www.parks.wa.gov/boatsafefaq.asp

Flame Arrestors:

- Inboard gasoline engines must be equipped with a backfire flame control. It must be in working condition and be US Coast Guard approved or comply with SAE J-1928 or UL 1111 standards and marked accordingly.

Ventilation:

- A working powered exhaust blower is required for inboard gasoline engines.
- Natural ventilation ducts/cowls must be unblocked.

Lights:

- Vessels must show required navigational lights between sunset & sunrise, and during times of reduced visibility.

Sanitation:

- All vessels equipped with "installed" toilet facilities must have an operable, US Coast Guard certified, marine sanitation device (MSD) on board and overboard discharge valves must be locked or secured in the closed position.
- Boaters who do not have installed facilities must have another means for containing solid human waste.
- Discharging sewage is prohibited whether treated or not.
- When shoreline camping or camping from aboard a vessel, you must have an adequate number of portable toilets manufactured for the specific use of containing human solid waste.
- **See page seven for examples of acceptable portable toilets.**

State Registration:

- Motorized vessels must have a state registration on board while in the water.
- State numbers and current year decal must be displayed properly on the bow of the vessel.

Age Restrictions:

- To operate a power-driven vessel you must be at least 16 years old or between 12 and 15 years old and accompanied by a person at least 18 years old. An exemption to this is the operation of Personal Watercraft (PWC). PWC operators must be at least 14 years old or 16 if the PWC is rented.
- You must possess a WA State Boater Education Card if you are 12 to 25 years old and operating a motorboat with a 15-horsepower or greater engine.
- Personal Floatation Devices (PFDs) must be worn by children 12 and under on a vessel less than 19' while underway (not anchored) and by all PWC users.
- When towing a person/people behind a vessel an observer who is at least 12 years of age must accompany the operator.

Vessel Operation Restrictions:

Power-driven and sailing vessels are prohibited from:

- Operating within 500 feet of a designated swim beach.
- Operating a vessel over wake speed within 100' of a downed water skier, swimmer, wader, a person on a floatation device; manually propelled, anchored or drifting vessel, or a launch ramp.
- Allowing a person to sit on the bow, gunwales, top edge of the transom, motor

cover, or other unsafe areas unless preparing to anchor, dock, or moor.

- Operating an engine or generator with a person sitting, riding, or hanging on to a swim platform or swim ladder.
- Operating a vessel, or knowingly allowing another to

operate a vessel, in a negligent manner.

- Operating or being in actual physical control of a vessel while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs to a degree that renders the operator incapable of safe operation.

- Operating a

vessel with a noise level exceeding 75 dB(A) while underway or 88 dB(A) while stationary.

- Vessel accidents must be reported to NPS personnel as soon as is practical.

PWC Operations

- PWCs cannot be operated on the Kettle River or beyond Hwy. 25 bridge on the Colville River.
- Lanyards must be attached to your person.
- All PWC users must wear a Coast Guard approved PFD.
- Operation between sunset and sunrise is prohibited.
- Operating a PWC by jumping the wake of another vessel within 100 feet is prohibited.
- Carrying more passengers (including those being towed) than vessel is rated for is prohibited.

Towing Activities

- See age restrictions section.
- A superintendent's permit is required to tow a person using a parasail, hang-glider or other airborne device.
- Allowed only between sunrise and sunset.
- Persons being towed must wear a PFD.
- A rectangular brilliant orange or red flag, at least 12" X 12" mounted on a pole at least 24" long must be displayed when skier/inner-tuber is in the water.
- Operating a power-driven vessel using a tow rope 20 feet or less in length to tow a person is prohibited.

Can Rover Come Too?

Many people like to take their pets on vacation and they are welcome here at Lake Roosevelt NRA. To help you and Rover have a pleasant stay please remember the following:

- All pets must be kept on a leash no longer than six feet when not contained in kennel.
- Pet excrement must be immediately collected and disposed of in a trash receptacle.
- Pets are not allowed in designated picnic and developed swim beach areas.
- Barking dogs are considered nuisances and owners must remove them from the campground.

- Never leave your pet in a closed vehicle. Temperatures can soar to 130 degrees F in minutes. Your pet can quickly die of heat stroke in those conditions.



Special Events

Fur Trade Encampment

Saturday - Sunday, May 30 & 31

Join the National Park Service and the Kettle Falls Historical Society in welcoming the Friends of Spokane House for a week-end of living history. The Friends will set up an 1840s-style fur trade encampment at historic Mission Point, Kettle Falls. Call 509.738.6266 for details.

Lake Roosevelt Night Skies

Join us for a night of stargazing at Keller Ferry Campground, Spring Canyon and Steamboat Rock State Park this summer. Call 509.633.9188 x 12 for details.

Ranger Programs

Want to go canoeing but don't have a canoe? Want to know why people have been coming here for nearly 9000 years? Want to take a hike and learn about the different plants and trees at the park? Then head to a campground bulletin board near you to find a list of weekly Ranger-led activities here at Lake Roosevelt. The following is a brief summary of the possible programs the park offers during the summer.

Hiking

Join a ranger-led hike to explore the bunch-grass prairie ecosystem or learn about St. Paul's Mission. Topics and length of hikes vary.

Campfire Programs

Come gather around the campfire at one of our amphitheaters and learn about the natural or cultural features of Lake Roosevelt.

Canoe Trips

Join a ranger for a free canoe trip on the lake. We supply the canoes, paddles and life jackets. Beginners welcome, but an adult must accompany children under 16. First-come, first-served.

Kids' Programs

Kids can have some fun discovering the diversity of Lake Roosevelt. From salmon to fire, there is something for everyone at our kids' programs.

LET'S PADDLE!

Most visitors to Lake Roosevelt view the lake as an excellent place to launch their motor boats for fishing, shoreline camping or just for a day out on the water. Many people don't realize there are some excellent places to paddle, whether a morning canoe trip or multi-day kayak journey. Here are a few trip suggestions and safety tips for enjoying the lake, paddle in hand.

Easy day trips:

- Crescent Bay Lake
- Colville Flats (mouth of the Colville River)

Moderate day trips:

- Napoleon Bridge to Kettle River campground or Kamloops Island.
- Snag Cove to Summer Island and then Evans or Marcus Campground.
- Kettle Falls to Haag Cove.
- Seven Bays to Hawk Creek.
- These can be made into multi-day trips if you stop to explore as you go, but can be done a in day.

Difficult Multi-day trips:

- Bradbury Beach to Fort Spokane
- Hunters to Keller Ferry (increased boat traffic)

When paddling, whether a short trip or multi-day, be prepared and safe.

- Wear a properly fitted Personal Flotation Device (PFD) at all times when on and around the water.
- Bring plenty of drinking water in non-breakable containers to prevent dehydration.
- Stay close to the shore whenever possible. Winds can pick-up quickly and whitecaps can capsize canoes and kayaks easily. If you are closer to shore you can quickly move to land if a storm arrives.
- Weather on the lake changes rapidly. Dress for the water and be prepared to get wet. Wear layers of clothing which can be added or taken



off during the day. Cold weather and/or cold water can result in hypothermia. Bring additional dry clothes in a waterproof container if paddling during cooler weather. Use a sun hat on bright warm days. Wearing a wool stocking hat helps slow heat loss from your body on cool, wet days. Use sun screen even on cloudy days.

- Take food and snacks along in a waterproof container which can be fastened to the boat.
- Tell someone about your trip and what route you intend to take.
- It is recommended that you do not paddle alone. Bring your friends!

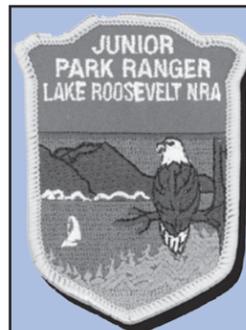
For information about shoreline camping, see page seven of this newspaper.

Let's Go For A Swim

Looking for a good place to swim and perhaps picnic for the day? Lake Roosevelt has several designated swim beaches. You may swim anywhere in the lake except in marinas and around docks. Below is a list of our beaches and amenities.

Swim Beach Area \ Service	Toilets	Playground	Swim Dock	Picnic Tables	Picnic Shelter	Info Station	BBQ Grills	Vault Toilet	Running Water	Hiking Trail	Cold Shower
Evans	●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●
Marcus Island *			●	●				●			
Kettle Falls*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Colville Flats				●				●			
Bradbury Beach			●	●			●	●			
Cloverleaf			●	●			●	●			
Fort Spokane	●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●
Keller Ferry	●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●
Spring Canyon	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Porcupine	●	●	●	●			●				
Hunters	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●		●

* May not have water when lake levels are low.



Hey Kids!

Here is your chance to become a Junior Ranger!

To begin your Junior Ranger training:

- Pick up a free Junior Ranger newspaper at Spring Canyon, Fort Spokane or Kettle Falls Visitor Centers, or from a campground host or a Ranger on the water.
- Follow the directions in the paper and complete the activities.
- Hike a park trail located at Spring Canyon, Fort Spokane and Kettle Falls or walk along the beach with your parents.
- Attend a ranger program at one of the larger campgrounds of Lake Roosevelt during the summer. Check the campground bulletin board for dates and times of programs near you.
- When you're finished, take your newspaper to a visitor center or the campground host to be checked and receive your free Junior Ranger Patch.

You're now a Lake Roosevelt Junior Ranger for life!

Boat-in Campsites

Sterling Point:

- Has several sites and is intermittently busy.
- Sites are semi-shaded with ponderosas and lots of room between the bitterbrush.
- As with most boat-in sites, getting there mid-week is best because it is not always full. This section of the lake is moderately to very busy.
- Has some nice sandy beaches for wading on one side, rocky/sandy on the other side.
- Plenty of beach for boats to tie off.
- One pit toilet.
- Located at one of the most scenic parts of the lake. Showcases the Okanogan highlands, the lava cliffs, and the ice age lake/Missoula Flood sands. It is at the border between the steppe desert and the forested Okanogan Highlands.
- A short distance (up to 30 minutes depending on the speed of your boat) from 7 Bays.

Crystal Cove (Spokane River)

- Only one site.
- Some shade, next to a very steep forested hill.
- Often occupied. Located in a very busy part of the Spokane Arm so boats are zooming by often.
- Mostly sandy, but the beach area is small.
- Fairly easy boat tie-off area, with deep water right off shore. Some submerged rocks near the shore on either side of sandy area.
- One toilet.
- View across to undeveloped portion of the Spokane Reservation. Located on a north-facing slope therefore cooler with thicker mixed conifer forest.
- Only a few minutes from Two Rivers/Fort Spokane, up to 10 minutes by houseboat.

Ponderosa (Spokane River)

- Four sites.
- Lots of shade, one site on the beach.
- Moderately busy, seldom full. A lot of boat traffic.
- Very nice, sandy beach.
- Long distance to trees for boat tie-off when water isn't at full pool.
- One toilet.
- Long views to the east or west depending on site, view across to relatively undeveloped Spokane Reservation side. Thick ponderosa forest on glacial lake sands. Nice exposures of ripped up parts of lake sediments by Missoula Floods.
- McCoy's marina almost across from it, only a few minutes from Two Rivers/Fort Spokane, up to 15 minutes by houseboat.

Detillion

- Four to five sites.
- Shady sites, lots of room to move around.
- Very busy, often full with very large groups, lots of boat traffic.
- Poor beach quality. Very rocky. Enclosed cove for swimming.
- Very good boat tie-off at docks.
- Two toilets.
- Looks across to Spokane Reservation.
- Same distance to supplies as Ponderosa.

Enterprise

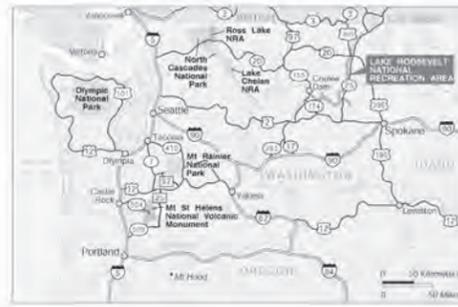
- Four to five sites.
- Very nice, some more shady than others.
- Very busy, often full.
- Excellent beach. Lots of sand.
- Challenging tie off. Beach approach is shallow. You are likely to get your feet wet.
- Three toilets.
- Very nice, undeveloped area, on a quieter part of the lake. Moose have been seen swimming here. Mostly ponderosas on glacial lake sands.
- This site is more remote, 30 minutes to an hour depending on the speed of your boat to Two Rivers, or 15 to 30 minutes to Hunters. No supplies available at Hunters campground.

Penix Canyon

- Three sites.
- Picnic tables, fire rings, tent areas.
- One pit toilet.
- Pine trees in the campground.
- 60-foot dock.
- Nice sandy beach.

Plum Point

- Four sites.
- Picnic table, fire rings, tent area.
- Some large shade trees.
- Two pit toilets.
- Nice sandy cove for boat camping.



Scout Camp Area

- One vault toilet and floating dump station.
- Mile-long sandy beach with limited shade for tent camping.
- This is a very busy spot with 50-plus tents on some weekends.

Summer Island

- One pit toilet.
- Picnic tables.
- Fire rings.
- Long sandy beach.
- Popular area for houseboats.
- Several shaded areas.

Boating Regulations

All boaters must know and follow applicable state and federal boating requirements, as well as carry all required equipment on their vessels. Copies of this information are available at visitor center and information stations and on the Lake Roosevelt NRA website. www.nps.gov/laro

SHORELINE CAMPING

Where can I shoreline camp at Lake Roosevelt ?

- Boaters may camp free of charge in designated boat-in campsites and at other areas of the shoreline, provided the area is at least ½ mile from the nearest developed area.
- Developed areas are those maintained by the National Park Service, such as marinas, parking areas, campgrounds and boat launches.

How must I dispose of human waste?

- When camping on the shoreline, you must have an appropriate means of containing human solid waste and toilet paper (Marine Sanitation Device or portable toilet). Use of a plastic bag, or other device, not manufactured for the specific use of holding solid human waste, does not meet this requirement. See below for examples.
- All recreational boats, with installed toilet facilities, must have an operable US Coast Guard certified marine sanitation device (MSD) on board.
- When camping at a designated boat-in campground where toilets are provided, possession of marine sanitation devices or portable toilets is not required.
- Human waste from containers may only be disposed of at concession marina pump-out facilities or at dump stations. Only solid waste bags stating they are approved for landfill disposal may be deposited into trash receptacles.

When and where can I have a campfire?

- **BEACH FIRES ARE NOT PERMITTED DURING SUMMER MONTHS.** Beach fires are only permitted from November 1 to May 1 when the fire danger rating for the park is at or below Level 2. Contact park offices for current fire danger.
- Campfires are permitted year-round in park-provided metal fire rings located in designated boat-in campsites, provided a fire closure is not in effect.
- Portable propane campfire units that are UL (Underwriters Lab) approved, are allowed.
- High fire danger closures will be in effect whenever the Washington State Department of Natural Resources issues a fire closure for areas that include the recreation area.

Can I use grills, stoves, and lanterns?

- Gas and propane grills, stoves, and lanterns are permitted.
- Charcoal grills and stoves are permitted, provided a fire closure is not in effect, with the following condition:
 - o All charcoal ash must be packed out and disposed of in trash receptacles after ensuring that they are completely extinguished.

Can I use fireworks at Lake Roosevelt?

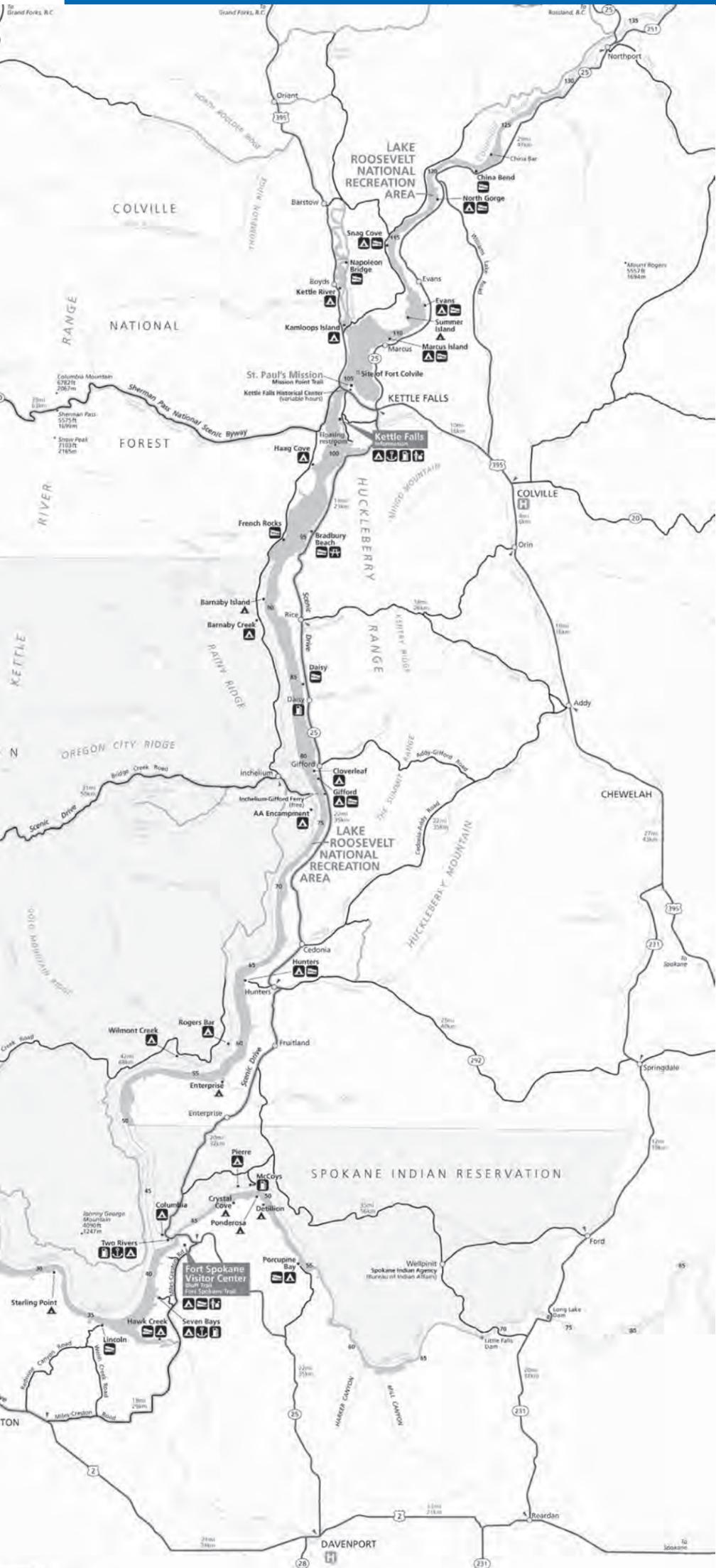
- The use and possession of fireworks at Lake Roosevelt and other National Park Service areas is prohibited by federal law.
- The use of fireworks creates a fire hazard, impacts the experience of other visitors and results in trash on the shore and in the lake.

Can I possess and use weapons at Lake Roosevelt?

- According to federal law, the use or possession of weapons at Lake Roosevelt is only permitted while hunting at least ½ mile from a developed area in accordance with other state and federal regulations and seasons.
- Otherwise, weapons may only be kept within temporary lodging or a vehicle as long as that weapon has been made temporarily inoperable or is packed, cased, or stored in a manner that would prevent its ready use. State concealed weapons permits are not valid within the park.
- Weapons include: firearms, archery equipment, pellet/BB guns, paintball guns, and any other device capable of firing/launching a projectile.

Can I reserve a boat-in or beach area?

- Shoreline camping is first-come, first-served. Holding a camp or beach area for another party or for a later time is prohibited. After set-up, camp must be occupied. Property left unattended for more than 24 hours may be confiscated.



Taking Care of Business

If you are shoreline camping, and NOT using one of the park's boat-in facilities that have a vault toilet, you need a place to do your business. Here are some things to remember about taking care of your business that will reduce the mess on your beaches.

- You need a device specifically made for containing human waste – a marine sanitation device (MSD) or portable toilet approved for landfill disposal. The PETT by Phillips Environmental Products and the Restop 2 by American Innotek are two such products. A can with a

plastic bag won't do. Digging a hole is illegal and still leaves a mess.

- You need enough for everyone to do their business for the entire length of your stay.
- Boats with built-in MSDs must be pumped into a dump station. You may not discharge overboard even if it is treated.
- Portable toilets are either designed to be pumped out or come equipped with a bag system that is approved to be deposited into a trash can. The bag MUST specifically say it is approved for landfill disposal.

If you have questions about what equipment satisfies park regulations, please call park headquarters, 509.633.9441.

Remember we all need to take care of business; we just don't need to share it with the next visitor on the beach. The Kettle Falls, Seven Bays and Keller Ferry marinas all carry approved toilet equipment.

What's All That Black Rock?

No visitor to the southern half of Lake Roosevelt can miss the picturesque and massive cliffs of black, crumbly layered rock that seems to be everywhere. Some say it's boring. Others find it quite interesting and useful. Geologists call the black rock 'basalt.' Locals call it scabland rock. You can't hike on it without risking a twisted ankle, and it will tear up your boot soles. Most vacation photos show pictures of the black rock layers in the background. Is it just a bland backdrop? After reading this, you might not look at your family photos from Lake Roosevelt the same way again.



Perhaps first though, we should ask, "What is this black rock?" It used to be lava. You can tell because some of the rocks have little air pockets in them, once full of volatile gasses that poisoned all life on the land. In cliff faces you can see it in giant layers like a cross section of a 10, 20, even 30 layer cake. Some individual layers are 100 feet high or more.

Where did it come from?

The lava first came out of cracks in the ground near Walla Walla and radiated out from there hundreds of miles, filling every valley and covering every mountain top. The basalt at Lake Roosevelt is the same rock you'll find along the Oregon coast where travelers photograph the famous sea stacks and the same rock you'll find as far south as Bend, Oregon. Is it old? Geologists studied faint radioactive signatures and determined that the lava rocks are from 17 million to six million years old. Each of the layers you see in the cliffs is a unique lava flow. One single flow is represented in each layer. Stand next to one if you get the chance. It might reach 150 feet over your head. That lava didn't pile up like snow; it was once a viscous mass of lava rolling across the land at 30 miles per hour. It came to a stop, then cooled, then cracked into trillions of little pieces. But that isn't all there is to this picturesque and tragic tale.

If you get the chance to look at the lava cliffs up close, most likely in a highway road cut, look between the black rock layers. You'll see a layer of brownish-red dirt. You might see some rounded rocks mixed in. If you are lucky, you'll see some fossilized

wood peeking out.

What's that all about? The lava and the red soil layers tell the story of pure terror millions of years ago. Let's say one day you walked out of your home and saw far in the distance a smoke cloud that stretched across the horizon. The next day the cloud appeared closer. The next day it was closer still. Then one day you felt the heat, smelled the smoke and heard crashing sounds in the distance. Would you run?

Molten rock flowing like syrup and 2000 degrees Fahrenheit in temperature is a hard number to really graph. Our 98-degree brains can ponder the number as we sip hot coffee just off a 212-degree boil, but to grasp 2000 degrees? What if you were faced with a wall of red hot rock barreling toward you at 30 miles per hour? Would you even bother to run? We can only run 10 miles per hour in the best of shape.

The world of eastern Washington during the lava times was semi-tropical, with cypress and ginkgo trees covering mountains and valleys all the way to the horizon. Below the trees lived rhinos, elephants, saber-tooth cats, bone-crushing dogs, and tiny horses. Fish like carp and sturgeon swam in the warm rivers and lakes. Condors circled above it all. One day these creatures did see smoke on the horizon. Many days later they all smelled the smoke and their sensitive ears heard the crashing sounds.

If you have a chance to get up close to one of these reddish dirt layers between the black lava flows, take a closer look. It isn't just dirt. It is made up of the pulverized plants that exploded and incinerated where they stood, and then snapped over like grass under our feet. Bits of animals too can be found in the dirt where they fell, asphyxiated by the gasses or dropped by the heat, then crushed under the tread of lava, like volcanic road kill. Their last moments must have been pure terror as they ran from a force that did not tire, would not stop, and was faster than they were. One animal that was smothered by lava is the blue lake rhino. The upside down cast of its body was found under a flow by some hikers in the 1940s.

Even the mighty Columbia could not cool the lava. The whole river, the fourth largest in the United States, was evaporated away into a great cloud. The smooth and rounded wa-

ter washed pebbles that lined the bottom of the Columbia were trapped below the lava too, next to the plants and animals. It took years of cooling before the river could flow across the land again.

This lava event, which scientists call 'rift volcanism' didn't happen once, it didn't happen twice. It happened over 100 times. The earth opened up like a cut on your arm, and lava flowed out. No snow-capped volcano was needed. The crack itself was maybe a hundred miles long, opening and closing at will. Hundreds of thousands of years might pass between events, but then it repeated everything over and over again.

It happened for the last time 6 million years ago. The wound in the earth's crust that had repeatedly cracked, sealed and healed for the last time. By the time it was over, lava covered 63,000 square miles of the Northwest US to great depths, as deep as two miles below our feet. It was so heavy it made eastern Washington sag. Most folks think of the area south of the park as a boring, flat expanse of crumbly lava rock and wheat fields, but it used to be a place of mountains. Below the flat black surface are hidden whole mountain ranges buried by the lava. The animals and plants that inhabited those mountains are now smashed into a ruddy, gravelly paste.

The rift that created this volcanic catastrophe will not open again, and now the whole thing has begun to fall apart. Rivers cut into the lava rock. Giant ice age floods have stripped away some of the layers of basalt in places like the Grand Coulee. Sea waves eat away at the lava stacks out on the Oregon coast. The highway department grinds the basalt up into gravel for pavement.

So what good is it? Ask a farmer who makes a living farming wheat on the plateau. He couldn't have farmed those old steep mountains and valleys. Ask the photographer who is busy capturing images of a unique, layered landscape. Ask a geologist what he knows about what happened here so long ago. Ask a paleontologist what interesting fossils she's found lately. The lava can just be taken for granted in the back of your photos. Or, it can be a hauntingly beautiful reminder of an event that forever changed this place you make memories of today.



Giving Back to Get Ahead: Volunteers Follow Conservation Ethic to Lake Roosevelt NRA

Great Outdoors has always lured people for a variety of reasons, but more and more young people are heading to national parks like Lake Roosevelt because it's the right thing to do. They want to give back to the environment while exploring possible careers in conservation.

Last summer Emily Garrett, Lily Calderwood, and Mallory Berrey, interns with the Student Conservation Association (SCA), came to Lake Roosevelt as volunteers from Sparta, Georgia, Harvard, Massachusetts, and Monroe, Wisconsin, respectively. The three SCAs spent most of their days planting native vegetation on the sunny slopes of Lake Roosevelt at Keller Ferry. They were working on shrub-steppe habitat restoration, collecting lake water samples for e-coli testing, tracking and controlling non-native invasive exotic plants using spatial mapping and various control treatments, creating student outdoor learning materials, and monitoring Osprey nests and water quality parameters.

As needs outpace budgets on America's public lands, the efforts of SCA volunteers have become essential. Some 45,000 young people have volunteered through SCA since 1957, and former National Park Service Director Fran Mainella recently stated that "we can't do without SCA." The energy and idealism of the volunteers allows federal and state land-management agencies, as well as non-profit organizations, to meet the needs of the public in ways which wouldn't otherwise be possible. Garrett 23, Calderwood 21, and Berrey 20

served at Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area in order to make a meaningful contribution to the Upper Columbia River Basin ecosystem.

The variety of experiences available at Lake Roosevelt enables the interns to explore several aspects of the natural world on their biological journey. The energetic students have escaped the comfort of home to experience field biology at its best. "We were looking for a conservation opportunity and the SCA really opened the door to our aspirations," said Garrett. SCA members learn a 'conservation ethic' through their hands-on service, benefiting both the land and the individual. The experience leads many of them to become lifelong stewards of the land, and 60% of SCA interns go on to successful careers in many areas of conservation.

The Student Conservation Association is dedicated to encouraging a new generation of conservation leaders, advancing the land ethic, and helping to conserve our nation's natural and cultural resources. The organization places nearly 3000 high school, college, and graduate student members in the field each year, and they provide more than 1.5 million hours of

conservation service in national parks, forests, and other public lands.

For more information on SCA internships, contact Kevin Hamilton at 603.543.1700, x 185, or at khamilton@theSCA.org, or visit the website: www.theSCA.org. For information on volunteer opportunities at Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area contact the park's Volunteer Coordinator at 509.633.9441 or at laro_web_master@nps.gov.



Left to right: Mallory Berrey, Emily Garrett, and Lily Calderwood pull bitterbrush plugs for planting at the Colville Tribal Forestry Greenhouse in Nespelem, WA.

Change Is In The Air...

...and in the water, plants, soil and animal populations. Increasingly, we hear about "climate change" and the effects it may have on the environment. According to the 2007 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, "there is high confidence that recent regional changes in temperature have had discernible impacts on physical and biological systems." So what does that have to do with Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area?

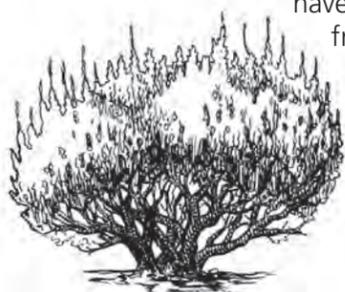


Whitestone Rock

The National Park Service has developed long-term plans to inventory and monitor natural resources within almost every national park. Here at Lake Roosevelt, scientists are collecting information about the condition of biological systems. They are studying the spread of non-native plants, the condition of shrubland and wetland communities, and monitoring osprey populations. Read more about these projects below or visit our website at www.nature.nps.gov/im/units/ucbn for more information.

Home on the Range: Sagebrush Communities Serve as Climate Indicators

Sagebrush steppe is defined as an ecosystem of sagebrush and bunchgrass. It used to cover millions of acres of the Intermountain



West. Since European colonization, however, this unique ecosystem has undergone extensive change. At Lake Roosevelt, waterways have been altered, dams such as Grand Coulee have been erected, soils have become more unstable and prolonged droughts have impacted the native plants and wildlife. As a result, sagebrush steppe is now one of the most threatened ecosystems in the Intermountain West!

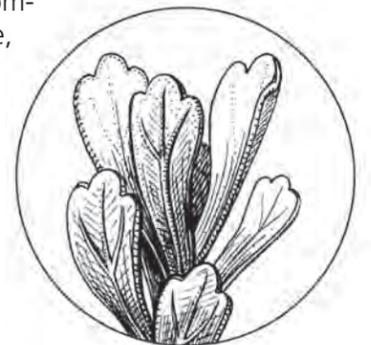
Too Hot to Handle: Rising Temperatures may Lead to Environmental Stressors

Climate change will cause significant challenges in sagebrush steppe management. The sagebrush community's response to precipitation, atmospheric CO₂, temperature, fire frequency, vulnerability to exotic species invasion and the potential for recovery are all challenges for park managers. In general, higher temperatures in the spring and summer along with earlier melting of the snowpack may affect the available water sources around the area. Non-native species that can easily adapt to the new climate may out-compete native species and alter native landscapes and food chains. Recently, the warmer seasons have contributed to an increase in the frequency and duration of wildfires.

Species like sagebrush, slow-growing trees, fish and small animals are particularly at risk because they have a limited ability to relocate due to very specific habitat needs.

In other areas like the Southwest, man-made reservoirs, such as Lake Mead and Lake Powell are half-full. Scientists have reported that there is a 50-percent chance that they will run dry by the year 2021. Natural forces such as evaporation and drought, along with human-induced climate change and growing populations are serious threats to most lakes and reservoirs across the nation, including Lake Roosevelt.

By monitoring the variety and numbers of plants around Lake Roosevelt every year, scientists can better understand the status and trends of different habitats and communities. Over time, scientists and park managers will be able to identify trends that will provide critical feedback required for an adaptive resource management program.



Clean Camping, Clean Lake



Remember, if you are camping from or aboard a boat you are required to possess and use a marine sanitation device (portable toilet), manufactured for that specific purpose.

Dispose of waste from containers at concession marina pump-out facilities or dump stations. Only waste bags stating they are approved for landfill disposal may be deposited into trash receptacles. See page one for a list of acceptable systems.

David Thompson

The bicentennial of David Thompson's quest to find a navigable water route in what is now the U.S. from the Rockies to the Pacific Ocean began in 2007. The five-year commemoration culminates in 2012, 200 years after he became the first person to chart the entire length of the Columbia River. The final leg of his journey to reach the ocean started within what is now Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, at Kettle Falls, on July 3, 1811.

David Thompson's exploration of the Columbia River altered the path of history. His expedition and subsequent trips of fur traders who followed his route resulted in the first tribal contact and trade with the native peoples of the upper Columbia. This trade allowed the tribes access to trade guns, tools and people that changed their way of life forever. Over the next three years, we will look back in time to see how David Thompson is progressing in his search for that navigable route to the Pacific Ocean.



David Thompson 1808-1809

When last we saw David Thompson in late spring of 1809 he had just spent the winter at Kootanae House, a trading post he had built near the source of the Columbia River. As winter began to break he was headed east over the Rockies to get his fur returns to Rainy Lake and pick up supplies for the coming year. As always, he was in a rush to finish the business of the fur trade that took him away from his real purpose in life, mapping the Columbia River.

Thompson and his crew moved north along the Columbia to where it meets the Blaeberry River. Following the familiar path across Howse Pass the explorers made Fort Augustus along the North Saskatchewan by mid-June. Once there, Thompson took the opportunity for a long needed break. He sent his fur returns on to Rainy Lake with one of his men, Finan McDonald, and remained at Fort Augustus for three weeks to spend time with his wife Charlotte and their growing family.

During his rest at Fort Augustus, Thompson learned that mapping the Columbia River had fallen lower on his employer's priority list. If he wanted to pursue this venture, he would need to show a profit for the North West Company at every turn. But that was a direct by-product of his exploration-- a strategic series of trading posts along the Columbia River and its tributaries to efficiently extract fur from what was now being called the Columbia Department and get it back to England.

In July of 1809 Thompson and crew were headed west again. Just before crossing the Rockies, they met with Joseph Howse, a Hudson's Bay employee who was returning from a scouting trip west of the mountains. As Thompson had feared, the North West Company's rival, the Hudson's Bay Company, was making its move to also stake a claim in the Columbia Department. With this in mind Thompson changed his plans. Once over the mountains he abandoned Kootanae House for a more populated area to the south. When he arrived near present day Pend Oreille Lake on September 9th, 1809 he was greeted by many tribes that had gathered there. Thompson had Kullyspel House built near this gathering place as part of his string of trade shops in his growing Columbia Department.

By that time Thompson was fairly sure he understood the flow of the Columbia River. Once fur trade at Kullyspel was set in motion, he headed west on horseback towards modern day Cusick, to

continue his exploration. There he found Kalispels that were "so completely untouched by white culture that they lacked iron tools of any sort, even an ax." (Sources 145). As he traded with them and quizzed them about the Columbia River, they told him that there was just one large waterfall before he would find the river. Thompson pressed on with his exploration using a canoe and guide provided by the Kalispels. As the river narrowed and grew more rapid, Thompson quizzed the guide about how much further to

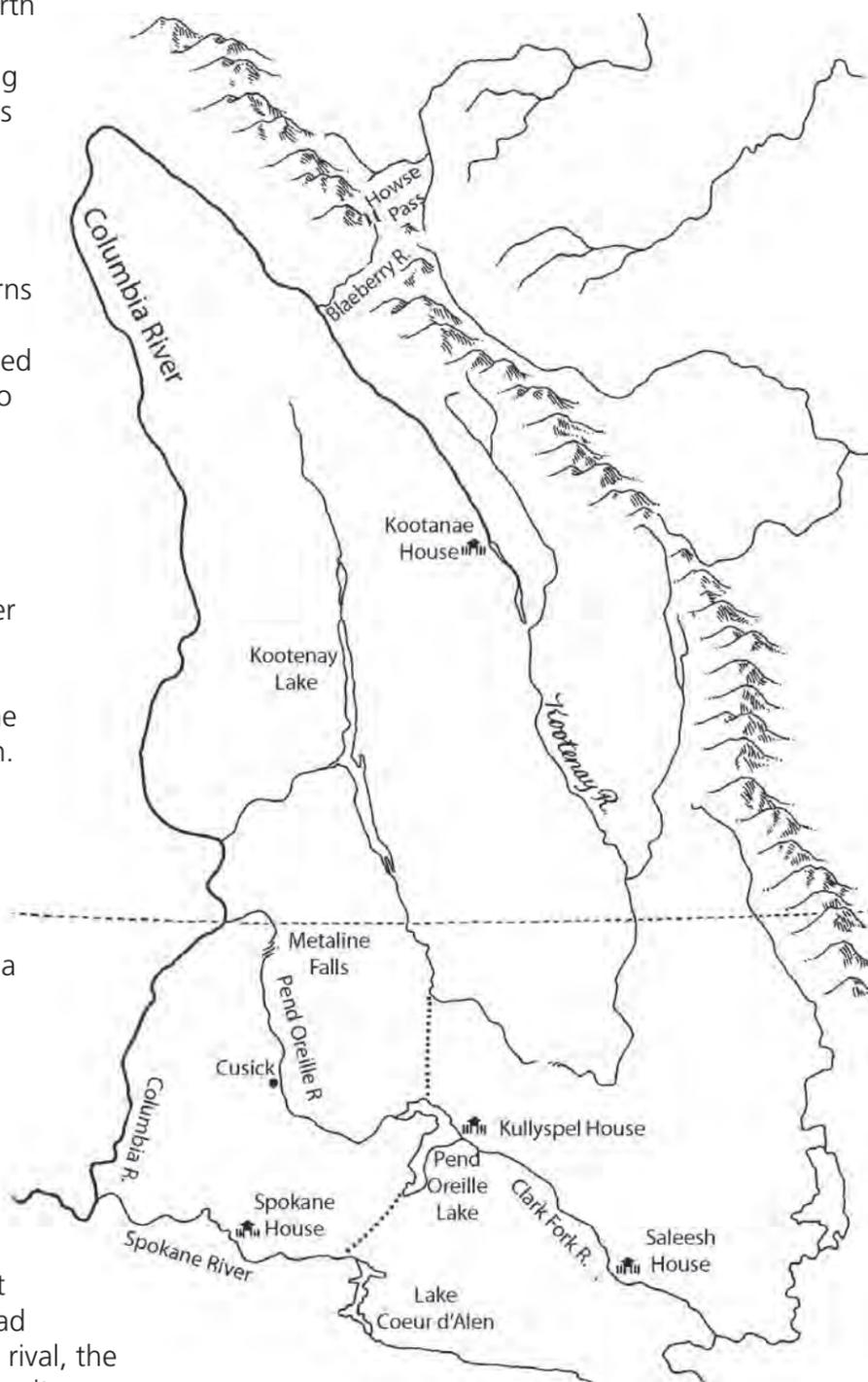
the falls and Columbia. When he responded that he had never actually been on this stretch of river they turned back rather than risk their lives in a leaky canoe with an inexperienced guide.

Once Thompson returned to Kullyspel house on October 6, he decided he needed to prove to the company that the Columbia Department was worth their time and energy. He needed to bring in as many fur returns as he could. This led him to build another trading post along the road that many tribes used to get to the Flatheads and to the buffalo hunting grounds. Leaving Finan McDonald at Kullyspel, he moved east towards modern day Thompson Falls, MT to build Saleesh house, Thompson's name for the Flathead Indians.

It was a good move. The post became a popular place for free trappers and tribes to trade furs. Many stayed near the post and brought in food on a regular basis for trade as well. During the winter Thompson got to know the many tribes that traded at the post and they gave him the name Koo-Koo-Sint, or Star Looker. Among the tribes he built a reputation for "integrity and curious interests." One of those interests was compiling a phonetic

word and phrase list for many of the native languages. Thompson's attention to details such as these in his diaries leaves us with a first-hand look at the introduction of white culture into many of the tribes of the Inland Northwest.

To learn find out what happens next for David Thompson, explore Jack Nisbet's two books, *Sources of the River: Tracking David Thompson Across Western North America* and *Map Maker's Eye: David Thompson on the Columbia Plateau* or D'Arcy Jenish's *Epic Wanderer: David Thompson and the Mapping of the Canadian West*. All three are available in the park's bookstores.



Teachers! Check Out Our Educational Opportunities!

Welcome to Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area's 2009-2010 Education Opportunities. This is the third year these programs have been available! All programs are designed to help teachers meet Washington State education standards. We hope you enjoy the programs and that they are a beneficial part of your studies and those of your students.

Generally programs are available year-round, depending upon staff availability. Some programs are seasonally available due to the type of program and weather conditions. Reservations Open May 1st each year for the next school year. Reservation forms are available on the park's website at: www.nps.gov/laro/forteachers/index.htm. For more information about the programs or to begin the reservation process, contact Education Specialist, Janice Elvidge at Janice_Elvidge@nps.gov or at 509.633.9188 x 12.

Landforms in the Sand: The Geology of Lake Roosevelt

Grade: 3rd-HS
Chaperone Ratio: 1:10
Group Size: Minimum 10 / Maximum 60
Program Times: Depends on location
Program Length: 1 hour
Program Type: In-Park or In-Class
Program Dates: May-October only
Program Rqmts: Location that has a water spigot within 75 feet of a sandy beach where students can build landforms in the sand and water can run freely.
Program Overview: Discover the amazing geologic forces that shaped the landscape in the Lake Roosevelt area. This program features students creating a landscape complete with a flowing river and discovering what the force of water can do to a landscape.

Land of Many Opportunists: The Game of Species Survival

Grade: 3rd-High School
Chaperone Ratio: 1:8 & 4 adults who can help
Group size: Min. 8/ Max. 60 (40 ideal)
Program Length: 1.5-2 hours
Program Type: In-Park or In-Class
Program Rqmts: Outdoor area where the grass is very thin; dirt area with some small gravel size rocks OK. The ground needs to camouflage dried beans, but not bury them. Minimum 60 foot square area.
Program Overview: Students will learn how aggressive exotic species take advantage of a wide range of resources in order to expand their range and compete in a nonnative habitat. This program features a relay action game. Each team represents an animal in our natural world and will try to survive as a species.

Avian Mystery

(Also Available as Traveling Trunk)

Grade: 5th-8th
Chaperone Ratio: One teacher
Group Size: Minimum 10/ Maximum 29
Program Length: 1 hour
Program Type: Ranger-Conducted Classrm
Program Rqmts: A 10-foot-wide by 52-inch-tall wall area where a sheet of felt fabric can be anchored.
Program Overview: This mystery program has students sharing information from a puzzle piece as the puzzle is completed. Students will be able to describe the status of the American Bald Eagle; identify at least 3 reasons for their decline; identify how the Environmental Protection Act has helped its recovery and identify locations near them where they can observe Bald Eagles. Shhhhh! Don't tell them which bird it is!
Sponsored by: Grand Coulee Dam Area Chamber of Commerce and the Grand Coulee Balde Eagle Festival.

Mission Point Tour

Grade: 4th and 5th
Chaperone Ratio: 1:8
Group Size: Minimum 10 / Maximum 40
Program Length: 1.5 hours
Program Type: In-Park (Kettle Falls)
Program Overview: The arrival of fur traders and trappers at Kettle Falls was a sharp turning point in history, changing the culture and landscape of the

local tribes dramatically in a very short time period. Includes a guided walk from the Historical Museum to St. Paul's Mission and around Mission Point with scenic views of Lake Roosevelt.

Fur Trade at Kettle Falls

Grade: 3rd-HS
Chaperone Ratio: 1:10
Group Size: Min. 10 /Max. 60
Program Length: 45 minutes
Program Type: In-Class
Program Overview: Status symbols differ from culture to culture and throughout time, but we all seem to need or want them. A brief overview of what life was like on a fur brigade, how Indians traded at the trade shops and an understanding about different cultural status symbols. Students will be able to: Identify the primary fur trappers/traders sought; Explain why beaver was the most valuable fur; Give one example of how fashion is still a status symbol today; Give an example of a status symbol in tribal culture, 1800s European culture or today's American culture and give one example of how the arrival of the fur trade changed the American Indians' way of life at the mission point area.

Fort Spokane: Duty, Discipline and Diversion

Grade: 3rd-9th
Chaperone Ratio: 1:5 (more the better)
Group Size: Minimum 10 / Maximum 90
Program Times: 4.5 hours (9:15 a.m. -1:30, 9:30-1:45, 9:45-2:00)
Program Dates: September, October, April, May, early June
Program Type: In-Park, hands-on
Program Overview: A hands-on exploration of why the fort was established by the military, why and how it was subsequently used as an Indian Boarding School and later a tuberculosis hospital. Groups rotate through three different programs: Military Post, Indian Boarding School, and Play Ball! The program includes a teacher guide, pre-visit classroom lessons, ranger-conducted and self-guided lesson activities while visiting Fort Spokane, and post-visit materials. Teacher and adult involvement is high in this program.

Shrub-Steppe Restoration

Grade: 3rd-12th
Chaperone Ratio: 1:5
Group Size: Depends on type of project
Program Times: Negotiable
Program Dates: September and October
Program Type: In-Park
Program Overview: The shrub-steppe restoration program is a supplemental program where your students can join park staff in helping restore and protect the shrub-steppe habitat. Opportunities are varied and may include hiking to a site, learning about conservation, habitat restoration, landscape ecology, vegetation of the shrub-steppe environment, planting, weed control and analysis (transects, grids, etc.). Please contact the park for opportunities.

"The River Mile"

Grade: K -12th
Chaperone Ratio: 1:5
Site Visit Group Size: Max. 60 for each field visit
Location: A section of the Columbia River near your school
Program Type: Inquiry-based hands-on
Dates: Generally fall and spring.

PLEASE NOTE: Requires min. of 2 site visits for each group, per year, participation in student science symposium and commitment to long-term participation.

Program Overview: Students will be engaged in a multi-day, multi-discipline program that engages them in real world scientific data collection and analysis. Each school, or district, participating in the program is responsible for a one mile stretch of the Columbia River, tributary or associated water. Beginning in elementary school and continuing through high school, students would learn the knowledge, skills and abilities to conduct on-going ecosystem health monitoring related to water quality.

Fort Spokane - Self Guided Visit

Grade: All
Chaperone Ratio: 1:10
Group Size: Minimum: N/A
Maximum: 100
Program Times: Depends on time of year.
Program Overview: Explore the Fort Spokane grounds on your own. Walk the Sentinel Trail and look over the grounds from the bluff above. Visit the Guardhouse and exhibits during the summer. During the school year the Guardhouse can be opened IF staff is available.

Traveling Trunks and Kits

Contact Park Education Specialist, Janice_Elvidge@nps.gov

Sculpted, Scoured and Scraped: An Eastern Washington Geology Experience

Trunk Overview: 3rd-6th Grades
 17 million years ago, sheets of volcanic lava flowed from giant cracks in the earth near the Washington/Oregon/ Idaho border and covered eastern Washington. Ice Age glaciers covered much of the northern part of Washington and blocked rivers forming giant lakes. Glacial Lake Missoula in Montana, ruptured its ice dam and unleashed some of the largest floods that mankind has ever known onto the plains of eastern Washington. Illustrates many of the geologic forces that shaped eastern Washington in the past and continue to shape the landscape today. The trunk comes with videos, visual aids, rock samples and equipment as well as a curriculum guide that addresses the geologic processes central to the history of eastern Washington.

Fort Spokane: Duty, Discipline and Diversion Trunk

Trunk Overview: 3rd-9th grades
 Explores why the fort was established by the military, why and how it was used as an Indian Boarding School and later a tuberculosis hospital. The trunk includes a teacher guide with lessons and information, several DVDs, books, historical photos, replica artifacts, replica military uniforms and more. Can be used before or after your class visits the Fort Spokane site.

Have a special need or an event? Just ask. We might be able to help. Ranger-led activities for students in the field, the classroom and at Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area focus on a variety of themes: geology (Ice Age Floods), habitat, ecology, water quality, shrub-steppe, the fur trade and David Thompson, Fort Spokane and 9000 Years of Human History around the lake. These programs will be designed to help you meet Washington State Grade Level Expectations and the Essential Academic Learning Requirements.

Facilities and Services

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National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area

Superintendent: Debbie Bird

Park Address

1008 Crest Drive
Coulee Dam, WA 99116

Website/contact information

www.nps.gov/laro
laro_web_master@nps.gov

Park Headquarters

509.633.9441

Fax Number

509.633.9332

*The National Park Service
cares for the special places saved by the
American people so that all may experi-
ence our heritage.*

Helpful Phone Numbers

Daily Lake Level: 800.824.4916 or www.nps.gov/laro

Grand Coulee Dam
Visitor Arrival Center: 509.633.9265

Game Warden to report poaching,
cougar or bear encounters M-F 8-5:
800.477.6224

Colville Confederated Tribal Police:
800.551.5800 or
Fish & Wildlife: 509.634.2110

Spokane Indian Tribal Park Rangers:
509.722.4445, Police: 911

For EMERGENCIES in the park dial 911. If
you are using a cell phone you must tell
the 911 operator exactly where you are as
they may be located out of state.

Commercial Operations

KELLER FERRY

Marina

- Open All Year
- Office 8 a.m.– 4:30 p.m. daily.

Store and fuel dock

- Spring and Fall 8 a.m.– 6 p.m.
- Summer 8 a.m.– 8 p.m. daily.
- Office Staff available year round for boat
or auto fuel.

Deli

- Spring and fall 8 a.m.– 6 p.m.
- Summer 8 a.m.– 8 p.m. daily.

Operated By:

RRE Houseboating
45751 SR 21 N
Wilbur, WA 99185
1.800.648.5253
rrehouseboats.com

SEVEN BAYS

Store and fuel dock

- May 15– May 22 and September 1– Octo-
ber 30, 9 a.m.–6 p.m.
- May 23– August 30, 8 a.m.– 7 p.m. daily.

Operated by:

Dakota Columbia Rentals, LLC
1250 Marina Drive
Seven Bays, WA 99122
Phone: 509.725.7229
dakotacolumbia.com

Safeguard Your Heritage

Artifacts within the boundaries of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, or any known archaeological site, are protected under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. It is illegal to disturb, dig, remove or possess archaeological objects. If you encounter archaeological objects in the park, please leave them where they are and report the finds as soon as possible to a park ranger or volunteer. Always remember that each object, no matter how insignificant it may appear, could hold the key to a door to the past and further enrich our understanding.

TWO RIVERS

Dates: June 1– September 7

Marina

- 7:30 a.m. – 7:30 p.m., daily.

Restaurant

- Sunday – Thursday, 9 a.m. to 1 a.m.
- Friday and Saturday, 24 hours.

Gas Station

- Daily, 7 a.m.– 10 p.m.

Spring and fall hours vary. Please call for
further information.

Operated By:

Spokane Tribe of Indians
6828 B Hwy. 25 S.
Davenport, WA 99122
800.722.4031 or 509.722.5500
tworiverscasinoandresort.com/resort

DAISY STATION

Hours:

- 8 a.m.– 7 p.m., daily.

Operated By:

Sherri Scott and Bill Barrett
2990 Highway 25 S.
Rice, WA 99167
509.738.6166
daisystation.com

KETTLE FALLS

Hours:

- Memorial Day– June 30, 8 a.m.– 6 p.m.
- July 1–Labor Day weekend, 8 a.m.–7 p.m.
- After Labor Day–October, 8 a.m.– 6 p.m.
- After season hours, please call
509.738.6121.

Operated by:

Lake Roosevelt Resort and Marina
P.O. Box 340
Kettle Falls, WA 99141
509.738.6121 or 800.635.7585
lakeroosevelt.com

**HOURS AND DATES OF OPERATION ARE
SUBJECT TO CHANGE, PLEASE CALL
AHEAD TO BE SURE.**

