

# Revised Comprehensive Conservation Plan

*Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge*

## Decision Summary



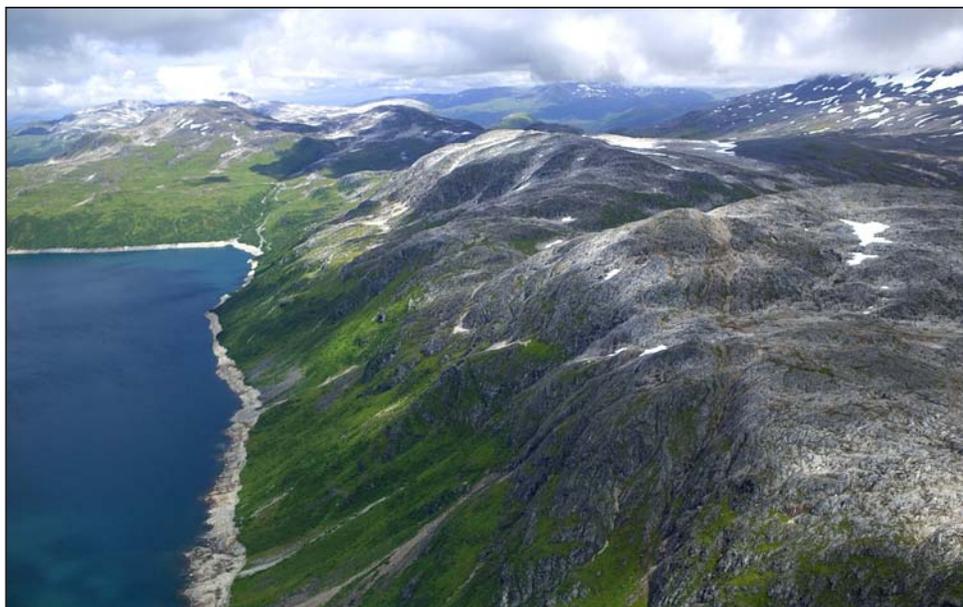
# Introduction

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Kodiak Refuge or Refuge) completed revisions to and updating of its Comprehensive Conservation Plan (Conservation Plan or CCP) in 2006. In February 2007 Regional Director Thomas O. Melius signed the Kodiak Record of Decision adopting the Service's preferred alternative (Alternative D) as described in the *Revised Conservation Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge*. The adopted conservation plan reflects the Service's intent to manage Kodiak Refuge to achieve the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System and meet the purposes for which the Refuge was established in settings that emphasize natural and unaltered appearing landscapes. Implementation of the adopted conservation plan began in 2007.



*Sockeye (also called Red) Salmon in spawning bed.*

Steve Hillebrand/USFWS



*Coastline at Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.*

Steve Hillebrand/USFWS

## What is a Comprehensive Conservation Plan?

A CCP guides overall refuge management. It ensures that management actions comply with the purposes for which the refuge was established and with other legal mandates. It will provide management guidelines and direction for the next 15 years and provides opportunities for public involvement.

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*Tufted Puffin.*

Gary Wheeler/USFWS



*Kodiak brown bears are the largest brown bears known.*

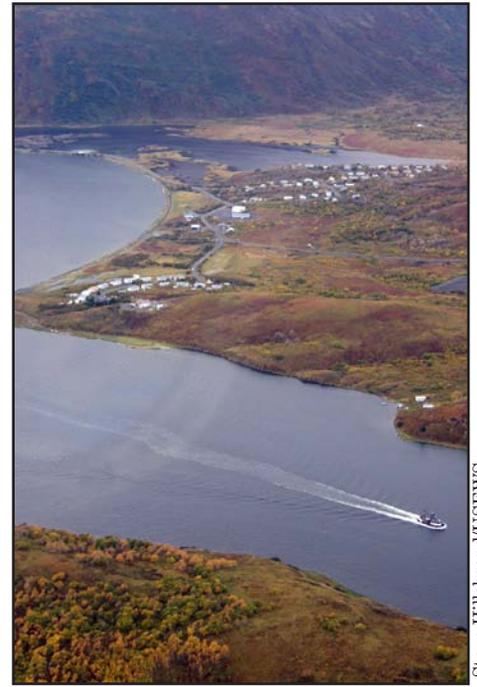
Steve Hillebrand/USFWS

# Kodiak Refuge Establishment

On August 19, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8857 establishing Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge "... for the purpose of protecting the natural feeding and breeding ranges of the brown bears and other wildlife on Uganik and Kodiak islands ..." The Refuge thus became part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Executive Order withdrew nearly two million acres from unreserved public domain.

Public Land Order 1634, signed by Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton on May 9, 1958, modified boundaries established in the original executive order, reducing the Refuge to about 1.8 million acres. Further acreage was lost from the Refuge (nearly 350,000 acres) when lands were conveyed to Native corporations under Section 12(a), but subject to Section 22(g), of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. These lands, however, remain subject to a refuge consistency determination as described in section 22(g) of the Act.

With the signing of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) in 1980, Kodiak Refuge was redesignated and about 50,000 acres on Ban and Afognak islands were added to the Refuge. Since 1994, the Service has pursued a land acquisition program that has returned nearly 280,000 privately owned acres within the refuge boundaries to refuge status, through direct purchase or donation of (1) fee title, (2) conservation easements, and (3) limited-development easements.



Steve Hillebrand/USFWS

*Kodiak Island is home to 5 small villages as well as the City of Kodiak.*



Bill Pyle/USFWS

*Alpine forget-me-not.*

## Purpose and Need for Revision of the 1987 Kodiak CCP

The Revised 2007 Kodiak Conservation Plan and Record of Decision replace and update the management direction for the Refuge adopted in the 1987 Kodiak Conservation Plan and Record of Decision.

The purpose of the revision is to ensure activities, actions, and management fulfill the purposes for which Kodiak Refuge was established and provide clear direction to the public and the managers on how the Service intends to meet those purposes. While the 1987 Plan has provided good general direction, changes in the Services understanding of the resources and uses on the Refuge, and changes in both management and planning policies, identified a need to update and revise the 1987 Conservation Plan.

Revising the 1987 Kodiak Conservation Plan allowed the Service to: evaluate management direction for about 174,000 acres of refuge land acquired in fee title since the 1987 Plan was completed; update management direction related to national and regional policies and guidelines implementing federal laws governing refuge planning and management; incorporate new scientific information on refuge resources; and reevaluate current refuge management direction based on changing public needs for use of the Refuge and its resources.



Garry Wheeler/USFWS

*Brown bear family at Thumb Cove, Karluk Lake.*



Steve Hillebrand/USFWS

NEED CAPTION, RIVER NAME

Kodiak Refuge is part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.



## Refuge Vision

Current Service Planning Policy (Service Manual 602 FW 3.4G) directs each national wildlife refuge to develop a vision statement for the refuge during the conservation planning process. A vision statement is “[a] concise statement of what the planning unit (refuge) could be, or what we could do, in the next 10 to 15 years, based primarily upon the Refuge System mission and specific refuge purposes, and other relevant mandates (Service Manual, 602 FW 1.6S). The staff of Kodiak Refuge developed the following vision statement:

*Brown bear, fish, and other wildlife populations will continue to thrive on Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge in their natural diversity, living in pristine habitats. Refuge management will blend public and private partners in a dynamic alliance that fulfills the purposes and goals of Kodiak Refuge. The Refuge will provide a lasting legacy of resource stewardship for the use and enjoyment of current and future generations.*

## Refuge Purposes

Under ANILCA, the purposes of Kodiak Refuge were further defined and expanded beyond the original purpose identified in the 1941 establishing order. Section 303(5)(B) of ANILCA states:

“The purposes for which the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is established and shall be managed include—

- (i) to conserve fish and wildlife populations (and) habitats in their natural diversity, including, but not limited to, Kodiak brown bears, salmonids, sea otters, sea lions and other marine mammals and migratory birds;
- (ii) to fulfill the international treaty obligations of the United States with respect to fish and wildlife and their habitats;
- (iii) to provide, in a manner consistent with the purposes set forth in subparagraphs (i) and (ii), the opportunity for continued subsistence uses by local residents; and
- (iv) to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable and in a manner consistent with the purposes set forth in paragraph (i), water quality and necessary water quantity within the refuge.”



Bumblebee on fireweed.

Steve Hillebrand/USFWS

# Goals and Objectives

The Kodiak Refuge vision statement and refuge purposes provide the framework for developing management goals and objectives. Goals are broad statements of desired future conditions. Objectives are concise statements of what the Refuge wants to accomplish. The refuge staff developed fifteen management goals; several objectives were identified for each goal. Some objectives, though identified under a specific goal, may apply to more than one goal. When appropriate, objectives will be carried out in coordination with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, other State and Federal agencies, or other cooperators.

**Goal 1: Increase our knowledge of fish and wildlife populations, their habitats, and their interrelationships.**

Objectives include: Complete the inventory and monitoring plan for refuge fauna and flora; monitor for fish and wildlife, and avian diseases and invasive aquatic species; curate wildlife study records using professional database-management standards and methods; publish, in peer-reviewed journals, or otherwise make publicly available, results of refuge-sponsored research and routine surveys..

**Goal 2: Ensure that Kodiak brown bears continue to flourish throughout the Refuge and congregate at traditional concentration areas.**

Objectives include: Monitor and evaluate trends in population size, composition, and mortality (including the Afognak Island population); maintain bear densities within established population objectives; complete genetic diversity assessment of Kodiak brown bears to better understand their vulnerability to diseases, environmental stresses, and parameters of population viability. Monitor the supply of berries thought to be essential to the brown bear population. In areas of high public use or special management concern, increase monitoring efforts related to bear densities and bear-human interactions.



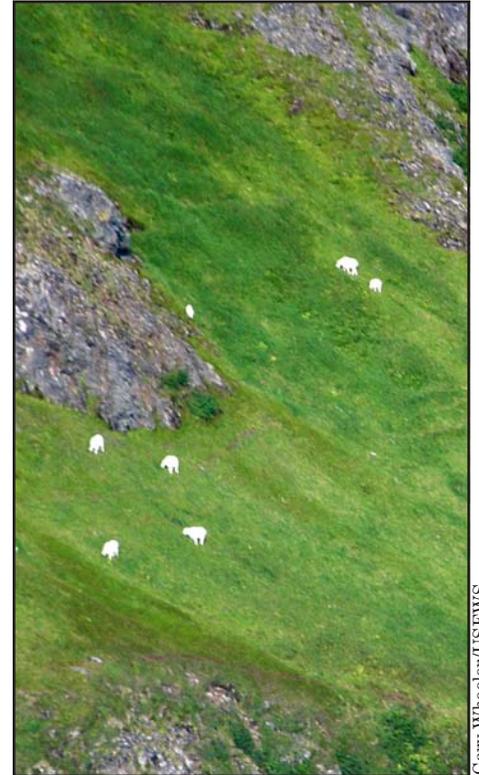
*Kodiak brown bear fishing in Karluk Lake.*

Steve Hillebrand/USFWS



*Monitoring the brown bear population in the upper Karluk Lake study area.*

Leacock/USFWS



Gary Wheeler/USFWS

*Mountain goats are common on Kodiak Refuge. Their climbing abilities are remarkable. They are powerful but nimble and can jump nearly 12 feet in a single bound.*

**Goal 3: Manage nonnative species to minimize impacts on native resources, while continuing to provide opportunities for harvest.**

Objectives include: Monitor trends in population size and productivity, habitat use and preference, and summer and winter distribution of the mountain goat population. Implement studies to evaluate the habitat use and preference of Sitka black-tail deer, their influence on habitat (winter range), and their effect on berry-producing shrubs. Monitor deer population trends on Kodiak Island to facilitate harvest and habitat management. Annually monitor trends in distribution, size, and composition of the elk population on Afognak Island.

**Goal 4: Continue to improve understanding and management of furbearing and nongame mammals that use Kodiak Refuge.**

Objectives include: Implement a survey, with Alaska Region's Marine Mammals Office, to annually index sea otter population trends; monitor trends in river otter populations; initiate habitat ecology study of snowshoe hares; expand communication, education, and information efforts related to furbearer management and harvest.

## Goals and objectives, continued



P. Cooper/USFWS

*Chocolate Lily - The Refuge's alpine meadows support abundant wildflowers.*



Emily Jennings/USFWS

*In July Sockeye Salmon gather in large schools to migrate up streams entering Karluk Lake to spawn. An early and late run of sockeye in the Karluk River watershed allows an important food source for bears from June – October.*



Steve Hillebrand/USFWS

*Alpine country at Kodiak Refuge.*

**Goal 5: Monitor populations of resident and migratory birds as indicators of ecosystem health.**

Objectives include: Monitor populations of environmentally sensitive resident birds (coastal) and wintering waterfowl; develop a banding program to monitor survival and productivity trends of sea ducks; monitor for long-term trends in distribution, size, and reproductive success of nesting bald eagles; identify important refuge habitat for bird species of conservation concern; collaborate with the Alaska Region's Migratory Bird Management Office on periodic monitoring of wintering Steller's eider populations; develop baseline information on contaminants.

**Goal 6: Maintain and restore native plant populations, communities, and habitats.**

Objectives include: Conduct reconnaissance surveys for invasive plants; initiate collaborative control or eradication actions, if necessary. Describe species composition for selected areas of the Refuge (emphasis on Kodiak Refugium); monitor and evaluate major plant communities near remote weather stations.

**Goal 7: Conserve the abundance of natural salmonid populations for continued human and wildlife use and to ensure the diversity of species as indicators of the health of the Refuge's ecosystem.**

Objectives include: Annually monitor salmon escapement and harvest levels to ensure species diversity and future production and to support commercial, recreation, subsistence, and wildlife needs; evaluate need for steelhead escapement goals on selected rivers; monitor and assess populations of noncommercial species to gather baseline data; develop, in collaboration with Alaska Department of Fish and Game, strategies to improve and stabilize weak stocks; document genetic characteristics and variability of natural fish populations (in the Refugium and refuge-wide). Using escapement, habitat, and other pertinent data, establish sustainable or biological escapement goals for all species of salmon within the Refuge; monitor streamside areas to ensure spawning and rearing habitats remain productive.



Steve Hillebrand/USFWS

*Bald eagle.*

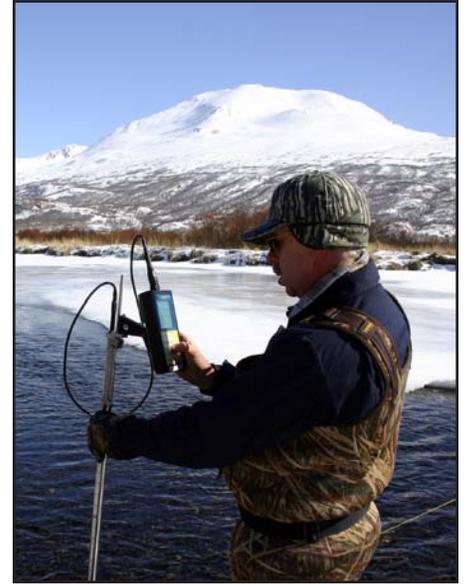
## Goals and Objectives, continued

**Goal 8:** Provide the opportunity for local residents to continue their subsistence uses on the Refuge, consistent with the subsistence priority and with other refuge purposes.

Objectives include: Issue special actions, under federal in-season management, when necessary to ensure conservation of healthy fish stocks and to provide for subsistence uses of fish in Federal waters. Coordinate with the Alaska Region's Migratory Bird Management Office and other appropriate entities to ensure completion of annual Migratory Bird Harvest Surveys and other subsistence use surveys as needed.

**Goal 9:** Improve baseline understanding of natural flowing waters on the Refuge and maintain the water quality and quantity necessary to conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity.

Objectives include: Ensure that the Terror Lake Project is in compliance with instream-flow requirements specified in the FERC license; in coordination with the Regional Branch of Water Resources, complete the water resources inventory and assessment of the refuge waters and quantify and file for instream water rights for maintenance and protection of fish and wildlife habitat; initiate limnology studies on selected lakes and streams within the Refuge that provide important fish and wildlife habitat.



J. Hardison/USFWS

*Fish and Wildlife personnel monitoring stream flow.*



USFWS

*The Refuge provides ample opportunity for public use.*

**Goal 10:** Provide opportunities for quality public use and enjoyment of refuge resources through compatible fish and wildlife-dependent recreation activities, including hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, and photography.

Objectives include: Monitor and manage areas receiving seasonally heavy public use and areas under easement agreements to minimize impacts to fish, wildlife, and habitat; ensure compatibility; and provide for sustainable recreation. Develop operations plan for refuge law enforcement which includes monitoring commercial activities (special use permits and operating plans), expanding outreach, and increasing field patrols. Assess the nature of available visitor experiences, significant influences on those experiences, and public acceptability of potential changes to those experiences prior to developing the viewing program at O'Malley River (or any other new sites) or modifying the program at the Frazer fish pass site. Prior to relocating existing cabins or identifying sites for new cabins, evaluate all current sites (and any potential new sites) to ensure that a variety of compatible recreation opportunities are provided. Monitor and assess public access (off-road vehicle and snowmachine) and use of 17(b) easements, conservation easement lands, and other refuge lands and implement management actions to ensure that resource impacts are minimized.

**Goal 11:** Improve management of commercial use opportunities that are compatible with refuge purposes, provide quality public use opportunities, enhance visitor experiences, and ensure compliance with provisions of ANILCA.

Objectives include: Review and develop, if needed, a new system for administering special use permit applications. Develop an education program to inform commercial operators (permittees) of refuge requirements, goals, and regulations including updated information on bear safety and awareness. After obtaining stakeholder input, update the 1987 Commercial Fisheries Plan, if necessary.



Gary Wheeler/USFWS

*Fishing at Karluk Lake.*

## Goals and Objectives, continued

**Goal 12:** Provide outreach, environmental education, and interpretive programs that increase a sense of stewardship for wildlife, cultural resources, and the environment and that enhance visitor experiences on the Refuge.

Objectives include: Plan, design, and complete a refuge visitor center (opened November 2007); expand staffing, as needed. Update and improve refuge website (and other electronic media) as public information source. Establish funding for Summer Science and Salmon Camp program as part of refuge base funds. Work within local communities to increase awareness of the Refuge; continue to provide opportunities for: partnerships, volunteer projects, educational workshops with local schools (students and teachers), and environmental education, nature walks, and interpretive programs.



Side view of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Center

John Harris/USFWS

**Goal 13:** Conserve cultural and archaeological resources of the Refuge.

Objectives include: Identify priority areas to inventory for archaeological and other cultural resource surveys; conduct surveys as time and personnel permit; identify and monitor sites at risk for vandalism. Formalize the existing partnership with the Alutiiq Museum. Identify and acquire archival resources necessary to support archaeological and historic site protection, public interpretation, and information useful in wildlife and habitat management; expand the Alaska Heritage Resource Stewardship Program for site monitoring and evaluating site conditions on the Refuge. Provide necessary training to refuge law-enforcement personnel and other staff.



Grey whale skeleton suspended in the Visitor Center.

John Harris/USFWS



Mike Getman/USFWS

Surrounded by bears! The wildlife viewing area at the Frazer Fish Pass is the most frequented site on the Refuge for bear viewing.

**Goal 14:** Conserve special and unique features of the Kodiak Archipelago ecosystem within the Refuge.

Objectives include: Develop, with public involvement, a management plan for the Mount Glottof Research Natural Area.

**Goal 15:** Promote close working relationships through effective coordination, interaction, and cooperation with other federal agencies, state agencies, local communities, tribes, organizations, industries, the general public, and the landowners within and adjacent to the Refuge whose programs affect or are affected by refuge management activities.

Objectives include: Ensure that biological and subsistence management, monitoring, and research findings are provided to interested external audiences. Continue refuge involvement and interaction with groups involved in the fish and game regulatory process. Use public processes to encourage stakeholder involvement in implementing this Conservation Plan. Continue the Refuge Information Technician program to enhance information exchange with local communities. Participate in interagency activities, cooperative agreements, partnerships with local communities, and other actions that will help to accomplish mutual management goals and objectives.



Gary Wheeler/USFWS

Helgason Site - Remains of old bear camp *NEED EXPLANATION?*

# The Adopted Conservation Plan

Specific management actions described in the adopted conservation plan (Alternative D) include the following:

**Land Management Categories:** Most refuge lands (1,592,753 acres) will be managed under the Minimal Management category. Lands along the Refuge's northwestern coast, which total 31,521 acres, will be managed under the Moderate Management category. Moderate Management areas under the 1987 Conservation Plan along the southern and eastern coastline of the Refuge (12,579 acres) have been reclassified under Minimal Management category. Land management categories for the adopted conservation plan are depicted on the map on the following page.



*Kodiak high country.*

Gary Wheeler/USFWS



*Bear salmon fishing in Karluk Lake.*

P. Cooper/USFWS

## Protection of Bear Concentration Areas:

Voluntary guidelines for public use of bear concentration areas will be developed. Current restrictions on commercial operators will be replaced with these guidelines. Seasonal day-use-only restrictions may be proposed for some areas if future evaluation of human use of bear concentration areas documents that voluntary guidelines are ineffective and it becomes necessary to regulate use to maintain compatibility, protect resource values, or safeguard human health and safety. One key bear denning area, consisting of about 2,820 acres at Den Mountain (see Figure 1), will be closed to snowmachine use by regulation.



*Nursing sow at Frazier - Kodiak brown bears commonly raise multiple cubs.*

Gary Wheeler/USFWS



*Little River Lake cabin - IS THIS A PUBLIC USE CABIN? may need replace*

Gary Wheeler/USFWS

## Management of the Public Use Cabin Program:

The Refuge may have more than nine public use cabins. Seven public use cabins are currently available to the public by reservation (see map). These cabins may be relocated, if necessary, and two new cabins may be constructed. Also, cabins on recently acquired lands may be considered for management as public use cabins. New cabins will only be added to the public use cabin program after consultation with stakeholders.



# The Adopted Conservation Plan, continued

## Management of Camping Areas:

Camping will be allowed throughout the Refuge, except at O'Malley River during the seasonal closure. Camping areas (undeveloped sites where people camp) may be improved (e.g., minor leveling of tent sites or maintenance of user-developed trails), and equipment and/or facilities may be provided (e.g., outhouses, temporary bear-resistant food storage containers, or temporary solar-powered electric fences), if needed for resource protection or public health and safety. Regulations prohibiting camping within one-quarter mile of public use cabins and administrative sites will be promulgated.



Mike Getman/USFWS

*In 2006, 71 special use permits were issued to guides for big game hunting, sport fishing, wildlife viewing, and air transporters. Guides provide an important service to refuge visitors who need assistance with their trip.*



Mike Getman/USFWS

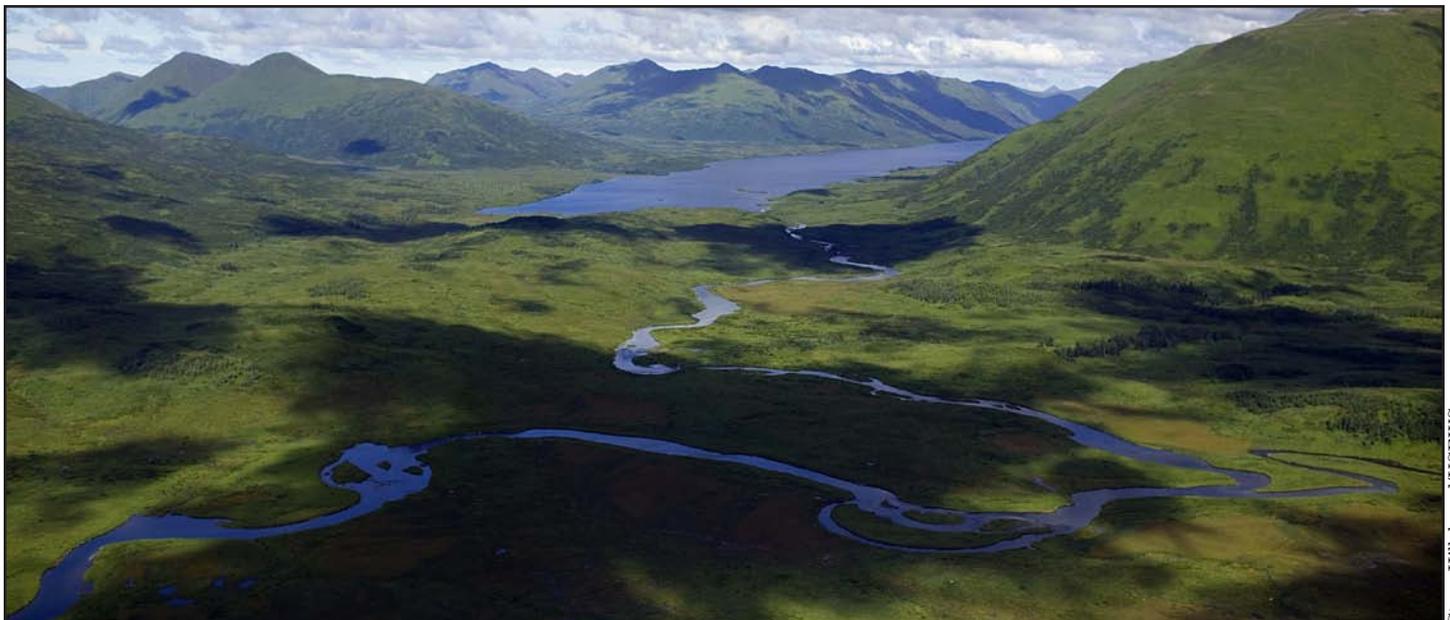
*Employees at public use camps on the Ayakulik and Karluk rivers emphasize the need for anglers to exhibit proper etiquette and bear safety protocols to avoid hazardous encounters with bears.*

**Management of O'Malley River:** The existing O'Malley River closure regulations will be modified to allow a bear viewing program combining agency-supervised use—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/Alaska Department of Fish & Game—with commercially guided use by one or more operators. The O'Malley River closure is identified on the map.



Steve Hillebrand/USFWS

*Brown bear feeding on salmon.*



Steve Hillebrand/USFWS

*WHERE IS THIS? O'MALLEY BY ANY CHANCE? USE DIFFERENT PIC?*

## Implementation

Implementation of the Kodiak Refuge Conservation Plan will be accomplished, in part, through development of various step-down plans. Each step-down plan has its own program focus (e.g. fisheries management, environmental education, public use, and public use cabin management), identifying and directing the implementation of strategies (actions, techniques, and tools) designed to achieve programmatic objectives outlined in the Conservation Plan (see Goals and Objectives above).

Another aspect of the implementation process includes identifying partnership opportunities (e.g. with Koniag, Inc., the State of Alaska, local communities, other federal agencies, universities and museums, nongovernmental organizations, and other appropriate entities) that result in implementing strategies and accomplishing refuge objectives.



Mike Getman/USFWS

*2003 was the first year for implementation of the conservation easement provisions on Koniag lands that included a daily limit of 70-anglers from June 10 – July 15 and the requirement to obtain and have in possession a public use permit.*

## What are step-down plans?

Step-down management plans are plans that deal with specific management subjects. They describe management strategies and implementation schedules and provide details necessary to fulfill management goals and objectives identified in the Comprehensive Conservation Plan.

## Partnerships

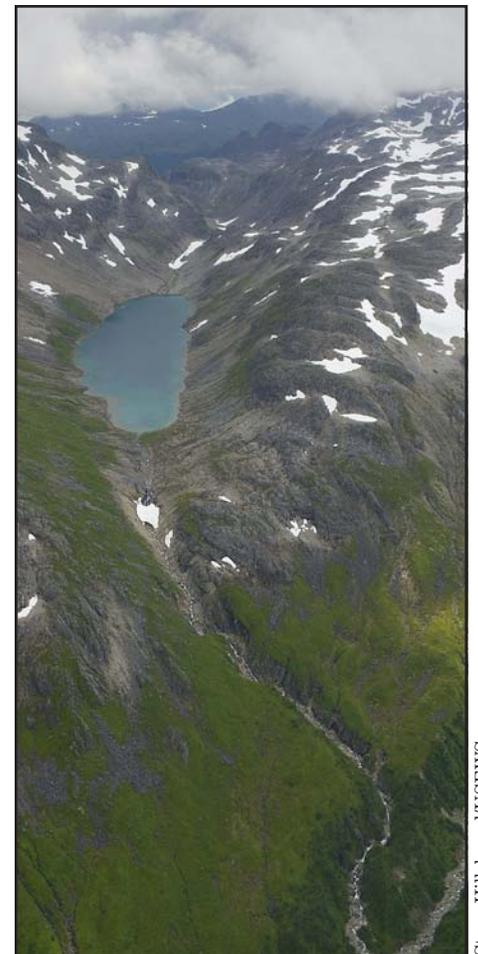
Partnerships with other organizations are among the ways in which the Service fulfills its mission: “Working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.”

The Refuge exists within a dynamic ecosystem. Many of the resources within the Refuge are of national and international importance. The Service recognizes that the public, organizations, and other governmental agencies have interests in the Refuge. Implementation of many refuge programs requires community involvement, support, and assistance.



Steve Hillebrand/USFWS

*Partnerships are crucial to successful refuge management.*



Steve Hillebrand/USFWS

*Mountain Lake in Kodiak Refuge.*

## Partnerships, continued

The refuge staff looks for opportunities to coordinate activities with the following (among others):

- Koniag, Inc. (the regional Native corporation)
- Local village corporations
- Local village councils
- Kodiak Island Borough
- City of Kodiak
- State of Alaska
- Other federal agencies
- Universities and museums
- Nongovernmental organizations (e.g., Alaska Geographic, Kodiak Brown Bear Trust)
- Local businesses
- Kodiak/Aleutian Islands Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council



*Kate Kendall (U.S. Geological Survey, Montana) demonstrating hair snare set-ups for genetic work.*



*Nikolai Kostomin (Sakha, Russia) giving a presentation on Bear Management in the Neriungri Region.*



*Different stakeholder groups meet to discuss management of Kodiak Refuge.*

## Monitoring and Evaluation



Mike Getman/USFWS

*Aircraft are essential for accessing the refuge whether it be for law enforcement patrols, biological surveys, or transporting employees to the field.*

Monitoring helps the refuge staff track the progress of plan implementation. It is accomplished by a variety of methods, including surveys, inventories, and creel censuses. Tables 4-1 and 4-2 in the Revised Comprehensive Conservation Plan (USFWS 2008; posted on the FWS website at <http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/planning/kodpol.htm> and on the Kodiak Refuge website at <http://kodiak.fws.gov/>) include more specific details on what monitoring questions the Refuge will ask and how they will evaluate their findings (key indicators, management standards, and possible management actions if standards are not being met). Proposed monitoring will be refined as wildlife and habitat inventory and monitoring, fisheries management, public use management, and other step-down plans are prepared or revised. The results of monitoring show how refuge objectives are being achieved and help measure progress towards accomplishing refuge goals. Evaluation of these results may lead to amendment or revision of the Conservation Plan. Such changes are a necessary part of the Service's adaptive management approach.

Implementation and monitoring of the Kodiak Conservation Plan will depend on the availability of funds and personnel in any given year, and upon coordination of many governmental activities.



Gary Wheeler/USFWS

*Deadman Bay administrative cabin - Administrative facilities are important for the completion of refuge field work.*



Gary Wheeler/USFWS

*Refuge vessel Ursa Major II.*



B. Pyle/USFWS

*Karluk Lake outlet.*



Leacock/USFWS

*Bear observation camp setup at upper Karluk Hill.*

## Plan Amendment and Revision



P. Cooper/USFWS

*Lupine.*

Periodic review and change of this comprehensive conservation plan will be necessary. As knowledge of refuge resources, users, and uses improves, changes in management may be identified. Fish and wildlife populations, user groups, adjacent land users, and other management considerations change with time, often in unforeseen ways. Challenges also may be encountered in trying to implement the plan.

Revisions are a necessary part of the adaptive management approach used by the Service. This means that objectives and strategies to reach goals can be adjusted. Most of the resulting changes will fine-tune the plan. These changes will not require modification of this document because minor changes will be addressed in the more detailed refuge step-down and annual work plans. Only if a major change is required in management of the Refuge will it be necessary to revise this Conservation Plan with a new environmental document.

To enable refuge users; adjacent landowners; local, state, and federal agencies; and other interested parties to express their views on how the Refuge is being managed, the Refuge will periodically hold meetings or use other techniques such as comment cards and surveys to solicit comments for evaluation purposes. By encouraging continuing public input, the Refuge will be better able to serve the public, to determine potential problems before they occur, and to take immediate action to resolve existing problems.

Every three to five years, refuge staff will review public comments, local and state government recommendations, staff recommendations, research studies, and other sources to determine if revisions to the plan are necessary. If major changes are proposed, public meetings may be held, and new environmental assessments and environmental impact statements may be necessary. Full review and updating of the conservation plan will occur every 15 years.

For more information about Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge write to:

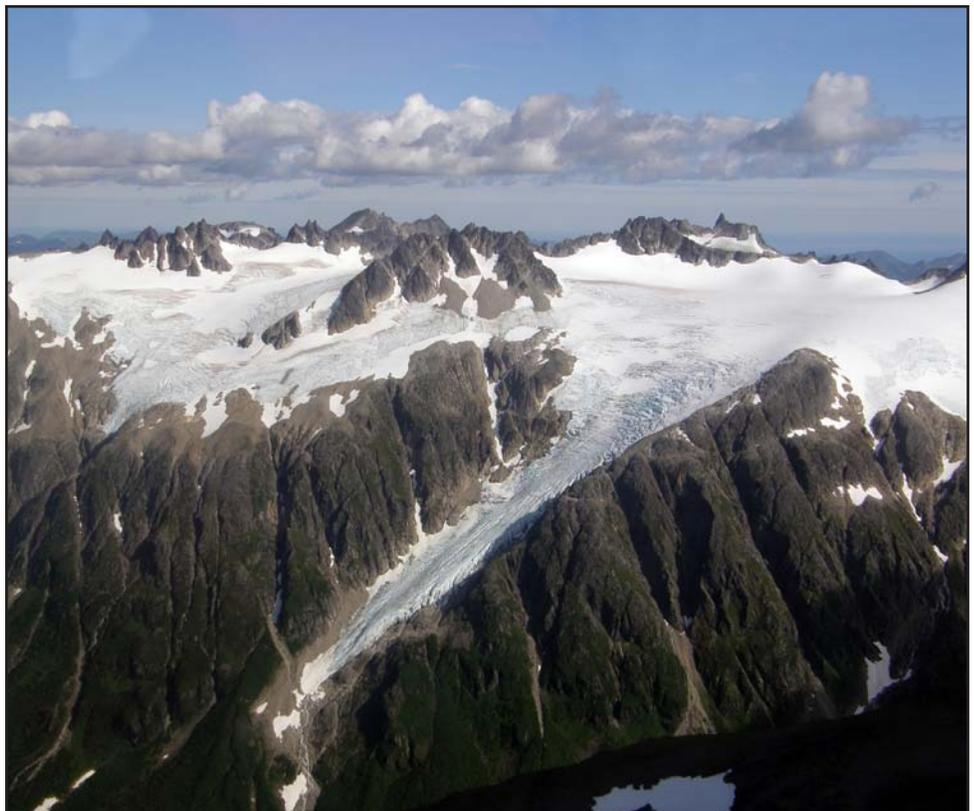
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907-487-2630

or e-mail: [kodiak@fws.gov](mailto:kodiak@fws.gov)

or check the internet at:  
<http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/kodiak/index.htm>



Gary Wheeler/USFWS

*Koniag Glacier in Kodiak Refuge.*



*Brown bear cubs playing in the water at Kodiak Refuge. Photo Steve Hillebrand/USFWS*