

THE HPT MODEL APPLIED TO A KAYAK COMPANY'S REGISTRATION PROCESS

Florence Martin | Herman A. Hall IV | Amanda Blakely |
Matthew C. Gayford | Erin Gunter

This case study describes the step-by-step application of the traditional human performance technology (HPT) model at a premier kayak company located on the coast of North Carolina. The HPT model was applied to address lost revenues related to three specific business issues: misinformed customers, dissatisfied customers, and guides not showing up for tours or lessons at the kayak company. The case study includes problem statements, organizational analysis, environmental analysis, gap analysis, cause analysis, and proposed interventions.

HUMAN PERFORMANCE TECHNOLOGY (HPT) is a process that helps a performance technologist bridge the gap between what is and what should be in human performance systems. A number of models exist in the field of HPT. Some popular HPT models are as follows: Mager's performance analysis flowchart (Mager & Pipe, 1984), Rummler's nine performance variables (West, 1997), Wile's synthesized HPT model (Wile, 1996), language of work model (Whiteside, 1998), traditional HPT process (ISPI, 2000), human performance model (Atkinson & Chalmers, 1999), and process performance model (Martin, 2008).

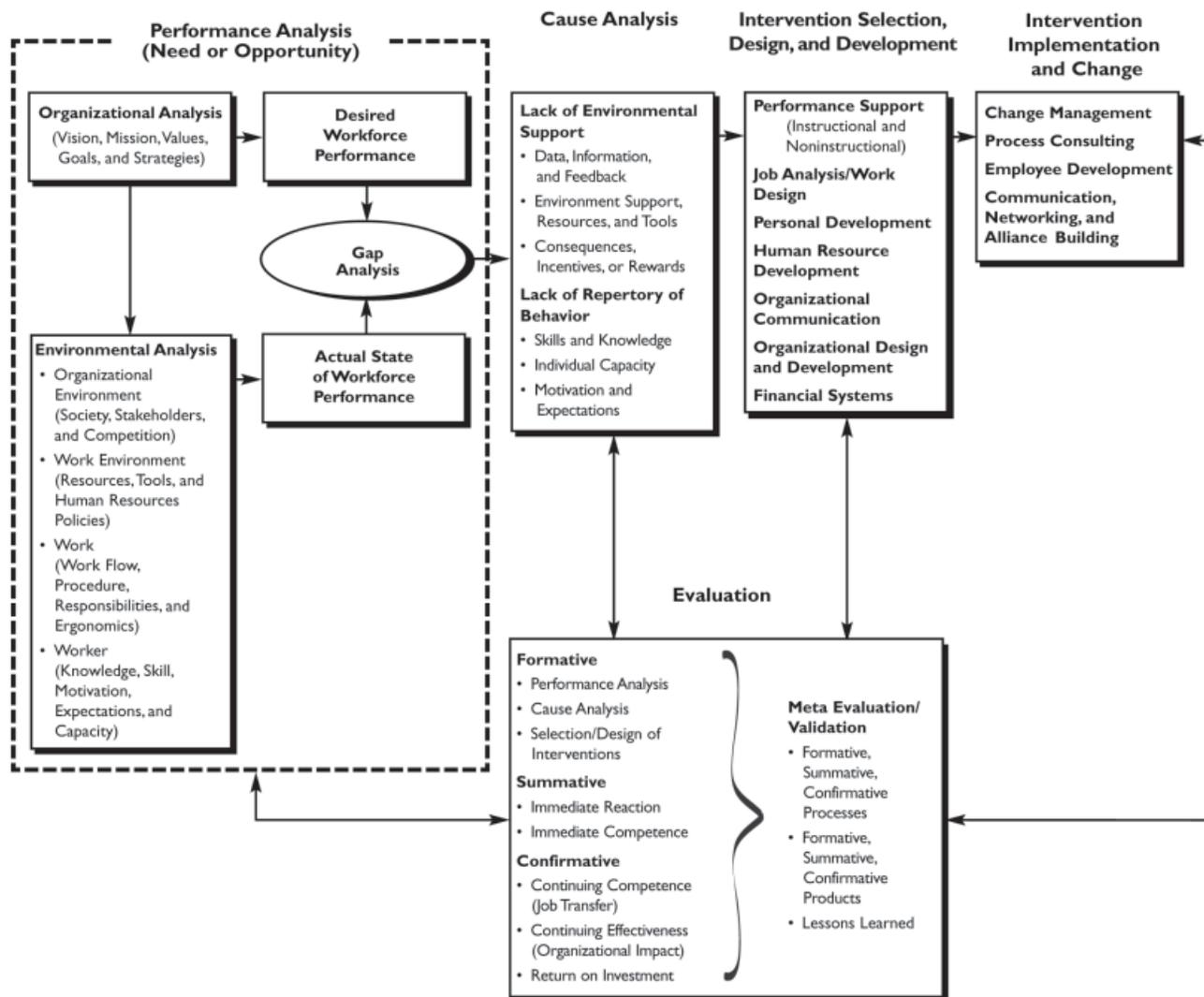
This article uses the traditional HPT process of International Society for Performance Improvement (ISPI) as its guideline model for this performance case analysis (see Figure 1). The true measurement of any HPT model's effectiveness and suitability for use is its ability to visualize and then communicate the process logic to others (Wilmoth, Prigmore, & Bray, 2002). This model has been an excellent guideline for the performance technologists to visualize the process and communicate the process logic to the client.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Premier Kayaks is a kayak tour and surf lesson business with four locations along the coast of North Carolina. (Note that the name of the kayak company has been changed to maintain anonymity.) It offers a variety of services that include guided eco tours, kayak instruction, surf

kayak instruction, guided overnight camping trips, surf lessons, and multiday surf camps. Currently, reservations are made online or at one of four locations, either in person or by phone. A hard copy scheduling book is kept at the main location. Also, when scheduling tours online, the company receives an email from PayPal saying that a customer has booked a specific tour. However, it does not tell what time and what date the tour is occurring. The customers are emailed by Premier Kayaks to verify the tour time and date. Booking online does not account for the finite number of spaces available for the tour or lesson, and can thus result in overbooking a tour or lesson. Overbooking means that there are too many customers for the number of kayaks available for the tour, or too many surf students to safely teach the lesson for the allotted instructors. At the end of the day, after closing time, the business phone line is forwarded to the managers' cell phone and calls are fielded until 10 pm. The person closing the shop is responsible for bringing the book to the managers' home so that they can book the tours appropriately. There is an "information blackout" after the phones have been forwarded and before the managers actually receive the book. If a customer calls, the managers do not know what tours are available and what tours have been filled.

Due to miscommunication and a lack of important information, representatives from the company frequently have to reschedule the customers or, even worse, refund the money because the client is upset or unable to do the tour at a different time because of their own sched-



Source: Dessinger, Moseley, and Van Tiem, 2004, p. 3.

FIGURE 1. TRADITIONAL HUMAN PERFORMANCE TECHNOLOGY MODEL

ule. They also have to constantly email their online bookings to verify date and time of tour. This leaves distaste in customers' mouths, as it is unprofessional, unorganized, embarrassing, and trifling. It also places a strain on the managers to rearrange schedules, move boats from different locations, and deal with customers who are dissatisfied. There is only one scheduling book, which results in guides not showing up for scheduled tours, guides confusing the meet times, customers confusing the meet times, customers showing up to the wrong location, guides showing up at the wrong locations, and, at times, overbooking tours. Once again, the company has to reschedule or refund the money.

ORGANIZATIONAL ANALYSIS

Premier Kayaks prides itself as the most professional kayak outfitter on the Coastal Carolina. They are certified

through the American Canoe and Kayak Association (ACA), the National Surf School and Instructor Association (NSSIA), and the American Red Cross. They are a member of 1% For the Planet, a consortium of businesses that donates 1% of their profits to environmental causes. To positively contribute to the community, they have partnered with the YMCA to offer surf lessons and kayak lessons to their summer camp programs at reduced prices so that all of Dare County's youth can learn to surf or kayak in their summer programs.

It is the company's goal to be the best recreational activities operator on the Coastal Carolina, leading recreational activities in a professional and safe manner that is both educational and fun while encouraging a respect and appreciation for the coastal environments of North Carolina.

Two managers also share ownership of the business and they employ twelve people. Premier Kayaks is a seasonal

business in operation during the peak tourism months from March to November. One manager is responsible for the hiring of staff, scheduling, guide training, kayak equipment purchasing, retail, Internet inquiries, telephone reservations, and sales receipts. The other manager is responsible for the surf staff, training, advertising, tax records, payroll, surf lesson scheduling, vehicle maintenance, financial responsibilities, Internet reservations, telephone reservations, insurance, tee shirt orders, and the purchasing of surf equipment. Both managers also provide the leadership, vision, and direction for the company. The staff lead kayak tours, surf lessons, and perform secretarial and reservations responsibilities over the phone at their office in Premier.

As a service provider, it is imperative that the business provide superior customer service, as service is its product. If customers feel valued and enjoy a pleasurable, safe, professional, and meaningful experience in nature kayaking or surfing, they are more likely to return the next time they are in the area and recommend the business to their friends. Because many families traditionally spend every summer vacationing on the Coastal Carolina, customer loyalty can reap dividends for generations of customers. During a typical transaction, a customer will interact with the reservationist, a manager, and a tour guide or surf instructor and everyone is expected to provide consistent, correct information for everything to work properly. The nature of the business also requires that customers and guides are well-informed of the times of their tours or lessons, as well as the tour locations. Due to the nature of this business, clients are given specific information and they need to follow several sets of instructions on their own for the service to be a success. This information includes, but is not limited to, meeting time, location of tour, appropriate attire, supplies, and provisions.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

There are six distinct interfaces with the clients of Premier Kayaks. Below is a description of the locations in which customers are provided with information about available services or are provided with the service.

Kayak tours and surf lessons occur at several locations along North Carolina's northern coast. Tours are provided in the towns of Corolla, Premier, Kill Devil Hills, and Manteo located within Currituck and Dare counties. Tours are also provided within the National Wildlife Refuges of Alligator River and Pea Island. Besides these tour locations, kayak tours are provided within the Nature Conservancy's Nags Head Woods Ecological Preserve in Kill Devil Hills. Overnight trips occur on camping platforms along the Roanoke River and within

the Palmetto-Pear Tree Preserve located within Hyde and Washington counties. Surf lessons primarily occur in the towns of Kill Devil Hills and Nags Head.

Email inquiries are answered on a daily basis during the peak season of April through October. These email exchanges frequently provide customers with FAQ documents, tour schedule information, and general scheduling inquiries about Premier Kayak's services. Also, payment information is taken online through the Internet, and email confirmations are sent with the invoice and standard tour information.

Premier Kayaks is the first tour operator many people see once they arrive on the Coastal Carolina. Reservationists, managers, and guides or instructors attended to customers at the shop. Customers also must pick up rental equipment such as wetsuits, surfboards, kayaks, paddles, and life jackets at this location.

There is also walk-in traffic at two affiliate water sports providers. These providers take both walk-in and call-in reservations for us, and take a 20% cut off the total sale amount. There is typically a breakdown in communication and expected standards of customer service and competency. Although people outside of the Premier organization manage these stores, their exposure, location, and similar services make them a worthwhile venture that helps bring in business.

Of all of these interfaces, the most important interchange is that which occurs over the phone. Each day during peak season, we receive 10–30 calls from people shopping around for the right tour at the right price at the right time. Currently, this is our greatest source of business, though Internet and walk-in traffic is rapidly expanding. All store locations are equipped with computers, Internet connections, printers, scanners, promotional materials, phone lines, and training manuals for the reservations process—all of which are used perfectly by our employees but are seldom used to their fullest potential by the affiliate water sports providers. Cellular phones are heavily relied on for constant communication with the guides, reservationists, managers, and customers. The company owns three vehicles primarily for services, as well as two kayak trailers that are towed to the kayak launch locations by a 2000 Dodge 12-passenger van and a 2004 Chevy Silverado pickup truck. Surfboards are transported to the beach using a 1996 Saturn SC Coupe with surfboard racks. The company owns 75 kayaks, paddles, and life jackets, as well as 20 surfboards, wetsuits, tents, and camping equipment.

As the business is seasonal, so are the employees, and thus employees are hired seasonally. All told, Premier Kayaks employs about 14 people: 6 kayak guides, 4 surf instructors, a secretary/reservationist, and the 2 man-

agers. All staff work as reservationists, in addition to their position, to fill in the hours around the full-time secretary. All staff start at \$8 an hour and receive tips from the customers. A good guide can expect to earn anywhere from \$20 to \$100 a tour depending on the crowd. Staff can receive a \$1 raise in August if they meet certain criteria (punctuality, professionalism, work ethic, and attitude) and a \$500 bonus if they stay through the duration of their contract, which is through Labor Day weekend. Anyone who comes back the following year can earn \$10 an hour.

Initially, employees attend a week-long training session about local wildlife, emergency procedures, local history, ecology, ornithology, and weather. They also receive training according to American Canoe Association (ACA) and National Surf School and Instructors Association (NSSIA) protocols. Throughout the season, guides are expected to keep the boats and vehicles clean and sell tee shirts and stickers, located in the vehicles, after the tours. Employees are compensated for overtime during particularly busy weeks. They also attend weekly Monday evening meetings and participate in beach cleanups, charity events, and kayak demo promotions.

GAP ANALYSIS

Current Performance

The current online booking system allows for online reservations but does not prevent customers from overbooking a tour or lesson or show clients that a certain tour is full. Overbooking means that there are too many customers for the number of kayaks available for the tour or too many surf students to safely teach the lesson for the allotted instructors. The process is as follows:

1. The client selects the tour of their choice, which has a link to Google Calendar for the dates and times the tour is offered.
2. They then click a book button and receive a “Crucial Kayak Tour & Surf Lesson” PDF file that describes what to bring to the tour, where to meet, and directions to the tour site. Ideally, the customer prints this for their records.
3. Next, they click the Pay Now button for the tour via PayPal. The customer is taken to PayPal’s site for a secure PayPal transaction that funnels the money into the company’s bank account.
4. After they pay for the tour, PayPal sends an email to Premier Kayak’s Web site saying that John Doe has booked a specific tour. However, it does not tell the

managers the time or date of the tour, nor does it account for the finite number of spaces available for the tour or lesson.

5. The managers email the customers to verify the tour time, date, and obtain a cell phone number.

This has proven to be ineffective, as employees frequently have to reschedule the customers or, even worse, refund the money because the client is upset or unable to do the tour at a different time because of their schedule. It is also necessary to constantly email customers who have online bookings to verify the date and time of their tour. This leaves a poor attitude with the customer, as it is unprofessional and unorganized. For the company and its workers, this is embarrassing and trifling. It also places a strain on the managers to have to change schedules, move boats from different locations, and deal with customers who are not satisfied.

There is also an antiquated paper reservations system that lists the type of tour or surf lesson, the time of the tour, which ones have booked, the customers going on that particular tour, their contact information (a cell phone number), and the guide for the tour. This book is kept at the office. The reservationist is responsible for answering the phones, booking tours, providing customers with information about our services, and taking the payment information of our customers. A typical phone transaction is as follows:

1. A customer calls our office inquiring about a kayak tour or surf lesson.
2. The reservationist answers all the customer’s questions and closes the sale by confirming the tour and giving the customer the tour time, driving directions, and information on what to wear and what to bring to the tour or lesson.
3. The client provides the reservationist with a cell phone number, credit card number, and number of customers, and the credit card is charged.
4. The reservationist records all of this data into the tour binder and makes contact with the guides or instructors to confirm the tour time, group size, and location.

At the end of the day after closing time, the business phone line is forwarded to the managers’ cell phone and they field calls until 10 pm. The person closing the shop is responsible for bringing the book to the managers’ home so that they can book the tours appropriately. Logistically, this is a nightmare because there is an “information blackout” after the phones have been forwarded and before the managers actually receive the book. If a customer calls before the book arrives, the managers do not

know what tours are available and what tours have been filled. A full analysis of the reservation process (Langdon, 1999, 2000; Marrelli, 1998) including those over the phone, over the Internet, and at retail locations, can be found in Figure 2.

The information that appears in the book needs to be accessible to the managers, kayak guides, surf instructors, secretary, and customers all at the same time, and from various different locations; however, this is impossible as the book can only be in one place at one time. This results in many problems such as guides not showing up for scheduled tours, guides confusing the meet times, customers confusing the meet times, customers showing up to the wrong location, guides showing up at the wrong locations, and at times overbooking tours. Once again,

employees have to reschedule or refund the money. Similar to the online booking system, the paper system is flawed in that a limited number of people can see it at a given time. This results in mistakes that can potentially cause a loss in customers and potential business. Refer to Figures 3 and 4 for a graphical representation of reservations that were lost last year due to problems in the reservation process.

Desired Performance

The ideal situation for this company would be a twofold approach that resulted in an improved reservation system and a method of communication among employees. Ideally, the reservations bookkeeping system would be seamless, allowing customers to schedule tours and pay,

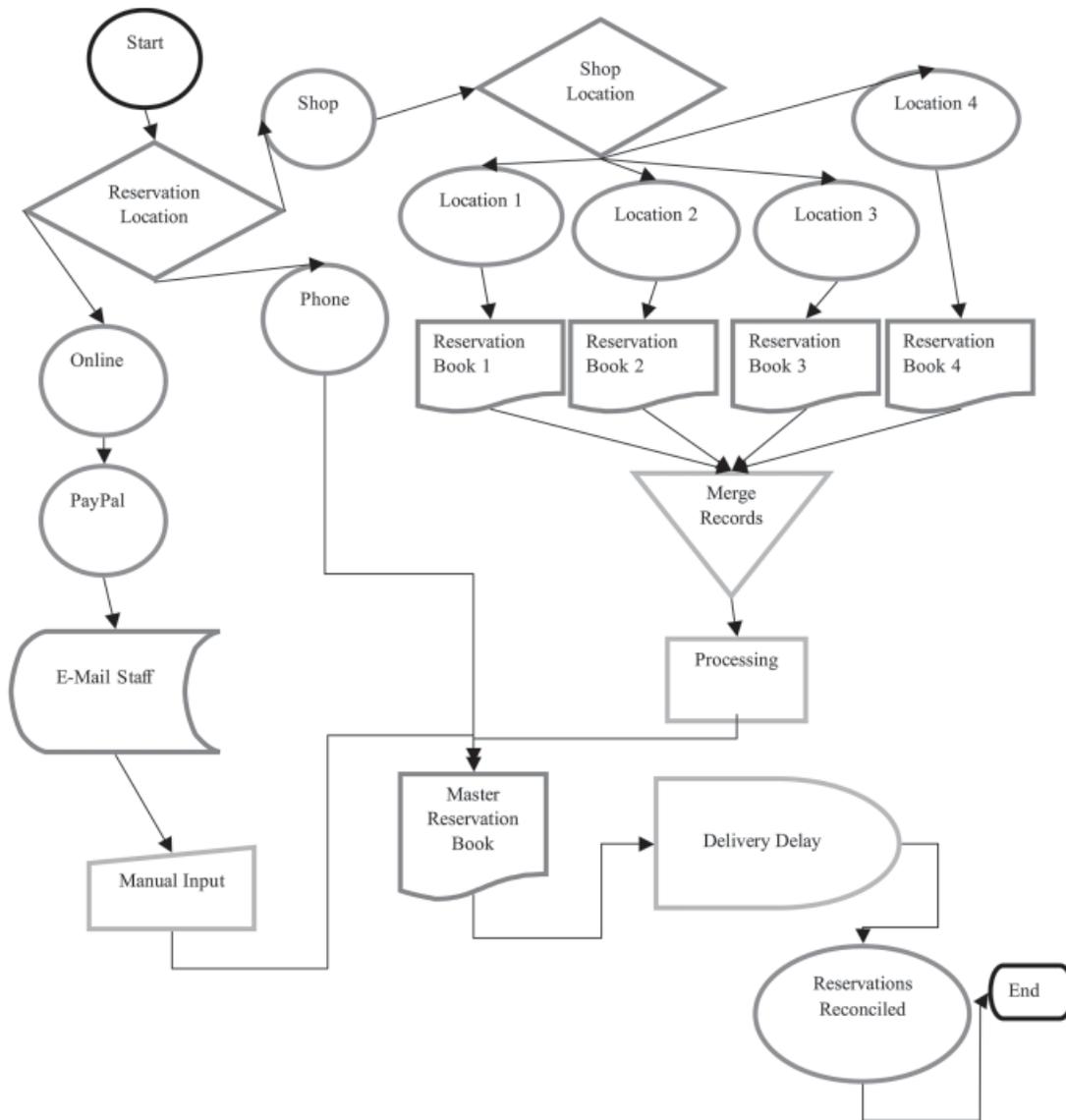


FIGURE 2. PREMIER KAYAKS PROCESS FLOW

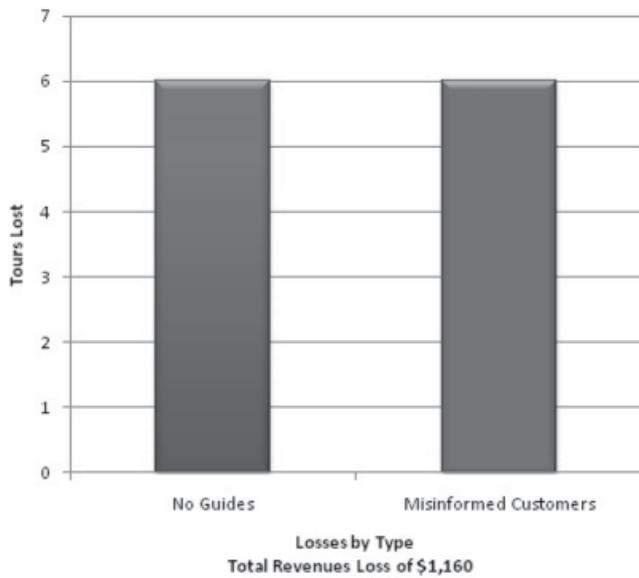


FIGURE 3. TOUR RESERVATIONS LOST IN 2007

as well as giving Premier Kayaks the necessary information about the scheduled tours. Given the different locations from which reservations are processed, it is preferable to have a system that is accurate and limits the movement of information from place to place. For example, an employee would not have to call from a satellite location to give reservation information. Also, an employee would not have to bring a hard copy of the reservation book to the managers' home. In a model system, there would be a central point of reference for any staff member to refer to in the event of an inquiry. This

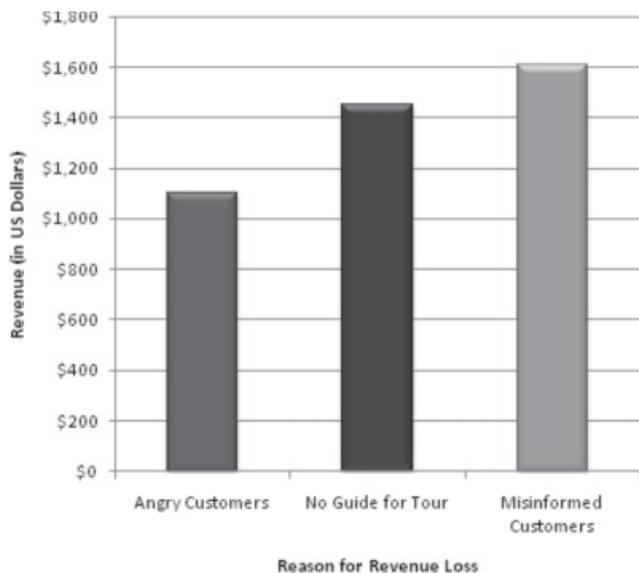


FIGURE 4. REVENUE LOSS IN 2007

system would also have a history feature that would allow staff to check for previous reservations and possible errors. Ultimately, this system would not allow overbooking to occur.

It is the goal of the company to have an online reservations document that lists what is considered to be the most important information: the type and time of tour or surf lesson, which tours and lessons have been booked, which customers are going on which particular tours, customer contact information (a cell phone number), the location of the tour, driving directions to the tour or lesson, what to bring to the tour or lesson, a copy of the waiver, Premier Kayaks' contact information, the guide for the tour and his or her contact information. This information would be accessible to the managers, kayak guides, surf instructors, secretary, and customers all at the same time, and from various locations. This would allow for greater information sharing between all parties and improve not only operations but also customer relations, scheduling, organization, workflow, and access to information.

If a tour or lesson has been booked, the information needs to be provided to the guides, instructors, managers, secretary, reservationists, and customers. All of the aforementioned information should be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and months in advance. Guides and instructors need to be fully informed in advance as soon as possible. This would eliminate confusion and resolve availability issues.

The first area to be improved is the reservation system. The current process involves a physical record book that is circulated between a commercial location and the manager's residence each day. The previously stated commercial location juggles the reservations that are created at the main location, two affiliate locations in satellite locations, or processed online or over the phone. Because there is only one master copy of the reservations being processed, there is no central point of reference for any staff member to refer to in the event of an inquiry. As well, no form of error checking exists. Therefore, trips can be overbooked to the point of not having adequate equipment or staffing, and thus customers are denied their tour.

An ideal reservation system would resolve all of the above-stated issues. Clients should be able to create a reservation at the main location, two satellite locations, or by phone or Internet and receive the same information from any locale. All of the information processing would happen synchronously to give accurate descriptions of the current availability of the trips or reservations in question. An error-catching mechanism would exist that would actively check for any overbooking that may occur in the reservation system and would prevent any bookkeeping

The ideal situation for this company would be a twofold approach that resulted in an improved reservation system and a method of communication among employees.

errors. The ideal reservation system would result in increased revenue for the business as well as increased customer satisfaction, as the business would see a decrease in the number of cancellations and refunds due to inaccurate bookkeeping. This system would also manage and send out information to customers, including reservation confirmation as well as any general information necessary for their trip. This would not only reassure the customer and increase satisfaction but would also lead to a decrease in the volume of phone calls and email inquiries that the company receives. The system leaves more time for the staff members to attend to other tasks and improve the customer's experience.

The second improvement revolves around increasing communication among the staff of the company. Due to an improved system of recordkeeping, employees would be made more aware of the company's bookings. That way, staff members would always know when they are scheduled for a trip and information about the clients joining them on the tour. There would no longer be any questions about scheduling or the equipment needed for an excursion.

With the improved reservation system and communication method in place, the company would be able to book and keep clients consistently, an advantage they did not have previously and one that would likely lead to increased revenue as well as increased customer satisfaction.

CAUSE ANALYSIS

Using Tom Gilbert's PROBE model, a series of questions were asked to determine possible causes of the performance gap. The questions are designed to help pinpoint environmental and individual causes for the gap in performance. It was found that the majority of the causes

were a result of the environment. For this company, the main two environmental causes were a result of tools and information. The tools that are currently being used by this company are lacking. The Web site booking tool is inadequate at this time. The client desires a more specific and informational booking system. The current tool, PayPal, does not allow customers to book a specific time and place in regards to their kayak tours or surf lessons. Instead, the tool merely charges the customer without giving the customer or client any information about the date of the tour and the beginning and ending time of the tour. Lack of good tools is an environmental factor in this case because the current tool that is being used is unreliable and inefficient. The performance analysis determined that the online booking system was not performing to the optimal performance level that the client desired. The client pointed out that the current system leads to additional work for the company because the current system does not actually book the tours or hold a place for the customer on any specific day.

The other environmental factor is the lack of information. The processes used by Premier Kayaks at this time are not efficient. The online booking system does not specify date and time of any tours or surf lessons. As a result, the managers of the business are required to contact the customer and determine the specific location, time, and date that the customer wants to use the services. This current system of online booking therefore causes more work for the people involved. The performance analysis found that Premier Kayaks currently relies on one book that contains all the vital information: tour times, staff schedules, number of customers per tour or surf lesson, to name a few. Because information is not shared simultaneously, errors occur in regards to booking. And because the book is not electronic, it is hard for employees to determine their schedule. Employees must wait to be told their schedule after the manager reviews the book at the end of the day.

It can be argued that the individual worker is a cause of the performance gap because they are often uninformed and uncertain of their work shifts due to booking errors. At the same time, the individual worker is highly trained and specialized for the skills regarding their position at Premier Kayaks. Each individual worker has been trained as a surfing instructor or kayak instructor. The number of tours that a kayak instructor completes is based on the booking and reservations system. So, the manager looks at the book and tells instructors what they are doing for that day. The same system is in place for notifying surf instructors about their class times and dates. Therefore, the only people that know ahead of time which tours or lessons are booked are the managers. It is then the man-

agers' responsibility to notify the employees about their shifts. The performance analysis determined that due to the book being non-electronic, it is hard for employees to determine their schedule. The last minute nature of scheduling often leads to conflict and gaps in performance. The causes for the performance gap and its total effect are illustrated in Figure 5.

INTERVENTION RECOMMENDATION

As a result of the analysis on Premier Kayaks, it has been found that serious communication problems exist within the organization. As previously mentioned, in 2007, communication network problems resulted in lost revenue of \$4,249. The goal of Premier Kayaks is to have zero net loss. Consequently, based on the data, findings, and analysis, an information systems (IS) intervention is recommended. Under the umbrella of IS, there are three types of interventions recommended for Premier Kayaks.

First, a pure information system will provide a common database of information, which is shared by various employees and can be tailored to meet needs at varying levels. This intervention will, in particular, help eliminate confusion by allowing employees to access a database that will provide an accurate schedule, as well as important information and updates concerning customers and tours. The simplest and least expensive form of a common database would be Google documents, which include spreadsheets. These documents are easily accessible and free.

The second strategy is a decision support system that will not only provide information, but also allow employees to organize information and view it in a variety of ways. Employees can compare sets of information, examine alternatives, and ease decision making. As schedules can frequently change at the last minute in this company, one feature will be important to the success of communication: Employees and management will be able to compare data and set up acceptable alternative scenarios, to be prepared for changes in schedule, times, or tours. This strategy will help prevent miscommunication and allow for alternative scheduling to prevent loss of customers. This intervention is also aided by Google documents. Google documents can be designed so that only certain employees can collaborate and change the document. All other employees will have read-only access, which allows them to check the spreadsheets or documents without being able to alter them. For example, Premier managers can be the collaborators on the Google documents who have the ability to alter the document. Employees, such as the tour guides or the surf instructors, can simply be allowed to view the document for changes and updates to the current schedule.

The third strategy within the IS category is to install a new transaction processing system. Currently, transactions are occurring at multiple locations and then reservations are relayed to the main Premier Kayaks store. This is logistically difficult and has been the source of miscommunication for employees and dissatisfaction for customers. A new transaction processing system will allow for

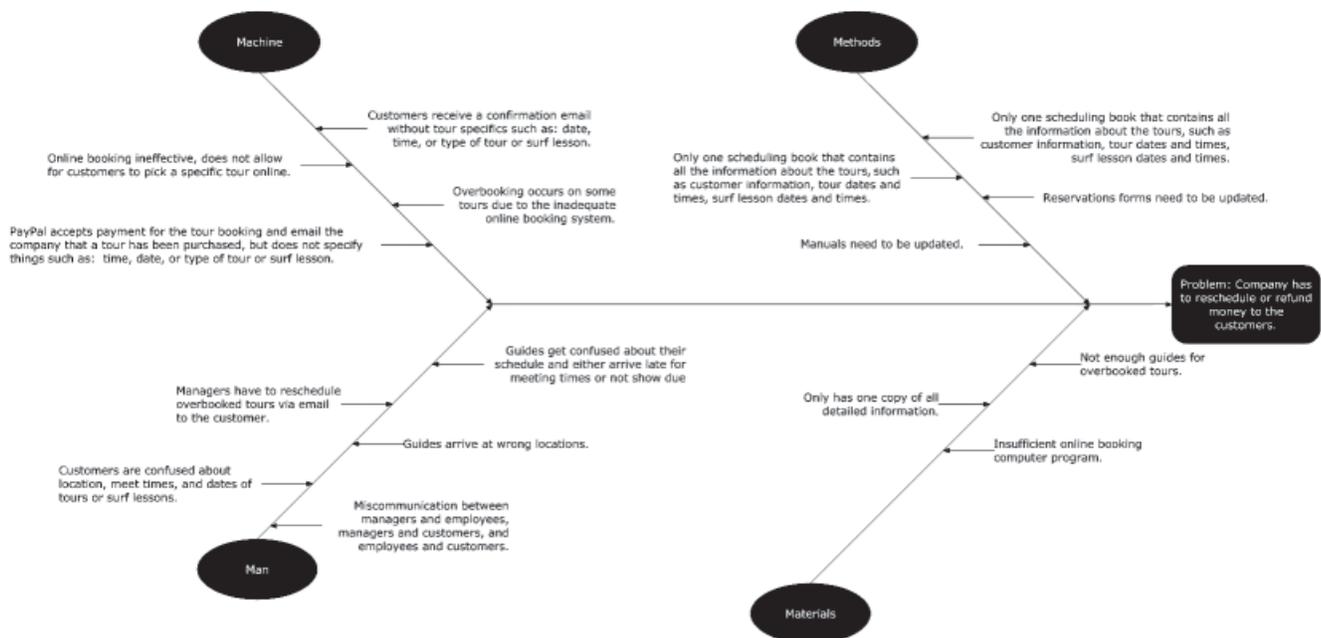


FIGURE 5. FISHBONE DIAGRAM OF THE CAUSE-AND-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP

an employee to process an order and schedule tours or lessons regardless of their location. This new system will eliminate the need for one physical reservation book, as well as eliminate excessive phone calls to the main store location. Also, within this system customers will be able to follow a set of directions and not only pay for their tour or lesson, but also properly schedule it according to availability. The changes to this reservation book are made immediately, and management is notified of new reservations.

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

Premier Kayaks is a strong, small business; however, after careful analysis, it has been determined that its greatest weakness is its communication network. Currently, Premier Kayaks is losing revenue due to a communications error in multiple forms. This is affecting not only the business's revenue-generating ability, but also its reputation and employees as well. To create a more balanced organizational environment and ensure continued success, it is recommended that Premier Kayaks perform an IS intervention.

Results from this case analysis show the value of the traditional HPT process as a model for performance analysis in the small business arena and provide implications for practitioners to demonstrate the model's effectiveness and suitability to clients in any environment (Wilmoth, Prigmore, & Bray, 2002). 🏔

References

Atkinson, V., & Chalmers, N. (1999). Performance consulting: Get credit from your clients. *Performance Improvement*, 38(4), 14–19. [DOI: 10.1002/pfi.4140380405.]

Dessinger, J., Moseley, J., & Van Tiem, D. (2004). *Fundamentals of performance technology: A guide to improving people, process, and performance*. Silver Spring, MD: International Society for Performance Improvement.

International Society for Performance Improvement. (2000). *What is HPT?* Retrieved August 17, 2008, from <http://www.ispi.org>.

Langdon, D. (1999). Process mapping. In D. Langdon, K. Whiteside, & M. McKenna (Eds.), *Intervention resource guide* (pp. 311–317). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass/Pfeiffer.

Langdon, D. (2000). *Aligning performance: Improving people, systems, and organizations*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass/Pfeiffer.

Mager, R.F., & Pipe, P. (1984). *Analyzing performance problems: Or you really oughta wanna* (2nd ed.). Belmont, CA: Lake Publishing.

Marrelli, A. (1998). *Guide to managing process performance improvement projects*. El Segundo, CA: Hughes Space and Communications.

Martin, F. (2008). A performance technologist's approach to process performance improvement. *Performance Improvement*, 47(2), 30–40. [DOI: 10.1002/pfi.184.]

West, J. (1997). Geary Rummmler, PhD: Managing performance in the white spaces. In P.J. Dean & D.E. Ripley (Eds.), *Performance improvement pathfinders: Models for organizational learning systems* (Vol. 1). Silver Spring, MD: International Society for Performance Improvement.

Whiteside, K.S. (1998). Models, mayhem, and mastery. *Performance Improvement*, 37(2), 47–53. [DOI: 10.1002/pfi.4140370212.]

Wile, D. (1996). Why doers do. *Performance Improvement*, 35(2), 30–35. [DOI: 10.1002/pfi.4170350209.]

Wilmoth, F.S., Prigmore, C., & Bray, M. (2002). HPT models: An overview of the major models in the field. *Performance Improvement*, 41(8), 16–24. [DOI: 10.1002/pfi.4140410806.]

FLORENCE MARTIN is an assistant professor in Instructional Technology at the University of North Carolina, Wilmington. Currently, she is also a coprincipal investigator on the Digital Visual Literacy NSF grant, working with Maricopa Community College District in Arizona. She has a BA in electronics and communication engineering from Bharathiyar University, India, and an MA and a PhD in educational technology from Arizona State University. She has worked with University of Phoenix, Cisco Learning Institute, Intel, and Arizona State University and has expertise in instructional design, performance technology, corporate training, and distance learning. She is interested in the research areas of instructional elements, instructional alignment, multimedia design and development, process and performance improvement, learning management systems, and virtual classrooms. She may be reached at martinf@uncw.edu.

HERMAN A. HALL IV graduated from the University of Colorado at Boulder with a BA in Spanish and English. During the last 5 years he has taught upper-level Spanish language courses at First Flight High School on the Outer Banks. In the summer months, he manages a kayak tour and surf lesson business. His philanthropic work includes service as the vice president of the Outer Banks Chapter of the Surfrider Foundation (www.surfrider.org/outerbanks), the 2008 Dare County manager for the North Carolina Big Sweep Beach Clean Up (<http://www.ncbigssweep.org/>), and the educational director of the Outer Banks Forum for the Lively Arts (www.outerbanksforum.com). He is currently enrolled in the master's of instructional technology program at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. He may be reached at herm40oz@aol.com.

AMANDA BLAKELY graduated from the University of North Carolina, Wilmington, in 2006 with a BA in elementary education and a minor in Spanish. After working in an elementary school as a classroom teacher, she moved to a computer resource teaching position in a middle school where she currently supports students and staff with instructional technology as well as troubleshooting technical problems. She is currently enrolled in the master of science in instructional technology program at UNC Wilmington. She may be reached at alb3263@uncw.edu.

MATTHEW C. GAYFORD is a business and technology applications analyst for the Information Technology Systems Division at the University of North Carolina, Wilmington, where he implements and develops computer applications and solutions for the campus using ASP and VB.Net technologies. He previously worked for the Technology Assistance Center at UNCW where he assisted faculty, staff, and students with their technical problems. He earned a BA in psychology in 2004 from UNCW and is currently pursuing a master's degree in instructional technology, also from UNCW. He may be reached at gayfordm@uncw.edu.

ERIN GUNTER graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 2005 with a BA in sociology. After working for a nonprofit organization that provided services for people with developmental disabilities for 2 years, she has enrolled in the master of science in instructional technology program at UNCW. She is currently working at a local elementary school as a paraeducator. She may be reached at erg1602@uncw.edu.