



Is There Really a “Natural Area” Anymore? by Tom Smith

“Natural.” We throw that word around a lot in parks and other open spaces. We use the word in describing resource management and areas within open space, ecosystems, restoration, and on and on. The interest in things natural appears to be in our genes. The public likes to see naturalness about the land so we set land aside for that purpose. Noted biologist E.O Wilson calls it biophilia; the tendency for humans to relate to things natural. Primitive man found space to live that was elevated where they had a view of open savannas where they could observe wildlife and have protection and places where water was near. It could be that this tendency for modern humans to seek out such places to live is one of the reasons that wildlife habitat has become more fragmented and open spaces being encroached upon by civilization.

In California parks and wildlife areas and refuges are set aside to protect naturalness. We can describe “naturalness” as a place that is (1) not affected by humans or controlled by humans, (2) stable and self-regulating and in equilibrium, (3) and in a high degree of historical fidelity. They are managed where man is only a visitor and does not remain. In most of our natural areas we usually take that to mean a “hands off” position toward management. According to some experts, it is a bad assumption to think that everything will just be okay if you put a fence around it and walk away and that everything inside will be preserved.

Let’s throw this out for you to ponder: Has man been around way too long to not have affected the environment that we live in to have anything that exhibits naturalness anymore? Are there any places left on earth that has not been affected by humans?

Story continues on page 5.

2018 California Parks Training and Conference Coming March 4 through Mar 8, 2018 At Tenaya Lodge, Fish Camp, CA

The Park Rangers Association of California’s 2018 California Parks Training and Conference will be returning to the Tenaya Lodge, just outside the south entrance to Yosemite National Park. The conference will be held **March 4 through March 8**. Look for more information in the coming months. If you are interested in presenting at the conference in our Public Safety, Interpretation or Park Operations/Resource Management Tracks please contact me at matt@calranger.org and I will put you in touch with respective track chair.

For reservations follow the link or call the 800 numbers

[Here to Make an Online Reservation](#)

Guests unable to use our online reservation system can make their reservation by calling (800) 635-5807, Option #1 and identify they are with the *PRAC 2018 Conference*, or using the group code 3199G4 to receive the group rate.

Under the Flat Hat

by Matt Cerkel

In early April, it was announced that the City of Chico was considering giving peace officer powers and firearms to their park rangers and transferring them to the City's police department. This is a big change for Chico and I'm personally supportive of peace officer powers and arming sworn park rangers.

As stated in the Chico Enterprise Record the reason for the proposal is that "The city is facing increased 'criminal behavior' in its parks and public spaces, (Police Chief) O'Brien said. Park rangers are encountering a criminal element with 'much greater frequency' than in the past."

'We want both the public enjoying our parks and our park staff to be as safe as possible,' O'Brien said. 'The issues in the park include a more sophisticated criminal element, not simply kids trying to sneak alcohol into Bear Hole or people letting their dogs off leash as in years past.'

On top of that, (City Manager) Orme said there is no dramatic increase in revenue projected that would allow for more city employees, and resources are already limited.

'We are having to do more with less,' he said. 'We are looking to fortify the positions we do have.'

Rangers would still 'have the joy' of being able to help people understand park rules and provide information, Orme said. Public Works Operations and Maintenance Director Erik Gustafson said the three sworn rangers would maintain their 'interpretive' job duties, including event monitoring, park education, picnic site and playground inspections, bathroom maintenance checks, and openings and closings of parks and restrooms. The city cannot absorb those duties elsewhere and they are important for city parks, he said."

For the full article <http://www.chicoer.com/article/NA/20170405/NEWS/170409880>

Honestly this is a tough issue, as stated earlier, I'm supportive of peace officer powers for rangers and supplying them the necessary equipment to perform law enforcement duties safely, this would include firearms. I also understanding politics being politics and the firearms issue for rangers is often a "third rail" of park politics that is often avoided. I'm glad that Chico has the courage to

seriously consider this issue. Another area of concern is the idea of transferring park rangers into the police department. I'm generally opposed to this idea, because in the long-term park ranger programs that are transferred into traditional police departments often don't survive, just look what happened to the Roseville and Oakland park ranger programs.

Being a park ranger has many similarities to being a police officer, but it has many differences too. From my perspective, based on over two decades of experience, the best park rangers are those that understand their law enforcement powers are only one of tools on their duty belt. That tool is very important and requires a lot of training, but not all issues in parks require that tool. To be an effective park ranger you need other important tools (skill sets) too. Finding the balance and knowing when to use the different tools at your disposal is one of the keys in becoming an effective and safe park ranger.

I recently came across the USFS's Wilderness Ranger Field Guide <http://www.wilderness.net/ranger> and it had some good material in it. The law enforcement section of the field guides starts with the following passage: "Wilderness Rangers follow an expanding or progressive level of law enforcement. Start law enforcement at the lowest level necessary to accomplish the goal of resource and public protection and a recurrence of the infraction. The progression is from attempting to educate the user and verbal warning, to written warning, to citation." USFS wilderness rangers are considered "Forest Protection Officers" (FPO) not "Law Enforcement Officers" (LEO) and do not make arrests. FPO's can be considered the federal equivalent of Public Officers (PC 836.5).

The Wilderness Ranger Field Guide goes to discuss some pointers for what they call "Host Enforcement". From my interpretation, Host Enforcement would be an approach to use when dealing with lower level violations, especially the typical violation of park agency regulations.

Here are the Wilderness Ranger Field Guide's Basic Thought for Good Host Enforcement:

1. Our #1 role is to educate 1st - then regulate. Citations are a last resort.

Story continues on page 3.
THE SIGNPOST

Under the Flat Hat

(Continued from page 2)

2. When it comes to being a Good Host, some jobs in the Forest Service are tougher than others.
3. Being a Good Host is the only approach to take in Law Enforcement; otherwise you're asking for trouble from the outset.
4. The majority of visitors are thankful for enforcement action. Regulating the behavior of an individual is being a Good Host to others.
5. Don't assume the worst when approaching a situation. Appearances can be deceiving.
6. Avoid displaying an overbearing attitude.
7. 7. Personal risk is not asked of our employees. However, prompt response should be made to all violations which occur. This may consist of observing and recording the details of the incident and notifying law enforcement officers capable of taking direct action. Be courteous but be firm.
8. Patience should be your guiding principle. Make a list of possible situations and consider what you might do when confronted with them.
9. Try to avoid backing people into a corner. Give them some room to save face if possible.
10. Where some area result in constant confrontation, personnel should be rotated so that they are not always being thrust into negative situations.
11. A constant stream of bad experiences can lead to a negative attitude on the part of the Forest Service officer.
12. 14. When a citation is to be written, be businesslike. Don't launch into a long lecture.
13. Be neatly dressed and in proper uniform. Call for back-up or assistance as necessary.
14. Avoid what appears to be a dangerous situation. Call for back-up as necessary, or leave.
15. Keep enforcement policy consistent. All personnel should know how they are expected to enforce the laws.
16. Be a good listener. Many people will be happy if they have a chance to explain, even if they get a citation.
17. Catching situations early often keeps them from developing into something serious.
18. Warning people who look like they are about to commit a violation is often appreciated.
19. Be knowledgeable about the area you are operating in. Informal chatting often gives you an opportunity to point out regulations.
20. Don't feel that enforcing the law is not being a Good Host. Laws are really there for the benefit of all the people.
21. Visitors complaints about each other need to be carefully assessed before any action is taken.
22. If a person believes that you are going to give him a hard time, he will try to avoid you, or, failing that, he will be unresponsive or perhaps hostile toward you.
23. Always act courteously.
24. Be confident and professional at all times.
25. Don't get into "Well, personally, I think it's a bunch of hooley".
26. Always be tactful.
27. Let visitors have their say.
28. Don't show anger.
29. Don't threaten people. Just do what must be done.
30. Don't attempt to be clever or witty when contacting a violator.
31. Don't wait for a violation to occur with the idea of making an example of someone. You will only make a bad example of yourself.
32. Evaluate your contacts. If you have a lot of violations of one kind, chances are you need a better information program.
33. Carry fire permits and other permits when it is permissible to issue them in the field.

Under the Flat Hat

(Continued from page 3)

34. Keep in mind the Regional Policy: "When damage to resources and property cannot be prevented without risking personal injury to the employee or to the public, the risk will not be taken."
 35. Carry a map of the area so you can help people find things or get oriented if they ask for your help.
 36. Try to "lead up" to the problem a little bit rather than being abrupt. Give people a chance to adjust to your presence.
 37. More often than not, people will be viewing you with respect and curiosity - that is, if you are in proper uniform.
 38. Practically everybody recognizes the need for regulations.
 39. Avoid threatening or aggressive posture.
 40. Don't come "charging in" when you approach people.
 41. Be friendly, but avoid being presumptuous or conducting yourself in an overly familiar manner.
 42. Always show respect to the individuals you contact.
 43. Maintain your professional standing at all times.
 44. Do check out complaints that people make and let them know that something is being done. Follow-up is extremely important to maintaining credibility.
 45. Be accurate in the information you give. You could get someone into trouble.
 46. When you don't know about a regulation that a visitor is asking about, let the visitor know that you don't know, and then find out. Make every effort to get the information to the visitor as a follow up.
 47. Don't ignore an obvious violation. Other visitors will take their cue from your reaction.
 48. Set an example of behavior. Visitors who see you pick up litter will emulate your actions.
 49. Establish a friendly presence as much as possible beforehand, and then when a violation occurs, the situation is more relaxed.
 50. Check that signing is in good condition and keeps visitors informed of regulations and boundaries.
 51. Be consistent in dealing with all people.
 52. Don't vacillate once you've decided the situation warrants a citation. People like to know where they stand.
 53. Do your best to be reasonable at all times. Don't be bull-headed if other information comes up that changes a situation.
 54. Always keep your cool. Never respond to abusive language in anger.
 55. Know the regulation you are citing for.
 56. Know the real purpose of the regulation and be able to explain it the person being cited. Often people will be much more receptive when they understand the purpose of what is happening.
 57. Get all the facts before drawing your conclusions.
 58. Avoid trying to judge whether a person is trying to con you. On short acquaintance, it's practically impossible to sort this out.
 59. In all cases our primary concern is for the safety of the public and our own employees,
 60. All Forest Service. Officers have a responsibility to observe for violations of laws and regulations.
 61. Have handout materials on rules and regulations available for frequent use.
 62. Remember, a Good Host is one who enforces laws and regulations equitably for all National Forest users.
- I believe these are good pointers when dealing with the typical park users. These pointers are useful for all park rangers with law enforcement powers, from public officer rangers to armed peace officer rangers. They should be used in conjunction with your law enforcement training. Still be aware of officer safety and know how to quickly transition to higher level of law enforcement, when necessary.

Is There Really a “Natural Area” Anymore?

(Continued from page 1)

It seems that we sometimes forget that humans are a part of this planet and therefore are part of the ecosystem. Over the past 20,000 years, man's influence on the environment has changed. Not only through climate change and the introduction of non-native species, but also how the ecological balance has been shifted through other subtle (and not so subtle) influences. Loss of habitat and fragmentation (which is chronicled in many ways) has also affected wildlife populations. Take the bison for example. An entire prairie ecosystem evolved to be grazed, browsed and pounded by these buffalo. When they vanished, the entire prairie ecosystem changed including other wildlife species that were interdependent on the bison. Native Americans who needed the bison to survive, artificially created prairies through fire in the Ohio Valley to expand the range of the animal. When bison vanished, so did this human culture along with various plant and animal communities.

For years the “Leopold Report” was used as a template for how to manage all kinds of natural areas. The report was a document created for the National Park Service by a committee chaired by renowned wildlife biologist A. Starker Leopold of U.C. Berkeley on how to manage the resources in lands to preserve their naturalness. It was done in the early 1960s and was even adopted by managers in California Fish and Wildlife as well as in parks everywhere. The document suggested, among other things that natural areas and wildlife preserves should look like primitive America. Leopold stated that wild areas should be managed in the illusion of what the lands looked like before European man arrived in America. Since that time, shadows have been cast on that philosophy because no one seems to really know what that illusion really is. How do we restore lands when we do not know what we are restoring to? The modern industrial era certainly has changed this planet, but the stone-age cultures started it. So where do you set the way back machine to? You could argue that in most cases, you cannot achieve a landscape that remotely resembles pre European humans.

One assumption brought about by Leopold is that Native Americans had little, if no, effect on their environment and that they lived in small groups in harmony with the land around them. This assumption was not just unique to Leopold, but it was widely accepted by archeologists and historians for many years. In fact, we now know that Native Americans had an immense effect on their environment mostly through fire and through hunting. We now also know that huge populations of natives lived in concentrated areas in the western hemisphere. In fact we think that perhaps they disappeared because they became so populated that their ecological support systems (hunting and agriculture) could not sustain them. A century old drought and diseases like small pox that

was brought by Europeans, aided the collapse. One needs to read Charles Mann's “1491,” a book about the history of the Americas before Columbus came, to realize the impact humans had before he “discovered” America.

We already know that every ecosystem is in constant change for a large variety of reasons. Fires, drought, flooding, storms and other catastrophic events can change things in a hurry. Man has also altered the environment by damming rivers and suppressing wildfire. Seeds of exotic vegetation are carried by birds and the wind, and accidentally by man. Introduced non-native species (either by accident or on purpose) have adapted well in this country. In California as in other states, the lists are long and well documented. Some have altered the ecosystem, like star thistle, and some have blended well, like the pheasant. You could argue that even the pheasant has taken a niche of something that was there first. To attempt to return to what we feel is a native (before European man) ecosystem would be difficult if not impossible to do.

For land managers there is a lot to do. Funding dollars are very hard to come by yet managers and restoration folks need to repair ecological systems to be stable and functioning. A stable and functioning ecosystem is a system that maintains biodiversity and is resilient to change. Restoration is a very complex issue. And if that system is stable and functioning now – will it resemble pre European? It probably would not. Soils have been irreparably altered by non- native vegetation that would be difficult if not impossible to overcome. In California when we rid ourselves of yellow star thistle, an invasive and exotic weed, it is replaced by another exotic... oats, that was brought to California by the Spaniards. Oats appears to now be a stable and functioning ecosystem and is also one that may be considered to have historical integrity. If you want to add trees for shade along an impacted water course in the California's Shasta Valley, you won't be able to do it with native willows and cottonwoods. Why? Because soils and hydrology have been altered to the point where species that evolved in this environment, can no longer survive there. Native grasses no longer grow in the Little Shasta River flood plain because the floods rarely occur and the soils can no longer support these communities. There are Eurasian cottonwood and willow species that could provide shade and “habitat structure” and survive in the anaerobic soils now found along the stream. The Little Shasta is considered “properly functioning” which means it's in a state of equilibrium of sorts. Instead of trees, there's perennial wetland vegetation such as sedges and rushes which now stabilize the stream bank. Does it look anything like it did 300 years ago? The point is that there are still self- regulating and functioning ecosystems around us - they just don't look the way we think they should look.

A Sand County Almanac's Relevance Today

by Heather Hill

How do I begin to express deep affection for a book, that has inspired future generations of conservationists and remains a classic even today? A Sand County Almanac is both a literary masterpiece and a love story of Wisconsin, flora, fauna and the need to protect and utilize natural resources sustainability through a land ethics.

This book is every bit as relevant today as it was in the 1940s. From the disconnection, of the food that we eat to the electricity that we use. There is a movement today to engage youth in outdoor programs, foster a connection to agriculture and even urban gardening. By creating more programs in our schools and connectivity in our cities, we can bring future generations to viewing landscapes for their cultural and ecosystem services. As Aldo Leopold stated, "we abuse land because we regard it as a commodity, instead of as part of our community."

He beautifully described a family of geese and the quails that bellow Ave Maria. Leopold crafted humor into his rich landscape descriptions as he labels wobblers as the "midget genius" of their species. I could relate to his connection that he felt for his landscape and the flora and fauna that calls it home. His description of cutting the layers of history from his beloved oak was both moving and depressing. He's correct, the ax is a taker while the shovel is a giver.

I often feel sad when I glimpse at logging trucks filled with slaughtered trees that are being driven to the lumber mills. Knowing that this is a tree that provided habitat for acorn woodpeckers, owls and woodrats, just to name a few. Could I have passed one of these redwood trees along a trail in the national forest? I'll never know.

I have conflicting perceptions about the increased tourism in our parks, because I've seen the heavy impact that they can create. My husband and I always collect at least one garbage bag every time we visit Yosemite. We always ask the same questions, what is wrong with some recreational users that drive several hours to such a beautiful place and then drop trash on trails? This has become a popular debate for our time, have parks

become too popular, and what does that mean for their future?

What gives me hope are the people that are trying to create connectivity in our communities and educate others about land ethics. Besides Jane Goodall, one of my heros is Nature's Chris Morgan. He's a conservationist and bear biologist that has traveled around the world studying grizzlies. His current efforts involve reintroducing the grizzlies to the Cascades. He's a remarkable person. Dr. Goodall and Chris Morgan remain my favorite conservationists that I've had the honor of meeting.

Everyone has their landscape bias. For me, it's the oceans and the mountains. The same is true of trees. I believe one of the primary reasons that we purchased our home in Sonoma County was because of the mature trees in our yard. The front has a maple tree, while the back has a Cedar and Giant Sequoia. Behind our property is a jogging trail and a creek running through it. I became acutely aware of my emotional connection to the trees when a neighbor cut down a healthy Cedar tree on our property line.

I was aware of the essay, Thinking Like a Mountain prior to reading this book. I'm pleased that he evolved from a "trigger-happy young man," to one that understood the importance of apex predators in a healthy ecosystem. I argue that this was a transformational experience as he watched the "fierce green fire dying in the wolf's eyes."

Wildlife Services is responsible for killing predators that are deemed a threat on grazing lands. A few days ago, OR48, a two-year old wolf member of the Shamrock Wolf Pack (that traveled between Oregon and California) was unintentionally killed by a M44 device, (that baits animals with a spring-loaded device that shoots sodium cyanide into its mouth.) The intended target was coyotes, on a rancher's property. Not only is this barbaric and is the cause of suffering in foxes, coyotes, and numerous unintended targets, but it impacts the food web. Leopold expressed his

Story continues on page 7.

THE SIGNPOST

A Sand County Almanac's Relevance Today

(Continued from page 6)

outrage for wildlife being replaced by domestic livestock, while these animals overgraze public lands. He felt that ranchers and farmers should receive conservation ethic standards, as part of the agreement for government land use subsidies (Leopold, pg. 268). I believe that the senseless suffering and slaughter of wildlife could be greatly reduced, if people have stronger land ethic values and are penalized for harming wildlife.

Nine years ago, my husband and I honeymooned in the Grand Tetons and Yellowstone National Parks. We had a very non-traditional honeymoon, because we spent it studying wolves and bears in the Lamar Valley with the Yellowstone Association's field biologist and other wolf enthusiasts. During this trip, I learned about different means of supporting local ranchers that are acting ethically, such as not overgrazing and choosing non-lethal measures as predator control. Many of these ranchers sell products that are labeled predator friendly. If anyone is interested in learning more, I'll include a few links at the end of my paper. I think this is what Leopold was referring to when he stated, "conservation will boil down to rewarding the public land owner who conserves the public interest" (Conservation Economics, 1934.)

Leopold believed trophy hunters are, "contributing to their own undoing" and we're still dealing with these same issues. Case in point, the courts just

delisted federal protections on wolves along the borders of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. As Leopold came to understand about the important rule of predators, as he lived to see them exterminated in every state (except Alaska), "only a mountain has lived long enough to listen objectively to the howl of a wolf."

Leopold's land ethic valued the importance of cultural services, ecological services and viewed landscape as something more than the sum of its provisional services that we can exploit. Even his statement, "we can't prevent alteration or utilization of the landscape, but flora and fauna does have a right to exist." His land ethics involved citizenship vs ownership. Even today some public land is deemed expendable. I have a similar philosophy as our author, what makes streams expendable for the dumping of coal waste or mountain tops prime for mining. I don't believe in the concept of waste lands and I feel that his ethics are relevant more than ever now during this current administration.

We need to evolve to a higher ecological consciousness, that doesn't view landscapes merely for aesthetic appeal; manicured gardens and plowed fields lacking in crop diversity. The very ideals that Wilson, Muir and Leopold were discussing then demonstrates the importance of ecology and conservation in our current global communities.

"Did You Know?"

(from Tom Smith)

According to an article in the San Jose California Mercury News on May 17, 2016, the American West has lost 4,321 square miles of land to human development between the years of 2001 to 2011. Every 2.5 minutes the West loses natural land the size of a football field. Each year we lose an area of the size of Los Angeles.

Found a Tick?

Join a National Study and Get it Tested for FREE!

by Jo Ellis,

Education Outreach Director for Bay Area Lyme Foundation

Last fall, I attended PRAC's annual conference in La Quinta and offered an overview of Lyme disease, tick-bite prevention, tick-borne diseases and what we currently know about the pathogens that cause Lyme and other serious potential infections in humans.

Although Bay Area Lyme Foundation www.bayarealyme.org is primarily a medical research organization, we are deeply committed to spreading awareness about Lyme in California and educating high-risk groups about Lyme and tick-borne infections. Park rangers, trail maintenance staff, search and rescue teams, and those who dedicate their lives to the management and preservation of our wild and open spaces are, sadly, right on the frontline of being at-risk for tick-borne infections. You may hear people say "What? We have Lyme in California? Surely that's an East Coast problem!" Sadly, that's incorrect, plus the numbers of infected ticks are on the rise – possibly due to climate change and other factors currently being explored.

Some fast facts:

- The CDC estimates over 360,000 NEW cases of Lyme annually in the US
- In California "tick season" is year-round
- Lyme is the fastest-growing vector-borne illness in the US today
- It's extremely difficult to diagnose – current diagnostics are only 50% accurate
- Even after treatment, 40% of patients experience a continuation of symptoms
- If left untreated, Lyme can become severely debilitating leading to paralysis, cardiac, and neurological problems
- On average, Lyme patients report that it took two years and multiple doctors to get a correct diagnosis as many doctors in California are unfamiliar with Lyme symptoms

Fortunately, there are simple and relatively cheap ways in which you can protect yourself from getting infected. The most effective way to prevent tick bites is to treat your uniforms and clothing/boots with Permethrin and use DEET on exposed skin. If that's not appealing, explore alternative options like using lemon eucalyptus oil, but educate yourself regarding the effectiveness of natural approaches prior to usage. You can find more protection tips here on our website <http://www.bayarealyme.org/lyme-disease-prevention/>

Rangers typically get exposed to a lot of ticks. Nate Nieto, PhD – a Bay Area Lyme-funded research scientist - in Flagstaff, Arizona wants lots of ticks from as many different parts of North America as possible. PRAC members are the perfect group to help gather data and participate in this nationwide tick-collecting "citizen science" effort. Plus, you'll get information as to whether or not the tick was infected with any of up to six potential disease-causing pathogens.

If you find a tick—either on you, on an animal/pet, or on another person—send it to Nate's lab. You can find the relevant paperwork and specific instructions, recommendations and considerations here <http://www.bayarealyme.org/lyme-disease-prevention/tick-testing/> on the Bay Area Lyme website. The tick will be tested and you will be notified of the results, and whether the tick was carrying Lyme or any other viruses, bacteria or parasites via email. By sending us your ticks, it's a win-win: we get ticks and so can learn about tick populations and the prevalence of infected ticks in different geographical locations; you will learn quickly if you've been exposed to a possible infection.

Stay safe and learn how to protect yourself from Lyme and other tick-borne infections by visiting our website!

Fast-Facts about Lyme

- Fastest-growing vector-borne disease in the US
- CDC estimates there are over 360,000 NEW cases of Lyme in the US annually
- 40% of Lyme patients end up with long-term health problems
- Tick season is “year-round” in California

We need to gather a lot more data on tick populations and the prevalence of infected ticks in different locations so we can predict where risk of disease is most common.



Tick on a thumb



Ticks collected in vial



Female Western Black-Legged Tick

Library Cards to Parks Passes

by Michael Warner

There is a growing trend across the country, from Georgia, Indiana, Colorado, and now California. Many park agencies are joining with their local libraries to increase access to their park facilities by providing free day use access passes. This is a win for parks who have traditionally struggled with bringing in lower income and more diverse crowds. Sixty eight percent of Americans have a library card, and now many also have free access to parks.

The free park pass program was recently introduced in Marin County for access to the county regional park system. The passes are available at 10 Library branches through out the county, including the Bookmobile. The passes cover access to McNears Beach near San Rafael, Paradise Beach near Tiburon, Miller boat launch on Tomales Bay, Stafford Lake Park near Novato, and Black Point boat launch. Sarah Jones of the Marin County Library says “We hope that by providing free access to local parks for library cardholders, more people will be able to explore and enjoy all the benefits of being outdoors in this beautiful place we call home.”

It is too early to say if it is having a boosting effect in Marin County yet. In Michigan their library Activity Pass was initiated a few years ago and is showing how successful it can be. Director Jim Pletz of Michigan

Library Network stated to the Oakland Press that the park pass system had seen an almost three hundred percent growth in use in the last year.

This seems like a promising strategy to bring in more users to their local, state, and federal parks. All park managers should be taking notice of this program.



Picture of McNears Beach Park

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