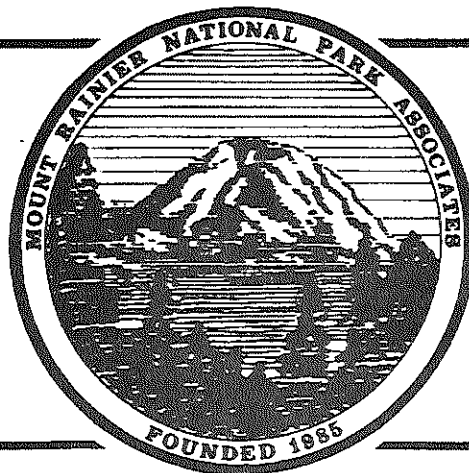


**MRNPA****NEWS****NEWSLETTER OF THE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATES**ARTICLES THIS ISSUE

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NORTHWEST NATIONAL PARKS  
REVEGETATION WORKSHOP

by Mary Fries

Resource management personnel attended a three-day conference at Longmire in September, to exchange information developed recently in more organized attempts to repair damaged areas in the national parks. Because volunteers from the Washington Native Plant Society have picked seeds for the MRNP botanist, I was invited as an observer.

The most elaborate project is one funded by highway trust funds for the Solduck Road revegetation in the Olympics. Roadside plants were inventoried before construction began; selected kinds were moved into trenches in the forest nearby and are watered regularly; large amounts of seeds were collected; thousands of cuttings of shrubby plants are being rooted in a greenhouse; and contracts have been let for seedling trees of

(See "Revegetation" p. 2)

FROM THE SUMMIT

April 21st will be John Muir's 150th birthday. Muir is known as the father of the national parks and signed the memorial to Congress calling for the creation of Mount Rainier National Park. On a climb to the summit, he suggested the establishment of a climbing cabin at what is now Camp Muir. This Spring, take time to reflect on the heritage of John Muir.

John Muir would have read with interest the Environmental Assessment of the Fire Management Plan for Mount Rainier National Park, released this past month. From that early warning, "HOT!", we have all been taught that fire is dangerous and to be feared. But could it be that fighting natural

(See "Summit" p. 2)

REMINDER \* REMINDER \* REMINDER

If you haven't already written your letter, PLEASE WRITE TODAY!!

The Gifford Pinchot proposed Land and Resources Management Plan will greatly impact the future of Mt. Rainier National Park. Please refer to the flyer mailed to you recently entitled CRISIS IN PARKS. All the information you need for writing your letter is in that flyer. As a strong supporter of Mt. Rainier National Park Associates, this is the type of information you want us to notify you about. Please take time to write your letter NOW and mail it by January 31. By each of us writing our own letter, WE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

William Penn Mott, Jr., Director of the National Park Service, will present a lecture on Monday, January 18, at the University of Washington's Center for Urban Horticulture. The lecture is free and open to the public.

TOPIC: The National Park System: Protection and Preservation in the 21st Century

DATE: Monday, January 18

TIME: 7:00-7:30 p.m., reception, followed by a 1 hour lecture

PLACE: U. of W. Center for Urban Horticulture. Located at 3501 NE 41st, just past University Village, to the right off of NE 45th

The lecture is sponsored by the U.W. Center for Urban Horticulture and the Friends of Seattle's Olmsted Parks.

(SUMMIT, continued from p. 1)

fires is another way we are "loving the Park to death"? Like shooting predators to enhance "desireable" species such as elk and goats, extinguishing natural fires has impacts that cannot be measured for several generations. Most natural fires are started by lightning strikes, and burn a small area, but have an important role in forest succession. Is putting out a natural fire as unwise as a clearcut? No clear and simple answers exist, but the proposed plan allows park management more alternatives in fire management. Instead of rushing to extinguish every fire, an evaluation will be made to be certain that man's intervention is necessary to protect human life, buildings, or resources outside the park. Those who think of the park as a recreation area, or only of value for its aesthetic pleasure, will not be able to appreciate the need for man to restrain his "natural" impulse to fight fire.

This Spring, each of us needs to take time to reflect on the heritage of John Muir.

Bob Aegerter  
President

appropriate species. Olympic staff also described efforts to repair fire trails around last year's Staircase burn, primarily to prevent erosion. After trenches were filled, selected kinds of nearby shrubs were planted in them. This staff also offered suggestions on setting up experiments and monitoring them.

North Cascades described their low-budget, longterm project of revegetation at Cascade Pass. After much experimentation, they settled on two rugged species of plants easily propagated by divisions in the park greenhouse, then planted in bare spots after the first fall rains. They sounded a little envious when they heard of Mount Rainier's planned restoration of wildflower meadows. This park also has a project for inventorying backcountry campsites, measuring bare areas and any ring of disturbed vegetation in a defined way, and entering the figures in a computer to form a diagram with which future measurements can be compared.

We toured sites around Paradise Valley, mostly unofficial trails. A limited amount of seeding in place is done because the short growing season makes recovery a slow process. Fourteen kinds of plants are being grown from seeds collected in the meadows, planted in greenhouses in March, cared for at low elevation and transplanted as good-sized plants in the fall. Studies are being made on estimating soil erosion to prioritize the work, and on reasons why people leave the trail (using plainclothes observers!) and what are effective kinds of barriers (a neat-looking fence is stepped over; an ugly rope barrier is more respected). The long-closed Paradise campground also is being replanted.

EDITORIAL STAFF

COORDINATOR: Margie Goulden

EDITOR: Ellen Ostern

TYPISTS: Peg Engel, Sally Soest, Margie Goulden, Jeff Goulden

LAY-OUT: Van Perdue, Jeff Goulden, Peg Engel

MAILING: Arlene Conde

ARTICLES: Submitted by committee heads, board members, and members-at-large

BACKCOUNTRY MANAGEMENT PLAN:  
PUBLIC COMMENT SOUGHT

Mt. Rainier N. P. is seeking public comment on the proposed 1988 Backcountry Management Plan, Supt. Neal Guse announced on December 8.

The deadline for comments is January 15.

According to the Park Service, the major proposals for 1988 are:

1. The North Mowich Shelter will be removed because it is in disrepair and constitutes a safety hazard. It is one of 3 shelters in the immediate area of the Mowich River.

2. Campsite #1, at Clover Lake, will be eliminated, because it is adjacent to a dense population of Castilleja cryptantha, the Obscure Indian Paintbrush. In an August, 1987, vegetation survey, this species was identified as a rare plant species native to the Clover Lake area. An on-site evaluation of the area will be conducted next summer for a possible relocation of the campsite.

3. Recent evidence indicates an unacceptable increase in numbers of informal campsites along the west side of the Muir snowfield. This area will be temporarily closed for one year to facilitate an in-depth site evaluation and to allow for installation of vegetation study plots in the area.

4. Due to a road washout in early 1987, horse trailers are no longer able to reach an unloading site beyond Ipsut Creek Campground. As this site can no longer fulfill its intended purpose, a decision has been made to close the area.

Copies of these proposed changes in the backcountry management plan can be obtained from: Mt. Rainier N. P., Tahoma Woods - Star Route, Ashford, WA 98304. Remember, the deadline for comments is Jan. 15. (Source: N.P.S. news release.)

MRNPA has submitted an official comment.

STATE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE NEEDED

Are there any members out there who have an interest in serving on an ad hoc committee to help in the organization and planning of a "Fun Run" on Mt. Rainier National Park??? We have ideas for our own Centennial event in 1989 and need volunteers to research the possibilities, plan the event, and take responsibility for making it all happen. We hope it will be fun and exciting to be "involved!"

In the Seattle area, please call Bob Aegerter at 527-4492. In the Tacoma area, call Margie Goulden at 863-3265 and leave your name and phone number. We'll get back to you concerning a planning meeting.

Yolanda Thompson

MRNPA's ROLE RECOGNIZED

MRNPA received national notice in this month's issue of National Parks magazine, published by the National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA).

In an article entitled "Taking Action", NPCA describes some of their grassroots efforts, including their Contact Program, a grassroots letter-writing network on national parks issues; and their National Parks Action Project (NPAP), which involves more than 200 grassroots park-watchers nationwide.

The article describes how, through NPAP, "...the NPCA works with local conservation groups such as the Mount Rainier National Park Associates (MRNPA), on park issues at the local level. Organized with the help of NPCA in 1985, MRNPA promotes regular public involvement in a variety of park management issues, including the question of road expansion in the park. Members have also helped clean up park trails and count the park's eld herds. Earlier this year, MRNPA assisted NPCA by providing information on adjacent lands suitable for inclusion in the park. A quarterly newsletter keeps MRNPA members in touch." The article includes our address, for the use of prospective new members.

Thanks for the publicity, NPCA!

## THE ROLE OF THE PARK RANGER

The following letter to the editor, from MRNPA's secretary, Roger Garrett, appeared in the Jan/Feb National Parks magazine, published by the National Parks and Conservation Association. The letter is in response to NPCA's article the previous month on the changing role of the ranger, from generalist toward specialist. In particular, it emphasizes the rangers' growing role as policemen, to the detriment of their more traditional roles as resource and interpretive people.

Roger Garrett has served as a summer park ranger.

### Letter:

"Patrolling the Park Beat" by Lucinda Peach (Nov/Dec 1987) was on target. The evolution from generalist to specialist is not a healthy trend. Visitors crave quality contact with rangers. The General Authorities Act of 1976 usurped the ability of resource and interpretive rangers to issue citations for minor infractions, and was responsible for much of the increased specialization. There must be room for both generalists, to accommodate the visitor and issue citations, and a smaller contingent of commissioned park police, to handle serious crime.

Roger C. Garrett, Tigard, Oregon

Two other letter-writers, one currently and one formerly a ranger, agreed that the NPCA article raised some important and sensitive issues. They disagreed with a statement in the article that "now most (rangers) are required to carry guns". Both of these letter-writers took issue with that statement, though neither provided statistics to disprove it.

For more on the question of specialization in the Park Service, see HOW TO SAVE THE NATIONAL PARKS, part II of an excerpted article by Alston Chase, in this newsletter.

## YOU'RE INVITED !!!

Tuesday

February 2

ANDY'S DINER IN TUKWILA

6:30 No-host Dinner

7:30 Board Meeting

Feel free to attend the meeting.  
Learn more about MRNPA.  
Get acquainted with the Board members.  
And ... enjoy dinner out.

For further information, call:  
Bob Aegerter (206)527-4492 (Seattle area)  
Margie Goulden (206) 863-3265 (Tacoma area)

## POETRY CORNER

### TREE TIMES A LADY

by Larry Carreau

A whorl of branches.  
The queen of my nights.  
She's bound to take me to incredible heights.

Rings surround her heart.  
Three hundred years old.  
She's greeted a number of woodpeckers, I'm told.

Cellular activity -- increasing her flow.

An anomaly of nature -- she continues to grow.

Her towering spirit -- competing for light.

Two spotted owls keep her company at night.

To scratch the sky -- with her needles green.

The blood of her sunset -- the seeds of her dream.

Two chainsaws in motion -- decreasing her worth.

Her last request had been simple:  
"I want to return to the earth."

Part II of excerpts from  
HOW TO SAVE THE NATIONAL PARKS:  
by Alston Chase  
in Atlantic Monthly July 1987

Restoring and sustaining our national parks is not a new idea. As early as the 1930's thoughtful wildlife ecologists and rangers were aware of the limitations of protectionism. Yet the policies of protection were still prevailing when, in 1962, President John F. Kennedy's Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall, created a committee known as the Advisory Board on Wildlife Management.

"As a primary goal (of park management)," the committee stated, "we would recommend that the biotic associations within each park be maintained, or where necessary recreated, as nearly as possible in the condition that prevailed when the area was first visited by the white man. A national park should represent a vignette of primitive America."

The Leopold Report (as this became known) was made official Park Service policy by the Department of the Interior in 1963. Yet, surprisingly, little restoration was attempted. Unfortunately, attempts to strengthen Park Service resource management and research met with considerable resistance from the ranger corps, which saw development of a professional cadre of scientists and resource managers as a threat to its control of the Service. The only way reformers could increase the science budget was to put research and resource management under the supervision of the rangers, which is what they did.

Government research would be "mission-oriented." That was interpreted to mean that the role of scientists was to provide "service to the superintendents." Scientists in the major national parks reported to the superintendents, were graded by the superintendents, could do only research approved by the superintendents, and had every incentive to publish only those findings that pleased the

superintendents. Similarly, resource managers reported to the chief rangers, whose primary function was visitor protection.

Further, each of the Park Service regional headquarters was given control of research and resource management in its region. In these ways superintendents and regional directors acquired nearly total control over scientific activity. Being untrained in ecology, they had little appreciation for the kind of base-line research that was needed to accomplish restoration.

While mission-oriented biological research continued in natural zones like Yellowstone, historical research -- which the Leopold report had said was the "first step" in restoration -- was almost never undertaken.

To make matters worse, the retrograde nature of this trend was obscured by describing park policy in a new and attractive way: its goal, the Park Service decided, should be to "perpetuate the natural ecosystems."

Ecosystems management was supposedly the translation into policy of the Leopold report. Yet the committee explicitly declared that parks are NOT ecosystems: "Few of the world's parks are large enough to be in fact self-regulatory ecological units." Nevertheless, by 1968 the Park Service was calling our parks "natural, comparatively self-contained ecosystems."

By defining intact ecosystems into existence, the Park Service created a rationale for continuing its policy of protection. If parks were intact ecosystems, then restoration was unnecessary. Nature could be left to take its course. Nor was scientific research required. Parks could be run by people trained as policemen.

Ranger training and scientific research within the national park system are approaching a scandalous state. Few rangers today have much knowledge of environmental science. Research stays firmly under the control of superintendents. Yet according to a 1983 poll by the

(See "Saving Parks", P. 6)

(SAVING PARKS, continued from p. 5)

Association of National Park Rangers, only 2.2 percent of the superintendents responding had had the majority of their previous experience in resource management, as compared with 5.8 percent in maintenance and 24.5 percent in "visitor protection."

According to Richard Briceland, resource management remains "an underground activity in the Park Service." No career ladder exists for resource management, so rangers who choose this field find little room for advancement. Only about seventy researchers are available for the 337 units of the national park system.

The problem is not the result of a shortage of federal funds. Rather, the service remains reluctant to give resource management the high priority it deserves. Park Service spending on research nationwide is around \$16 million, less than 2 percent of the total Park Service appropriations. And in January of 1986, to make matters worse, a proposal to establish a career ladder in resource management was vetoed by the regional directors.

Faced with these and other challenges, the Park Service director, William Penn Mott, Jr., last year introduced a twelve-point plan that the Park Service says is aimed at "shaping a new vision and stimulating a new enthusiasm for protecting, preserving, and perpetuating all units of the national park system."

Because the problems facing the park system reflect institutional inadequacies, saving our parks requires rescuing the Park Service first. How can this be done? Those who call themselves "new resource economists" believe that the Park Service is incapable of reform. "When everyone owns a resource, such as air and water, no one actually owns it -- and no one is accountable for treating it properly," says Jane Shaw, a senior associate of the Political Economy Research Center. Others advocate turning the management of the national parks over to private, non-profit Wilderness

Endowment Boards, organized like the trustees of an art or history museum but accountable to Congress.

But elsewhere there are those who say that the Park Service needs more money for things like baseline research.

Neither privatization nor money is, in my opinion, the magic formula that will turn the Park Service into a professional, ecology-minded agency. The Park Service has made many of its mistakes in being TOO entrepreneurial in promoting recreation at the expense of preservation. As for giving resource management and research more money, the miser in the system is the Park Service itself. This agency consistently fails to submit appropriations requests for what it should spend on resource management and research.

What is needed is a reform of the National Park Service. Such a process would, I believe, entail the following steps:

1. The President should appoint a commission to review the purposes, policies, and performance of the Park Service.
2. The Park Service should make clear its own interpretation of its congressional mandate -- address directly the apparent conflict between its missions of preservation and providing for public use. The Park Service should make clear that it is more than a custodian and that its responsibilities include restoration and nurturative management, which imply its sponsorship of intensive research.
3. The present distinction between "natural" and "historical" areas should be abolished. Just as no park is purely a natural area, without any historical relevance, so all "historical" parks have some natural value.
4. If our parks are to preserve the past, they should also reflect, where appropriate, the role that Indians played in these lands. Where appropriate, the Indian heritage of our parks should be emphasized, and Indian techniques for modifying the

(See "Saving Parks", p. 7)

(SAVING PARKS, continued from P. 6)

environment should be adopted by resource managers.

5. The Park Service should be established as an independent agency, apart from the Department of the Interior, which is devoted almost entirely to the development of natural resources.

6. Anyone appointed director of the National Park Service should be subject to Senate confirmation, and his or her credentials clearly established.

7. The Service should create a cadre of resource managers who would be required to have graduate training in relevant academic disciplines in order to advance through the ranks. Resource management should be the primary career ladder that reaches all the way to the top.

8. Scientific research should be made the centerpiece of all Park Service activities.

9. The chief of research in each national park should report not to the park's superintendent but to the district chief scientist, who in turn should report to Washington. Resource management should be made a separate division within each national park, and its chief should be responsible to a regional chief of resource management.

10. An Office of Ecologic Studies should be established in Washington to direct research throughout the park system and serve as a research facility for natural and historical preservation.

11. Multidisciplinary research stations should be established in or near the major parks.

12. Mission oriented research should be revised. Most needed are long-term studies collecting base-line data on the parks, and equally long-term basic research on ecosystems dynamics.

Our parks represent our past. Very much of that past is the frontier. To many Americans the frontier has represented a negative side of the American character: the desire to conquer nature. This attitude eventually led to the disappearance of much of this country's wilderness. The lesson

many Americans draw from this sad history is that if we want lands to remain wild, we must keep people out of them.

We all like to think that wilderness still exists, where the land, as the artist Charley Russell once put it, belongs "only to God." And we still fear that human intervention in such places, no matter how well-intentioned, can only lead to harm. The parks have been represented as such places. They are, we have been told by the Park Service, the last vestiges of wild America. And though the Leopold committee might have considered them illusions of primitive America, in Park Service rhetoric and to many of our countrymen they are the real thing.

In suggesting that our parks are intact ecosystems, therefore, the Park Service has reinforced a peculiarly American myth. Saving our parks, however, can begin only when we reject this myth. We must embark on a program of restoration that treats our parks as places to be nurtured, and we must recognize that the frontier -- and true wilderness -- is gone forever.

MT. RAINIER NEWS BRIEFS

Provided by National Park Service

A Walk Through Paradise

On weekends and holidays, snowshoe walks are conducted in the Paradise area at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. and last for about 2 hours. Organized group walks are offered by reservation only and begin at 12:30 p.m. The latter is limited to 25 people. The park can provide the snowshoes, but does ask for a \$1 donation to help offset the maintenance and replacement costs of the snowshoes. Reservations for the group walks can be made by calling (206) 569-2211 and asking for snowshoe reservations.

Park Information

Call (206) 569-2211, 8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. during weekdays and 8:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. weekends; or (206) 569-2343 for a 24-hour recorded message.



## MEET YOUR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**PRESIDENT:** Bob Aegerter

Bob is married with three children; the youngest is a senior in high school, who has been a valuable asset to our annual Trail Work Party for the past 3 years. Bob is the supervisor of Capital Levy Projects for the Seattle Public Schools in which he manages a staff of architects and engineers who remodel existing schools. Bob likes to hike and backpack in MRNP, as well as contribute his time (with his family) to the annual Trail Work Party. He is actively involved in Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, the Mountaineers, and the the National Parks and Conservation Association. In regard to Mount Rainier National Park, Bob feels that more research is needed on the extent of the inter-related ecosystems. "The Park is becoming an island in a sea of tree farms and may not be able to sustain itself as a 'wilderness'." For that reason, we need volunteers who can make a difference in the Park's ability to survive threats and impacts from outside its borders.

**VICE-PRESIDENT:** Pat Smith

Pat is married, with one young son who is surviving, with his parents, that wonderful stage of the TERRIFIC TWOS. Besides parenting, Pat also holds an administrative position in the Department of Social and Health Services. Pat and her family enjoy Mount Rainier National Park (and other Washington backcountry areas) for its hiking, climbing, and cross-country skiing opportunities. She is also involved with the Mountaineers and the Sierra Club. Pat's prime concern with Mount Rainier National Park is the maintenance of its "wilderness" environment in light of the added pressure of visitor volume. Having had much experience in working within the Government and its many budget limitations, Pat envisions Mount Rainier National Park Associates as a viable tool in working with the Park Service to provide those things that the Park cannot accomplish because of budget restrictions.

**SECRETARY:** Roger Garrett

Roger comes to us from Oregon. Even though he is a residential realtor in the Tigard area, he and his wife manage to find lots of time to hike, backpack, climb, and cross-country ski in the Washington national parks, especially Mt. Rainier. Roger has experienced the Park from the position of a part-time Ranger for several summers as well as that of a visitor. Perhaps his love for the Park and its future has developed from this unique association. Roger holds membership in many organizations like MRNPA: Greater Yellowstone Coalition, Alaska Conservation Society, Olympic Park Association, The Wilderness Society, and National Parks and Conservation Association. As our official Visitor Impact Chairman, Roger is extremely concerned about the long-term visitor impact on the Park; and particularly interested in the Park's carrying capacity (the number of visitors the Park can accommodate without sacrificing its natural resources).

**TREASURER:** Jeff Goulden

Jeff is the co-founder of Mount Rainier National Park Associates. He is married and the happy father of a fantastic four year old. In his off-hours of parenting Jeff is a programming manager. During the past 20 years, he has climbed to the summit of Mt. Rainier, backpacked the 100-mile trail around the mountain, hiked all but 10 miles of the Park's trail system, and has photographed the Park's exquisite beauty in all seasons and under all weather conditions. Besides enjoying the recreational activities within the Park, he and his family also bike and canoe. Jeff also supports the conservation efforts of the Nature Conservancy, Washington Wilderness Coalition, and the Mountaineers. Jeff's major concern for Mt. Rainier National Park is the necessity of balancing the needs of visitors to the Park while maintaining the integrity of the Park's ecosystem.

The above executive committee people are part of the 15 member

(See "Ex Com", p. 9)



Board of Directors who discuss and finalize decisions on major and minor issues affecting Mount Rainier National Park. The Nominating Committee extends an invitation to any of our members either to volunteer to serve on the Board or to nominate a qualified person. Several Board positions need to be filled by our annual meeting in May.

As a Board member, we would ask that you attend 4-5 meetings a year (usually dinner meetings, yum-yum) as well as serve on an established subcommittee or an ad hoc committee (which is established as a need arises).

Please give this some thought and if you are interested, or know of someone who might be interested, please contact:

Sue Stann (Seattle area), 328-1155

Jon Soest (Tacoma area), 863-3507

(P.S. If you don't volunteer on your own, there are several of you that I know, and I will certainly submit your names and renowned qualifications.)

Margie Goulden

#### ANIMAL TRACKS

The BLACK BEAR is the smallest and most common American bear. Smokey is a black bear.

ORDER: Carnivora  
FAMILY: Ursidae (bears)  
RANGE: Widespread throughout the Pacific Northwest  
HABITAT: Forests and adjoining areas at all elevations  
SIZE: 7 feet  
WEIGHT: 450 pounds  
DIET: Omnivorous, including fish, small mammals, insects, fruits, berries, and succulent vegetation.  
SOUNDS: Usually silent; grunts, whines, growls, clicks teeth, smacks jaws.

In the wild, black bears are shy and wary of human contact and, consequently, harder to sight. They are good tree climbers, swim well, and can run twenty-five miles per hour for short stretches. They are

very quick and strong. It could be dangerous to underestimate any black bear, and it could be downright unhealthy to get close to a mother bear with cubs.

Black bear tracks are usually impossible to mistake, being nearly human in both size and shape. The large claws leave prints wherever the toes do. Occasionally we have seen places where a bear has slipped on firm mud; its toes and claws did not register, but the smooth slide mark from the sole of the foot was distinctive. Be alert for small tracks, just the size of our drawing -- you really don't want to get tangled up with those cubs!

Taken from Animal Tracks of the Pacific Northwest by Karen Pandell and Chris Stall



SPECIAL COLLECTIONS  
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TACOMA, WA 98402

*Palmer*

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CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

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WORK PHONE ( ) - \_\_\_\_\_

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MEMBERSHIP & NEWSLETTER \$10 ☐  
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IN ADDITION TO MY DUES I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE  
A TAX-DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTION IN THE AMOUNT OF:

☐ \$10 ☐ \$15 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

MEMBERSHIPS ARE VALID FROM APRIL - MARCH.  
DUES RECEIVED AFTER JANUARY 1 WILL  
APPLY TO THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

I AM INTERESTED IN HELPING  
IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

|                 |                             |                    |                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
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| WATER ISSUES    | <input type="checkbox"/> WI | BOUNDARY STUDIES   | <input type="checkbox"/> BD |
| WILDLIFE        | <input type="checkbox"/> WL | ADJACENT LAND MGMT | <input type="checkbox"/> AL |
| TRAIL WORK      | <input type="checkbox"/> T  | BACKCOUNTRY MGMT   | <input type="checkbox"/> BC |
| HIKES           | <input type="checkbox"/> H  | NEWSLETTER         | <input type="checkbox"/> NW |
| MEETINGS        | <input type="checkbox"/> MT | MEMBER RECRUITMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> MR |
| MAILING PARTIES | <input type="checkbox"/> MP | FUND RAISING       | <input type="checkbox"/> FR |
| VISITOR IMPACT  | <input type="checkbox"/> V  | TELEPHONING        | <input type="checkbox"/> TT |

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TO: JEFF GOULDEN, TREASURER  
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