



## News from NARRP

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# The National Association of Recreation Resource Planners

## Park Here

A common complaint of contemporary social criticism is that American society has become more an archipelago than a nation, increasingly balkanized into ethnic, class, faith, and interest groups whose members rarely interact meaningfully with people whose affiliations they do not in large measure share. The pervasiveness of this phenomenon of American self aggregation can be debated, but its existence is pretty plain. It has been a feature of American culture since at least the 1950s (some would argue long before), when the white middle and upper classes began their mass exodus from cities to settle in more socially and culturally homogeneous suburbs.

In the last several decades, this balkanization has accelerated and taken non-spatial form, mainly owing to the advent of new communications technologies. The Internet preaches an ideal of “customization” and a cult of “communities of interest,” creating ever-dividing microsplinters of social affinity and similarity, which are then further hardened by the new specialized channels appearing on cable television seemingly every month. All the while, the Internet’s listservs, social-networking sites, and blogs seduce users into the illusion that they enjoy a World Wide Web of connections, all to their own kind.

What of the public realm? (The Internet is a realm somewhere between public and private: a new hybrid universe.) For decades, urban historians, social theorists, and pundits have been predicting or lamenting the demise of this amorphously defined yet inarguably important social form: some kind of arena, typically physical, in which a large number of people—different people—regularly interact. For Arendt, its paradigmatic form was the agora. Habermas (who also identified it in the media) located it in northern Europe’s taverns and pubs. More recently, sociologists, cultural theorists, and architectural and urban critics have acknowledged that the sort of political discourse championed by Arendt and Habermas does not often unfold in public places but have not significantly revised this characterization of the public realm: it is an actual place, a place in the city, a place to which people from various classes and walks of life routinely come.

Since the 1970s, three urban forms have been most frequently discussed as potential sites for this sort of social exchange: cultural institutions, streets, and shopping malls. The interest in streets, a legacy of Jane Jacobs’s *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, was adopted as the calling card of the Congress for New Urbanism, a politically active organization whose best contribution to American urban planning has been to discourage traditional suburban settlement patterns in favor of higher-density, pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use developments. The interest in cultural institutions and shopping malls, a consequence of a decades-long construction binge on these two building types, has held the attention mainly of those who bemoan the public realm’s demise into the commodified irrelevance of a merely public place. The forms and meanings of

the human interactions that unfold in each of these arenas, and the role of architecture and urban design in their creation and character, continue to be subjects of debate.

Even if political discourse has largely decamped to satellites and networks, democracies need actual physical places in cities where dissimilar people routinely see and interact with others. Encounters in such places must be unstructured and non-goal-oriented, because humans, wired to concentrate on goals when goals are set before them, will focus on people whom they might not otherwise see (or whom they might otherwise choose to ignore) only if the pursuit of concrete goals is withdrawn. Only in such urban places can different peoples bump against one another unintentionally and—one hopes—thereby come to appreciate the company of strangers and the otherness in themselves. Urban streets? Too much chance of personal injury. Cultural centers and shopping malls? Too much class stratification, too many shopping opportunities. The obvious place is the urban park.

The urban park is not one type but many: the neighborhood playground or soccer field, the pastoral retreat from metropolitan smog and frenzied ways, the vest-pocket slip of a lunch spot, the community garden, the unbuildable swamp redefined as treasured wetlands. Those are not the types of park I wish to discuss here. I prefer to dwell on the centrally located park that is accessible and appealing to many classes of people from different walks of life—the great urban park. It must not be so large that inside it one loses a sense of the city. This type of park is typically important enough (and expensive enough) that municipalities work hard to weave it into the overall identity of the city. Over the course of a given year, many different activities and events happen there—concerts, rallies, festivals, fairs.

[Click here to read the rest of the story.](#)

## **Nature Walks Improve Learning More than City Walks**

*Courtesy of planetsave.com*

Environmental psychology researchers at the University of Michigan have confirmed what many have long-suspected: spending time in a natural setting is good for the brain (at least for its ability to retain important information). Study subjects learned better after a walk in nature than after a walk in a dense urban setting. Conversely, previous studies, also conducted by Marc Berman et al, have shown that living in a dense urban environment actually impairs cognition and self-control.

It is believed that urban environments present an excess of stimuli, information and choices to our brains, leaving them fatigued. This spate of recent research comes at a time in human history when (for the first time) a majority of people live in cities.

Researchers note that our harried urban lives afford us little time for mental refreshment, and so we take numerous small breaks (“micro moments”). But these do not provide the benefits that longer breaks provide—in fact, they make our brains more fatigued in the long run. But research shows that a walk in Nature can restore our brains and improve learning.

Cities constantly present our brains with a diversity of new experiences. Unlike the diversity in Nature, however, these urban experiences can be disruptive, stressful and often accompanied by negative emotional states. These effects tend to impair basic cognitive functions.

Studies conducted at the University of California, San Francisco on rats (perhaps not ironically), showed that new experiences were accompanied by new neural firing patterns in the brains of the rodents. However, only when the rats were allowed to take a break from these new stimuli were they able to process the experiences (new brain patterns) in a way that allowed for retention of the experience.

The non-stop stimuli of city life may be inadvertently promoting short attention spans; there is simply too much going on vying for our ever-limited attention.

In fact, according to environmental psychologist Stephen Kaplan (also of the Univ. of Michigan), attention is the crucial mediator between green space and psychological benefit. Urban environs place continuous demands on what's known as directed attention. Natural environments, on the other hand, allow our directed attention to rest. What's more, they engage a different form of attention that he calls fascination. This involuntary form of attention improves mood, directed attention and cognition.

Kaplan's research has lead him to formulate his theory of restorative environments. These restorative settings have more biodiversity than a typical urban "green space" or city park, and they certainly provide stimulation—but not stimulation that provokes a negative emotional response. Simply put, this type of environmental stimuli allows our brains to relax. His theory is also known as attention restoration theory (ART).

An earlier study (Fuller et al) exploring the relationship between mental health (an effect termed reflection; the act of gaining perspective, clearing one's head, etc.) and perceptions of green space diversity, showed a positive correlation between this reflection capacity and greens space biodiversity.\*

It seems that the diversity in natural settings provides, or perhaps triggers, this different form of attention by providing a more interesting, but less stress-inducing, field of perception. Biodiversity, even in an urban environment, plays a key role in proper mental functioning.

Other studies of city dwellers have shown a positive correlation between having a view of trees and personal happiness. The field of environmental psychology has its roots in ecological psychology (founded in 1947 by Roger Barker) which sought to reveal how social settings influence behavior.

Environmental psychology studies such as these are now prompting urban designers to plan with Nature in mind (more green spaces, parks, bike trails) and to preserve natural features — such as trees — wherever possible. Organizations have emerged to specifically address the psychological needs of urban dwellers.

One such org, PPS (Project for Public Spaces), is a New York City based nonprofit (founded in 1975 by Fred Kent) that works to improve public spaces, particularly parks, civic centers, public markets, down towns, and campuses

Author's note: I am fortunate to live in a moderate-sized city (Seattle) that provides rich cultural experiences AND easy access to natural environs; our "emerald city" has over 360 parks within its borders. Some of these, like Discovery Park and the Arboretum, one can actually get lost in, for a time.

\* But no correlation between reflection and bird and butterfly diversity. In general, more

biodiverse, more complex, green spaces better permitted personal reflection and provided more restorative benefit than did less diverse areas.

## Michigan Forest Plan Doesn't Cut It, Court Says

*Courtesy of courthousenews.com*

A Michigan attorney successfully challenged the U.S. Forest Service's management plan for the Huron-Manistee National Forests, which he argued favored hunters and snowmobile users over hikers and birdwatchers.

The 6th Circuit agreed with Kurt Jay Meister that the agency had disregarded its own regulations by failing to consider the quality of recreation opportunities for hikers, backpackers and cross-country skiers, not just the quantity of land required.

Meister argued that, for example, "cross-country skiers desire a quiet recreation experience" far from snowmobile trails.

The Forest Service argued that it's only required to assess the demand for various activities and come up with a plan that meets that demand.

Though courts usually defer to an agency interpretation, the 6th Circuit noted that the agency's demand-supply analysis missed a critical point.

The Forest Service must supply lands "needed to provide quality recreation opportunities" (emphasis added by the court).

"It is not enough, therefore, for the Service merely to identify the supply of lands on which an activity can occur. It must instead identify the supply of lands on which participants in that activity are afforded a 'quality recreation opportunity,'" Judge Raymond Kethledge wrote. "So Meister has a point after all."

The Cincinnati-based court agreed with Meister that the agency overestimated snowmobile use and underestimated cross-country ski activity in the forests.

In its demand analysis, the Forest Service had adjusted its estimated snowmobile visits from zero to 120,000 for 2000, and 138,000 for 2010. The agency left its estimates of cross-country visitors at zero for the next 50 years.

Meister claimed this methodology amounts to "everything imaginable short of making up the data about snowmobile use."

The 6th Circuit agreed that the numbers were shaky, as they were based on a single, speculative email exchange between the Forest Service and a professor at Michigan State University.

"[T]here is scarcely any basis for the snowmobile estimate," Kethledge wrote, and the agency never explained its disparate treatment of the cross-country estimate.

"Meister quite reasonably asks why snowmobile visits received an upward adjustment, but

cross-country visits did not."

The court concluded that the agency's plan is not entitled to deference, which "must be earned."

"An agency is not entitled to deference simply because it is an agency," Kethledge wrote.

The court also agreed with Meister that the Forest Service failed to coordinate its recreational planning with the state, arbitrarily kept certain trails open to snowmobiles, and failed to consider closing other non-motorized areas to gun hunting and snowmobile use, as Meister had proposed.

However, the panel affirmed the district court's ruling for the agency on the remaining allegations, including the claim that the management plan should have designated much more "semi-primitive non-motorized" areas.

The federal appeals court gave the Forest Service 90 days to adopt a management plan that complies with federal law.

## **A dismal wildlife future**

*Courtesy of the Columbus Dispatch*

### **Many conservation groups join to warn of what's ahead**

By Dave Golowenski

No matter how disconnected from nature human beings get, autumn's winds are not easily ignored.

Fall brings the harvest, the hunt, the itch to lay up stores for less bountiful days ahead. Fall speaks a primeval language that all life understands and heeds - save for one creature that tells itself it has choices and takes survival for granted.

Americans tend to fix their eyes not on creation but on the marketplace, to regard the pop music of the pitchman and the politician - often one and the same - while tuning out the 4 billion-year-old aria that offers wisdom about our natural place. Somehow it has gotten lost that the marketplace is mere product, insufficient for survival.

Hunters and fishermen, the collectives that gave a body to the modern conservation movement, are closer than most to nature's pulse, yet are deeply divided by ideology created in the marketplace.

Far less ideological than the pitchmen, though human and therefore fallible, are the scientists. The scientists are saying - over the dogmatic objections of the marketplace moguls - that something unprecedented and human-influenced is happening to creation, the fountainhead of life.

A number of marquee conservation groups rooted in hunting and fishing agree. The groups, which include Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, BASS/ESPN Outdoors, the Izaak Walton League of American, the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the American Sportfishing

Association, Pheasants Forever and the Boone and Crockett Club, have collaborated on a website that makes the case that global warming threatens America's hunting and fishing heritage.

The site, [seasonsend.org](http://seasonsend.org), describes what likely lies ahead for waterfowl, freshwater fish, big game, upland birds and saltwater fish if global warming continues unabated.

Among those projections:

- Droughts in the Plains and upper Midwest could greatly reduce food sources for prairie chickens, sharp-tailed grouse and pheasants. The prairie pothole region could lose as much as 90 percent of its wetlands, reducing its breeding ducks by as much as 69 percent.
- Certain marshes in Louisiana that today support more than 1.3 million waterfowl eventually could support as little as 1 percent of that number.
- Water levels in the upper Great Lakes could tumble 8 feet permanently. The consequent decline of wetlands could lead to a 39 percent reduction in the duck population. And rising sea level along the Atlantic coast could destroy 45 percent of the habitat that supports canvasbacks, redheads and pintails.
- As much as 42 percent of current trout and salmon habitat will be lost nationwide before the end of the century. The South, Southwest and Northeast will be hit especially hard.
- In regions most affected by global warming, trout and salmon populations will fall at least 50 percent.
- At lower elevations of the Appalachian Mountains, as much as 97 percent of wild trout will die.
- In the Pacific Northwest, as much as 40 percent of the salmon will disappear.
- Across the nation, warmer rivers and lakes will promote the continued expansion of noxious, exotic plants that can overpower native plants on which indigenous animals depend.
- Droughts and floods will cause large fluctuations in the quality of recreational fisheries.
- Parasites, pests and disease-carrying insects will infect many big-game animals, increasing mortality and decreasing populations.
- Rising temperatures will allow forests to climb to higher elevations, severely limiting the alpine habitats that support bighorn and other mountain sheep.
- As temperatures rise, moose - uniquely suited to cold weather - will suffer declining pregnancy rates and be more prone to poor health, largely because of increased winter tick infestations. Populations will shrink and drift northward, ultimately disappearing from the upper Midwest.
- As fragmentation and loss of winter ranges continue, mule deer and elk will dwindle in the Rocky Mountain states, the intermountain West and the northern boreal forest. In some locations, both species eventually will disappear.

## **Editorial: Prop. 21 would preserve parks for tomorrow**

*Courtesy of [redding.com](http://redding.com)*

From the fog-cloaked fern country of Prairie Creek Redwoods to the stark badlands of Anza-Borrego Desert, from the crowded SoCal surf beaches to the isolated canoe-in campgrounds of Ahjumawi Lava Springs, California's state parks encompass some of the most beautiful spots in what it's no boast to say is America's most beautiful state.

These parks aren't locked away, accessible only to a privileged few, but welcome every Californian. They're here to enjoy today and tomorrow.

But will tomorrow's families be able to enjoy them?

Not if erosion forces the closure of trails down to our beaches or up to scenic mountain views. Not if splintery old picnic tables and clogged bathroom pipes make campgrounds unusable. Not if leaking roofs rot fragile historic buildings such as Weaverville's Joss House.

California's state parks have long operated under lean budgets in a state where the public's will to preserve precious natural and historical sites does not always translate into the discipline to adequately fund the upkeep. The parks' staffs have done a commendable job of making the most of tight resources — often aided by local volunteer associations — but the recent state budget crisis has pushed the parks to the edge.

Despite dramatically higher entrance fees, operating hours and days have been cut. Rangers — both to keep the peace and guide visitors — are scarce. Rural parks have had to scramble just to keep toilet paper in the bathrooms.

But a solution is at hand. It's called Proposition 21.

This initiative on the Nov. 2 ballot is selling a product — slightly higher car-registration fees — that many voters will be understandably wary of buying, this year especially. But it's a good deal for many reasons — for the state; for our region; and for anyone who loves the outdoors, which is most residents of the north state.

In exchange for an \$18 surcharge on vehicle-registration fees, cars and trucks with California plates would have free entrance to state parks — no day-use fees, no parking charges. At the current entrance fees, two park trips a year would be enough to break even. That's one long weekend touring the coast. Bring your out-of-town cousin to Burney Falls after that, and you're way ahead.

Even north state residents who think Castle Crags is a fine landmark to admire from the freeway but wouldn't think of scaling the Dome Trail have a lot to gain from a robust park system. Tourism is a large part of rural Northern California's economy, and visitors don't come to enjoy Redding's July weather. They come for the lakes, the mountains and the natural wonders. The state parks are a critical piece of that puzzle.

What's true for our region is no less the case for the state as a whole. Travel spending amounts to some \$100 billion a year in California. They come for Disneyland and Chinatown, to be sure, but also for the redwood groves and the beaches, many of which are under the stewardship of the California State Parks.

The financing scheme of Prop. 21 is not ideal. There's only a tenuous link between the fee and the parks (though most visitors do drive). It does amount to a back-door tax increase of about \$200 million for the state's general fund, which will be freed of the burden of financing the parks. And rather than another round of ballot-box budgeting, it'd be far better for the Legislature to do its job.

Even so, it's a needed boost for the parks and, more critically, will provide stability for places that deserve preservation for the generations to come. The state's recreational treasures and unique historic sites are a public heritage that should not be held hostage to union feuds, partisan battles and special-interest lobbying.

Proposition 21 isn't the ideal solution, but it's a workable one and a fair deal for Californians. We encourage voters to approach it with an open mind and an eye on the future — and to vote "Yes."

## **The Outdoor Foundation Report Documents Continued Decline in Youth Participation in 2009**

*Courtesy of the Outdoor Industry Association*

America's pre-teens continued to drift away from outdoor recreation in 2009 and cuts to state and local spending on parks and team sports could lower participation rates going forward, according to the 2010 Outdoor Recreation Participation Report released by The Outdoor Foundation this week.

The report found that while a decline in participation appeared to level off last year among teens, it worsened among kids ages six to 12. Even as attendance at national parks rose by more than four percent last year, participation by the cohort dipped to 62 percent, down from 64 percent in 2008 and 78 percent in 2006.

The numbers provide an alarming reminder that while adult Americans may be turning to the outdoors for renewal in the wake of the Great Recession, more of our children are being left inside.

"This demographic shift is going to creep up on us very quickly," warned Will Manzer, CEO for Eastern Mountain Sports during a State of the Industry panel discussion last week at OIA Rendezvous. "You need to broaden your constituency."

Given that 90 percent of active adult participants in outdoor recreation were introduced to outdoor activities between the ages of 5 and 18, the latest numbers don't auger well for the industry's long-term future. While 67 percent of Caucasian youth ages 6 to 12 participated in some form of outdoor recreation in 2009, only 50 percent of Hispanic kids and 39 percent of African American kids in the same age range participated.

"Millennials are huge and much more diverse than their parent's generation," noted REI's President and CEO Sally Jewell, who served on the panel with Manzer and Jennifer Mull, president and CEO for Backwoods, an Austin, Texas-based specialty chain. "The fastest growing segment of the population is greatly under-represented in our industry."



How bad is it? When REI offered a road biking class at one of its Los Angeles stores recently it discovered many of those who registered did not even know how to ride a bike. It had to redesign the class. Jewell said offering such classes is expensive, but essential to building lifelong relationships with customers.

To broaden its customer base, REI is changing how it recruits and trains sales associates at its more than 100 stores. The company is emphasizing listening skills more and product knowledge less. It has also incentivized store managers to network with their local non-profits to identify minority candidates.

“If we are going to welcome new entrants to the community, we need to provide a more welcoming experience,” Jewell said. “If you keep going to the same well of experienced people, you are not going to get the diversity this industry needs. We are looking at facilitating service rather than just expertise.”

An emerging area of concern in 2009 was widespread budget cuts to school athletic and physical education (P.E.) programs and state and local parks and recreation departments. Desperate to balance their budgets, governments closed parks or limited their operating hours and school districts shifted to pay-to-play policies in high school or abolished middle school sports all together.

This too could erode the industry’s customers based, since 83 percent of those who said they participated in outdoor recreation in 2009 said they had P.E. in school during their middle school years, compared to 70 percent of non-participants. Eighty-one percent said they had P.E. in high school compared to 69 percent for non-participants. More than half of all outdoor participants took part in team sports during the same period compared to less than one third of non-outdoor participants. Yet, the study shows participation declining in nine of 18 sports monitored.

There was encouraging news in the participation report as well, including pockets of robust growth among both youth and adults.

For instance, while nearly half of outdoor participants said they cut back on non-essentials last year, 82 percent said they planned to spend more time participating in outdoor activities in 2010. Participation increased in snowshoeing, rafting, fly fishing and adventure racing among youth and overall participation inched up among all three of the adult age groups, which include 18-24, 25-44 and 45+. First-time participation reached 43.5 percent in road triathlon, 36.6 percent in off-road triathlon, 27.3 percent in sea/touring kayaking, 26.5 percent in whitewater kayaking, 24.4 percent in climbing, and 24.0 percent in adventure racing.

These stats tend to support the industry’s contention that Americans return to outdoor recreation during times of economic stress. If more is not done to halt the decline in youth participation, that response could become a thing of the past.

With that in mind, all three of the executives on the panel urged their audience to become involved in the political process at their local, state and federal level as time allows.

“There is a frightening concern about what direction policy might take in the next few years,” said Manzer. “I spend a lot of time in Washington and we are not being heard about the long-term economic and health benefits we promote. We need to walk the walk and talk the talk in our communities, build relationships with our representatives and get politically active.”

## **Senate Lists Permissible Summer Activities at Ski Areas**

*Courtesy of the Outdoor Industry Association*

The Senate Energy Committee has made public its list of what activities the Forest Service should and should not allow in ski areas during the summer season. Ski areas have been pursuing passage of the Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act of 2009 (S. 607) with the goal of increasing their recreational offerings during the off-season. The Senate Energy committee passed the bill this summer but heard complaints from the Forest Service that the bill was too vague in what activities would be permissible.

The bill's lead sponsor Senator Mark Udall (D-CO) has responded to that question by attaching a report to the bill that lists specific do and don'ts. On the okay list: zip lines; mountain bike trails, parks and hiking trails; Frisbee golf courses and rope courses.

The list of activities that would not be okay include: tennis courts; water slides and water parks; swimming pools; golf courses; and amusement parks.

The House passed a companion bill (HR 2476) last year which authorized zip lines and climbing walls. The bill must still pass the full Senate. The National Ski Areas Association is advancing the legislation as most of the nation's largest ski areas are located on Forest Service lands.

## **Proposition 301: Fund sweep damages conservation, education and Arizona State Parks**

*Courtesy of the Arizona State Parks Foundation*

Governor Jan Brewer and the Republican legislative leadership have furtively mounted an assault on land conservation and the outdoor experience in Arizona. And they're asking you to be an accomplice with your vote on Proposition 301 in November.

This attack has come in three phases. If successful, it will cripple Arizona's ability to provide its citizens with outdoor recreation for decades.

First, they have almost destroyed the State Park system by removing budget support and confiscating accrued user fees that State Parks was saving for critical capital needs. The Parks system is on financial life support and may not survive another year.

Second, they dismembered the Heritage Fund, a \$20 million share of State Lottery proceeds created by the voters 20 years ago to pay for acquisition of state and local park sites and wildlife habitat. They repealed the Parks half outright, but the State Game & Fish \$10 million portion was left in place to avoid alienating hunters and fishermen in an election year.

Finally, the governor and legislative leaders want you to give them the keys to the Arizona Land Conservation Fund, (the Growing Smarter Fund). It's on the General Election ballot as Prop. 301 and would strip the fund of the money Arizona taxpayers have contributed to date and give it to the State Legislature.

This fund was created by state voters 10 years ago to provide a way for local governments to acquire State Trust Land, which could then be set aside permanently for preservation. At last count, the fund contained \$123.5 million. The act is due to expire in 2011, so there will be no more funds accumulated after this fiscal year.

The fund works this way: A local government identifies a piece of Trust land it wants to preserve and applies to purchase it at its appraised value. The State Parks Board reviews the application and if approved, the local entity and the Land Conservation Fund split the cost. The purchase price goes to the beneficiaries of the State Land Trust, primarily the state's schools.

Because the fund was established after the Voter Protection Act was passed, the Legislature can't touch it without voter permission.

The need to preserve Trust land in urban areas is no less than it was when voters approved the Growing Smarter legislation. The money is unused so far because local governments have been hard-pressed to provide matching funds in the current economic crisis.

The economy will recover and local government will again be able to focus on land needs, but if the Legislature gets its hands on the money, it will never replace it.

Legislative leaders will say that if they don't get this money they will have to empty school rooms, prisons and police cars. They won't tell you that stopping Trust land sales will also hurt schools. And they can't tell you what we should do when there is no open space left to preserve around Arizona communities.

To keep open space preservation a reality in Arizona, vote no on Prop 301.  
Link here to Virtual Town Hall on Prop. 301

Link here to Arizona Republic Editorial "Reject quick fix that threatens state's treasures"

## **Job Announcement – USDA Forest Service**

NATURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST (RECREATION)

SALARY RANGE: \$68,809.00 - \$89,450.00 /year

OPEN PERIOD: Friday, October 08, 2010 to Monday, November 08, 2010

SERIES & GRADE: GS-0401-12/12

POSITION INFORMATION: Full Time Permanent - No time limit

PROMOTION POTENTIAL: 12

DUTY LOCATIONS: 1 vacancy - Durango, CO

WHO MAY BE CONSIDERED: Status eligibles - This announcement is open to current career or career-conditional federal employees with competitive status. Reinstatement eligibles, persons with disabilities, Veterans Employment Opportunity Act (VEOA) eligibles, certain military spouses, disabled veterans with a 30% or more disability, former Peace Corps and VISTA volunteers may be considered under special hiring authorities.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER: 10-0213-5381G-MAS

JOB SUMMARY:

Applications for this position are being processed through an on-line applicant assessment

system that has been specifically configured for USDA Forest Service applicants. Even if you have already developed a resume in USAJOBS, you will need to access this on-line system to complete the application process. To obtain information about this position and TO APPLY, please click on <http://www.avuecentral.com/vacancy.html?ref=JGXMD>.

**DUTIES:**

Provides guidance on development and protection plans for natural resources, including land, water, mountains, forests, wildlife, and other outdoor elements that are useful for recreation purposes. Plans and administers partnerships and agreements with State, local, and non-profit organizations.

Plans and administers recreation program activities, including a large and complex wilderness program.

Provides technical assistance and advice on outdoor recreation and recreation resource areas, including policy, programs, plans, studies, funding, and permits.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:**

[http://jobview.usajobs.gov/GetJob.aspx?JobID=91315631&aid=90127670-121010&WT.mc\\_n=125](http://jobview.usajobs.gov/GetJob.aspx?JobID=91315631&aid=90127670-121010&WT.mc_n=125)

## **Job Announcement – USDA Forest Service**

### **SUPERVISORY NATURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST (RECREATION)**

**SALARY RANGE:** \$57,408.00 - \$74,628.00 /year

**SERIES & GRADE:** GS-0401-11/11

**POSITION INFORMATION:** Full Time Permanent - No time limit

**PROMOTION POTENTIAL:** 11

**DUTY LOCATIONS:** 001 vacancies - Challis, ID

**WHO MAY BE CONSIDERED:** US citizens

**JOB ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER:** 10-04130002-08970-DP (DB) (US Citizens)

**OPEN PERIOD:** Wednesday, October 06, 2010 to Wednesday, October 20, 2010

**JOB ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER:** 10-04130002-08970G (DB) (Status Candidates)

**OPEN PERIOD:** Wednesday, October 06, 2010 to Wednesday, November 3, 2010

**JOB SUMMARY:**

Applications for this position are being processed through an on-line applicant assessment system that has been specifically configured for USDA Forest Service applicants. Even if you have already developed a resume in USAJOBS, you will need to access this on-line system to complete the application process. To obtain information about this position and TO APPLY, please click on <http://www.avuecentral.com/vacancy.html?ref=ADOPA>.

**DUTIES:**

Plans and administers recreation program activities.

Performs the administrative and human resource management functions relative to the staff supervised. Plans, schedules, and assigns work to subordinates. Establishes guidelines and performance expectations for staff members; provides feedback and periodically evaluates employee performance. Provides advice, counsel, and/or instruction to staff members. Recommends or approves appointments, selections, or reassignments to positions appropriate to the selection authority delegated. Effects disciplinary measures as appropriate to the authority delegated in this area. Carries out Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) policies and program activities.

Participates in, coordinates, and/or manages natural resources programs and projects.

Provides information about agency policies, procedures, and guidelines regarding forest resource management.

Reviews new or proposed plans, policies, procedures, and guidelines that apply to the management of forest resources and makes recommendations on the need for changes in existing policies and practices.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:**

[http://jobview.usajobs.gov/GetJob.aspx?JobID=91237265&aid=90127670-121010&WT.mc\\_n=125](http://jobview.usajobs.gov/GetJob.aspx?JobID=91237265&aid=90127670-121010&WT.mc_n=125) (US Citizens)

[http://jobview.usajobs.gov/GetJob.aspx?JobID=91236323&aid=90127670-121010&WT.mc\\_n=125](http://jobview.usajobs.gov/GetJob.aspx?JobID=91236323&aid=90127670-121010&WT.mc_n=125) (Status Candidates)