



California Parks Conference 2001

by Sandy Ferreira

Mark your calendars for the upcoming parks conference which will be held in Sacramento March 15-18, 2001 at the Holiday Inn, Sacramento's Northeast location. Planning is underway and we look forward to another great conference. If you have any ideas or suggestions for Exhibitors and Vendors, please forward any interested persons to me.

Friday March 16 has been scheduled for an all day Exhibitor/Vendor day. Fees are \$150.00 including lunch, non-profit groups may exhibit free and any PRAC or CSPRA member fee is \$25.00. Space is limited so get your requests in early. If you would like to donate an item for the

Silent Auction, please contact Cee Cee Coleman at (916) 875-6672, email ceelcee@juno.com or myself at (510) 791-4341, email SFerr224@aol.com for Exhibitor/Vendor information. I look forward to seeing you there!

Sonoma County Regional Parks Receive AEDs

by Mike Chiesa

Sonoma County Regional Parks Rangers and Lifeguards will now have Automated External Defibrillators (AED's) as part of their emergency medical response equipment. In June, Agilent Technologies donated 28 AEDs to Sonoma County as part of their annual Agilent in Action week. The donated AEDs have been distributed to volunteer fire departments in the county that did not yet have the units, the Sheriffs Office resident deputies and boat patrol units. Five of the AEDs have been allocated to the Regional Parks Department.

The donated AED units are the HP Heartstream ForeRunner models and are very compact and user friendly. Sonoma County Park Rangers are required to be certified Emergency Medical Technician-1s and have now all completed an 8-hour certification course in the use of AEDs. The Sonoma County Lifeguards will complete the same AED course in spring of 2001. State Park personnel working in parks adjacent to Sonoma County Parks are also being trained on the AED units, as mutual aid response to each other's park units is common on major medical calls.

The 5 AEDs will mark the beginning of an early defibrillation program for Sonoma County Regional Parks and enhance the Park Rangers and Lifeguards lifesaving capabilities. A major key to survival in cardiac arrest cases is early defibrillation and in the rural park areas fire and ambulance response can be extended. Thank you to Agilent Technologies for their generous donation.

Cal Parks Conference 2001
Sacramento Holiday Inn
March 15-18

From the President's Desk

Hi everyone,

I'm please to announce that the Park Ranger surveys are in. I'm very happy with the responses. We had 59 agencies out of 96 respond to our survey with some interesting answers. I would like to thank Dan Tholand and Amy Lethbridge, from Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, for all of their hard work formatting the surveys, sending out the surveys to each agency and gathering all of the data. We appreciate all that you have done. Any member interested in having a copy of the survey, please contact me. I have it available on EXCEL, ACCESS 2000, or I can send you a printed copy. *(Ed. note: Contact me for other file types. I have successfully translated the data into other software compatible versions..)*

We have turned the results of the survey over to the committees to work on. The information from the surveys will help them make recommendations on specific standards of education and skills are needed for a typical Park Ranger in California. PRAC will use these standards for the basis of training for our members and will provide agencies a guideline to what is needed for their Park Ranger program, initially and on a continuous basis. We hope to have this all ready by conference time in March.

We are also planning on making a final decision on the Park Ranger Peace Officer legislation and whether, or not to support legislation. I appreciate everyone's input on the website on this subject and we have saved those letters, which will be available at the conference. As I said before, I'm going to remain neutral on this. I don't think its fair for me to throw out my opinion and that's why I haven't responded to any letters. I know that we have to move on, one way or another. We will hold a final vote at the annual members meeting.

The conference is looking good. We have some great activities and training sessions lined up mixed in with a little taste of Sacramento. CeeCee Coleman, from Sacramento County Park Rangers and Jonathan Williams from State Parks have been working overtime to make sure everything is ready. Don't forget the silent auction. CeeCee is seeking donations. If you have a secret artistic talent and would like to donate some of your work or if you have other items that would be appropriate, please contact CeeCee.

As always, if you have any questions about what's going on with our organization, the surveys or the conference, please feel free to give me a call, (916) 875-6672 or email; onbelay@innercite.com.

Take Care,

John Havicon

President, Park Rangers Association of California

Bike Patrol Class Wrap-up

by Ken Miller

I was fortunate to attend the recent POST basic bicycle patrol class offered by the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department and advertised by PRAC. I had heard good things about the class and I wasn't disappointed. Tom Hofsommer, John Newby, and David Kvach from Sacramento County Parks also attended the class. The class consisted of some classroom lecture each day and then lots of good time on the bicycle. The course covered the basic philosophy of bicycle law enforcement, the equipment needed for bicycle patrol, how to maintain your bicycle, and many different riding skills.

Here are some gems of information that I picked up in class. Do not use "Slime" or any other flat fixers that sprays out of a can. Often times it doesn't work and makes a terrible mess when the tube has to be changed. Avoid the electric assist bikes. The motor and battery are just an-

other 20-pounds that you will have to lug around. Keep you tires well inflated especially if you are hopping curbs or riding stairs. I narrowly missed getting a flat and damaging my rim due to an under-inflated tire.

One of the main themes of the class is that bicycle law enforcement is a highly effective program. Bicycle patrol definitely is a win/win way to work as a ranger. You are far more accessible to the public than when you are in a vehicle. You will also see more things happening in your parks. You will increase you fitness level. All of us need to be fit to perform our jobs and if you are like me every little bit helps. Bicycle patrol is also a lot of fun.

If you are contemplating starting a bicycle patrol program or already have one consider attending the POST class. Bicycle patrol is a new way of thinking and the class provides a good foundation for establishing a program.

More on Ranger Duties

by Matt Cerkel

Since the discussion of the peace officer ranger issue continues I thought it might be useful to look at Public Resources Code Section 4022 and Penal Code Section 830.31. Both deal with rangers and peace officer status. I know many PRAC members are familiar with these sections judging by the on-going discussion of ranger duties, but I'm sure some members might not be familiar with them so lets take a look.

Public Resources Code:

Section 4022(a) The titles of ranger, park ranger, and forest ranger, and derivations thereof, may only be used by persons who are peace officers under Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, employees of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, or employees of the Department of Parks and Recreation classified as State Park Ranger (the rest of PRC 4022(a) prohibits persons from impersonating a ranger and makes the offense an infraction).

(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to positions and titles of agencies of the United States government or to any local agency which is officially using any title specified in subdivision (a) as of January 1, 1990.

The above section states only peace officers, employees of CDF and DPR, or those who fall under Subdivision (b) can use the ranger title. Subdivision (b) concerning local agency rangers would be the area changed if the proposed ranger-peace officer legislation went through.

Penal Code:

Section 830.31 Special Peace Officers.

The following persons are peace officers whose authority extends to any place in the state for the purpose of performing their primary duty or when making an arrest pursuant to Section 836 as to any public offense with respect to which there is immediate danger to person or property, or of the escape of the perpetrator of that offense, or pursuant to Section 8597 or Section 8598 of the Government. These peace officers may carry firearms only if authorized, and under the terms and conditions specified, by their employing agency.

(b) A person designed by a local agency as a park ranger and regularly employed and paid in the capacity, if the primary duty of the officer is the protection of the park and other property of the agency and preservation of the peace therein.

If you are a local agency peace officer ranger this is where your authority comes from. Other codes that would be

useful to review would be: Penal Code Sections 830.6 Reserve or Auxiliary Personnel in regards to reserve park rangers, 836 Arrests With or Without Warrants, and 836.5 which gives public officers authority.

I feel the on-going discussion will ultimately be healthy for PRAC. Its healthy because we are sharing our differing views on an issue that will effect all local agency rangers in this state and it means when it comes time to vote on the issue, we will all be better informed. Whichever way the vote goes, I will support PRAC and maintain my membership. Also, I hope we can all agree that protection of the park, the visitors and the parks resources is a rangers most important job. This includes interpretation, maintenance, resources management, firefighting, EMS and law enforcement. There seems to be little argument about most of these, only law enforcement seems to be controversial and therefore generates passionate discussion. I think the public generally view rangers favorably; to them we care for the park, enhance their experiences and provide protection for them and the park. To many the uniform and badge says, Here lies safety. When it comes time to vote on the issue all that I ask of PRAC members is to think at what level of authority can the protection of the parks be best achieved and vote accordingly.

Before I wrap this up I have a few comments and questions. First, in regards to authority versus an agency's guidelines or policies question from the last *Signpost*, I found my answer in Jeff Gaffneys article Park Rangers are Peace Officers?!?!? In the March-April 1999 *Signpost*. The article states: the state legislature defines and regulates peace officer authority not a local government (rangers) have the same authority and status as other peace officers (and) the employer can direct a peace officers enforcement actions but can not limit them to merely local ordinances or municipal codes. I would add there are times a peace officer may have a legal responsibility to act outside their jurisdiction; A failure to act may result in serious consequences, see Penal Code Section 142. Agencies should cover these occurrences in any guidelines or policies for its peace officers. I do have a few questions on Standards and Training (S & T), first how will it be enforced? Second, will the S & T Committee address a minimum equipment standard for rangers? I also think Ken Weiner brought up an important issue about a grandfather medical clause, especially if POST standards are adapted. I recent saw the Sacramento County Parks job announcement for Park Ranger I (Limited Peace Officer), as its been said before rangers are not limited peace officers. (See Jeff Gaffneys article March-April 1999 article.) Finally, I learned that the State Parks are testing a polo shirt uniform for park aides and it may be considered for maintenance staff. I can't help but wonder if this is being done to reduce the occurrence of non-sworn staff being confused for rangers. Have a safe New Year.

PRAC Scholarship Winners

Statement of Interest, Julia Bratz

Senior, Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo

My career goal for the near future is to become an environmental educator. The first step to achieving my goal is majoring in Recreation Administration. My concentration is Recreation Resource Management. This concentration prepares students for employment in the planning, interpretation, development and management of resources-based recreation. After I get my undergraduate degree, I plan to get my teaching credential. I love working with children, and I am also passionate about the environment. After getting my teaching credential, I plan on pursuing a master's degree and someday pursuing a doctoral degree in recreation.

I first became interested in the career of environmental education when I worked at the University of California San Francisco Day Camp. Two of the counselors were environmental educators and just working at the day camp for the summer. We used some of their activities with the campers. These two counselors made environmental education seem like an interesting and rewarding career. I believe teaching children about how the environment works and how to treat it is very important. I got more experience in this field when I took a class in wilderness and environmental education at Cal Poly. We got to go into elementary schools and actually teach one lesson from a wilderness education curriculum. I thoroughly enjoyed the class, and it supported my belief that environmental education is the career I'm aiming for. I feel I can make a real difference in the children I will work with and make a difference on the planet where I live.

I have been interested in making a difference in other people's lives throughout my life. I have spent five years and hundred of hours volunteering with the American Red Cross. I have taught at elementary school workshops, taught CPR and First Aid Classes, served as a staff member at the Leadership Development Center and taught classes in HIV/AIDS education. I spend so many hours volunteering because I love it. I love work with people and teaching them things that can help make their lives safer, other people's lives safer, and the world a better place to be. My favorite thing is the Leadership Development Center we hold every summer. I have always loved going to camp, and I am encouraging youth to become involved with an organization that I truly believe in. Volunteering with the Red Cross has had a major effect on my life. I have truly learned how to work with others, how to be confident in my abilities, how to be a good public speaker, and how to be an excellent teacher and student. All of the experiences I have had and the skills I have learned will help me in the field of recreation.

If I receive the Park Rangers Association of California Scholarship, I will use it to finance my education. I am a senior this year in college, and I plan to pursue a teaching credential or a master's degree the following year I graduate. This scholarship would help me greatly. It would help me on the road to becoming an environmental educator and future recreation and parks professional and scholar.

Statement of Interest, Amy Ferguson

Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo

Within the next year of working to acquire my Bachelors of Science in Recreation Administration, I would like to learn as much as possible about the ties between outdoor recreation, resource management and public education. I have a strong belief that education is the first step towards making a difference. By continuing to learn about and gain experience in the park field, I will develop proficiency and expertise that will allow me to educate others about park trends and issues. Instead of limiting my personal education to the traditional classroom setting, I have satisfied my hunger for knowledge and experience through extracurricular involvement. Last summer my skills and knowledge were greatly enhanced while working as an Outdoor Recreation Planner for the Bureau of Land Management. More recently, I have been elected as an officer of the Recreation Administration Members club where I have had the opportunity to enrich my leadership abilities and team working ethics.

The world tourism scene is definitely feeling the effects of a growing population, a growing economy, and increased drive to travel. Tourist destinations are having a difficult time accommodating the hordes of travelers and the impact they are having on cultures and the environment. Many destinations have lost their historical, cultural, and geological significance in the minds of the many travelers scrambling to visit outdoor recreation areas. For many people the complete and pure absorption of place has been lost.

My goal is to reconnect people with the wilderness environment that has had such a positive influence on my life. I want to share my knowledge with other in an attempt to create positive social change. I would like to be involved in the process of developing solutions to land use issues affecting a variety of interest groups. I want to help preserve the world's cultures an environment before irreversible damage has been done. Upon graduation from Cal Poly I would like to be working in the park field, educating the public about outdoor experiences available to them while considering how to mitigate the effects of a growing population, a growing economy, and a growing drive to travel. However, my motivation does not stop there, as I would eventually like to pursue a graduate degree and return to Cal Poly as a professor in the growing field of Recreation Administration.

The PRAC scholarship would be used to help cover the expense of my ongoing training and education at Cal Poly. While I appreciate the challenge of paying for all of my own living and educational expenses, financial assistance would allow me to concentrate more of my efforts towards my professional development. Although my passion and intensity towards the park profession can not be adequately displayed through written words, I can guarantee that I would make an appreciative and deserving recipient.

Preserving Archaeological Sites in Parks

by Tom Maloney

As the Senior Park Ranger at Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness Park, a 4,000 acre open space preserve in Southern Orange County, I have many resources to monitor, preserve and protect.

One of this parks greatest resource is its history and its artifacts from the indigenous people who traveled and resided here during the past 10,000 years.

One of the local tribes professional archaeologists credit with living in this area were known as the Juaneneo, or Mission San Juan Capistrano band Indians. Recently, this tribe adopted a historical village name as their new tribal name. The new tribal name is "Acajchemem", pronounced AuK-hosh-emem, these were Shosonean-speaking peoples whose ancestors migrated to California's west coast from the great plains area many centuries ago.

Several dozen village sites have been identified within the parks boundaries over the years and most have been identified and registered with the state. Most village sites are found along the Aliso Creek which was used in the past by tribal members during their annual migrations from the coastal mountains to the seashore, a distance of about 20 miles. Other small villages or encampments took advantage of the hundreds of sandstone overhangs, or rock-shelters as archaeologist call them, within the park. It was quite surprising to one day for me to find evidence of a different type of a village encampment located on the side slope of a low hill.

At the time I was talking to a group of Mountain cyclists on a dirt road which had recently been re-graded to provide an emergency vehicle turn-around. In the course of conversation I happened to look at the ground near my boots, the usual items of a dirt road could be seen such as cigarette butts, those little black rubber bands that Mountain cyclists never seem to be able to pick up when changing inner tubes, and of course since it was a dirt road, lots of dirt and rocks. Out of this mosaic clutter, almost if by magic materialized a beautifully flaked, deeply serrated, red stone projectile point approximately 1.5 inches in length. This was laying on top of the soil and in plain site. After carefully covering the projectile point with my boot and concluding my conversation with the cyclists I picked up the historical treasure and performed a hasty survey of the road surface.

I turned up several worked flakes, cores and a broken projectile point in a matter of a few minutes. My concern now

was that trail users would stumble upon this site as I had and begin looting and digging up the site destroying it for future study. It was at this point I contacted the local Community College archaeological professor and asked him to look at the site. He came out and agreed to survey the site (discreetly) with some of his trusted fieldwork students and record the site with the state. Afterwards, he informed me that the reason the site was in such an unusual location, as compared with the more common seasonal migratory village sites, was because this site was most likely a "men's hunting camp." A place where adult men would teach adolescent boys how to create projectile points, make arrow shafts and hunt for deer. The camp was located approximately 70 yards from a year-round spring on a low hill that faced the morning sun. An area of approximately 2 acres was literally strewn with the remains of little stone flakes and stone cores chipped off larger stones. This was the only known site of this nature in the entire park and was therefor very important to keep secret and protect.

The archaeologist wanted the park road closed to public use. However, this was not an option as it was the only main road through the park which provides emergency vehicle access to both ends of the canyon. Nor was relocating the road an option as the surrounding land is lush with southern Californian coastal Sage-scrub, a protected plant community in Orange County. Besides, both of the first two options would draw unwanted attention to the site. Finally, we agreed upon covering the surface of the road with 3 inches road- base gravel. This was easily explained away to the curious public as "erosion control." This gravel layer would provide future archaeologists with a "sterile" level of identifiable material over the site and the sharp angular gravel would help hide any projectile points which might work themselves to the road surface. This as it turned out was also the most cost effective method of protecting the site as well.

This procedure appears to have succeeded, as no evidence of digging or looting in the area has been noted in over six years. The public continues to go on their way hiking, jogging and cycling, oblivious to the fact they are passing over one of the county's most significant ancient archeological sites. The rangers and the archaeologists know its location and that is just fine for now. I am satisfied the site is protected for the present so that future generations can best decide how and when to proceed with proper scientific research.

Dues are Due For 2001

You should have received your dues renewal notice in the mail by now.

If not, feel free to use the form on the back this and every Signpost.

Lest We Forget: The Role of the Ranger

by Miles Standish,

State Park Ranger, Santa Cruz District

As presented at the International Ranger Federation Congress, Kruger National Park, South Africa

In the fall of 1999 I put the following question on the Australian international ranger bulletin board; What is a ranger? The answers I got back were quite varied and mostly emphasized the many functions of rangers throughout the world. Answers included teacher, interpreter, maintenance worker, administrator, emergency medical technician, rescuer, law enforcement officer, curator, resource manager, historian and a plethora of other professions. The message I really got back from my question was that a ranger did many things throughout the world.

Maybe I asked the wrong question, because what I didn't get back was what I was hoping to find; a common theme on what makes a ranger a ranger and not all of those other professions. One could argue, I suppose, that because ranger "do it all," that is the common theme. But that can't really be true. A small city/town manager might be said to be the same kind of "jack-of-all-trades," but I doubt anyone would call him/her a "ranger." So, what makes a ranger a ranger? What is the common, unifying mission that we all feel, but apparently find so hard to define? Going back into history we find that the Oxford English Dictionary first lists the word "ranger" in the role of a "forest officer" or "game keeper" in the Rolls of Parliament in 1455. This definition is not to be confused with the definition of ranger as used in the military sense (1670) or a wanderer (1593). Thus, the oldest concept is one of preserving resources with legal authority. The earlier definition holds up as you examine the profession throughout the world and down through history. The two main characteristics being: 1) some legal authority (king, government, non governmental organization, body politic) has recognized the need to preserve a natural resource and 2) a person/group is given the commission to protect that resource. Whether you call them; rangers, wardens, guardians, foresters, gamekeepers, commissioners, protectors, or whatever, the basic mission is the same: to protect and manage a natural resource. If you doubt this basic mission concept apply this simple test; if the resource disappeared overnight would the job still exist? Although the word appears to have been first coined in England, there is evidence that goes much further back in history for the need and commissions to protect natural resources.

The Greeks and Romans practiced forestry (the planting and cutting of trees) and had laws keeping people from cutting trees and hunting in religious areas. After the fall of the Roman Empire there was a long pe-

riod where there didn't seem to be much concern for the protection of natural resources. But by 1165 the deforestation of Europe was so severe laws were enacted in Germany forbidding further forest removal. Virtually all of the forests of England seen today are planted. The problem became so severe in some countries, trees grown for shipbuilding purposes were protected upon pain of death. Only if a tree fell due to natural causes (a windfall) were commoners allowed to use it for fuelwood.

Game protection also goes back well before medieval Europe when kings and nobleman protected their hunting grounds and had game keepers that hunted poachers caught on their private preserves. With the discover of the "New World" in 1492, the natural resources of the New World were often thought to be boundless and considered more as something to conquer, or a hindrance to growth, than something to conserve. However, by the early 1800's the loss of natural resources in the U.S. began to become a concern to some early environmentalists.

In 1864 the U.S. Congress enacted a law to preserve the Yosemite Valley and entrusted the area to the State of California. On May 21, 1866, Galen Clark was appointed as the Park's first "Guardian" by an eight member Commission established to manage the park. Although not officially called a "ranger," Galen Clark may well have been the first ranger to be officially appointed in the United States. Around the beginning of the 20th Century the United States Government began to recognize the need to protect the natural resources as a national mission and two organizations were born: the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service. Although the two organizations differ in their approach to the protection of natural resources, they both share the mission and employ rangers. In addition, archeological and historical resources were added to the basic mission of protection thus expanding the ranger's commission with the creation of historic parks. Law enforcement and the role of the ranger is a very contentious issue in the U.S. and many countries around the world.

On the world bulletin board I recently read the comment by a ranger that "the day they slap a gun on my hip is the day I resign." I once had a chief ranger that had a similar attitude: he once said to me that if I ever had to issue a Notice to Appear (Summons, ticket, etc.) I had failed in my job as a ranger. My own wife has

often asked me if I had known if I was going to be a peace officer (policeman) back when I applied to be a ranger in 1968 (at that point California State Park Rangers had not been issued firearms) if I would have continued to become a ranger. I've thought long and hard about this issue and I've come up with two thoughts that seem to apply.

The first thought is that almost all law enforcement is the attempt to get people to voluntarily play by the rules (sometimes called laws). To gain compliance there are basically two choices: 1) convince people that obeying the law is the right thing to do and gain their voluntary compliance, or 2) provide a penalty sufficiently detrimental that compliance is preferable to having to pay the penalty. Obviously as you drive down the road and note that 99.99% of all of the other drivers know it is in their best interests to obey that law—and they willingly comply. But there is always the exception, and summon has to be ready and willing to deal with that possibility. “Protected areas” are just the same. We have rules for the protection of the area's resources and we need people to obey our rules willingly. Our best method for gaining compliance? Interpretation. That old tried and true method of letting our visitors (and the public in general) know how great their “protected areas” really are and how we must strive to protect them for future generations to enjoy. Sometimes the message is subtle (please don't pick that flower, it is and endangered species) and sometimes very pointed (pick up that snake and you might die!). The end result of our efforts is always the same; we protect the resource. The hard part is when you don't get voluntary compliance. For example: you run into a wood poacher with automatic weapons (my first felony arrest). Do you walk up to the suspects and give them a nature walk? Tell them that it was naughty of them to cut down those 50 tees to sell as firewood and see if they will voluntarily replant the area? Hmmm. Or, how about the time you are on foot patrol by yourself hours away from help and you run across a paramilitary group target practicing with automatic weapons? These are actual situations I have encountered in my present park and have lived to tell about. My point is that there are going to be situation where you are not going to get voluntary compliance and not only is a higher level of enforcement going to be necessary, you may have to defend your life (or someone else's) with force. Some rangers may have doubts concerning this concept, but there are rangers in Kenya and South Africa that know that defending the resource is often a life threatening profession.

My second thought is that there is a great deal of confusion regarding law enforcement and rangers by the very nature of how law enforcement has developed

and how it is perceived by the public. First of all, we need to understand the fundamental difference between law enforcement and military force. I bring up this issue because the term ranger has been (and still is) used by military forces. Law enforcement is simply the minimum force necessary to bet a population of people to obey the law. Sometimes that minimum force is quite extreme, but still necessary. Military force, on the other hand, is the force necessary to subjugate one group's will to another's. There is no law involved except the old adage: might makes right. I know there are people that will disagree with this simplistic distinction between the two concepts, but I bring up this point to make clear that the ranger's mission is not one of subjugation but rather to gain compliance with laws that protect resources. The other point I need to make is a more subtle distinction. Most law enforcement is social in nature. What I mean by this is that laws are normally minimum rules by which a society governs itself. Some laws are inherently understandable and widely accepted (rape, murder, theft, etc.), but a great deal of law is not easy to understand (it's illegal to drag a piece of string behind a train in Illinois). Most general law enforcement officers (Sheriffs, police, state troopers, etc.) are in the business of enforcing social laws: laws that govern social behavior. Unfortunately this concept becomes a bit muddled when you talk about a park ranger (as opposed to a forest ranger, watershed ranger, game ranger, etc.) because the park ranger's mission is to protect a given park's resources and to serve and protect the visitors coming into the park. And herein lies a conundrum: which is more important? The park's resources or the people in the park? Park rangers have always been torn over this dual responsibility and the issue can be very touchy when it comes to the development of facilities for human use in parks. I won't get into a discussion of the park ranger's dual role except to make the point that the same test I proposed earlier still applies: if the resource disappeared tomorrow, would the ranger still have a job?

The role of the ranger is really very clear but frequently not well understood by even ranger themselves: we are here to protect out resource. Sometimes that protection is for the perpetuation of the resource for the future use (the role of a forest ranger), for present use (a watershed ranger), the perpetuation of a species (a game ranger), the preservation of historical artifacts (historic park ranger) or to preserve a vignette or glimpse of a specific time period (wilderness ranger). Different “protected areas” have different missions, but the basic role of the ranger remains the same. Rangers are the thin green line that protect many of the world's most precious resources. May we never forget our role.

**Park Rangers Association of California
Board Officers
2000**

PRESIDENT

JOHN HAVICON
(916) 875-6672
FAX: (916) 875-6632
E-Mail: ONBELAY@INNERCITE.COM

REGION 1 DIRECTOR

MIKE CHIESA
(707) 847-3245
FAX: (707) 785-3741
E-Mail: MCHIESA@MCN.ORG

REGION 2 DIRECTOR

JEFF GAFFNEY
(408) 779-3634
FAX: (408) 846-1602
E-Mail: UCJAKE@IX.NETCOM.COM

REGION 3 DIRECTOR

CEECEE COLEMAN
(916) 875-6672
FAX: (916) 875-6632
E-Mail: CEELCEE@JUNO.COM

REGION 4 DIRECTOR

WALT YOUNG
(310) 858-7272 EX 102
FAX: (310) 858-7212
E-Mail: YOUNG@SMMC.CA.GOV

REGION 5 DIRECTOR

LORI CHARETT
(858) 581-7604
FAX: (858) 582-9984
E-Mail: PARKFUZZ16@AOL.COM

PAST PRESIDENT

RUSS HAUCK
(818) 548-3795
FAX: (818) 548-3789
E-Mail: RUSTYHAWK@AOL.COM

THE SIGNPOST EDITOR

DAVID BROOKS
(831) 336-2948
FAX: (By ARRANGEMENT)
E-Mail: PRANGERD@IX.NETCOM.COM

Scholarship

BILL HENDRICKS
(805) 756-1246
FAX: (805) 756-1402

Office Manager

CAROL BRYCE
Office: (800) 994-2530
LOCAL: (916) 558-3734
FAX: (916) 387-1179
E-Mail: PRAC2000@EARTHlink.NET

The *Signpost* is published by THE PARK RANGERS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA (PRAC). THE ASSOCIATION MAILING ADDRESS IS P.O. BOX 292010, SACRAMENTO, CA, 95829. THE *Signpost* Editor is David Brooks. ARTICLES OF 1,000 WORDS, OR LESS ARE WELCOME. ALL SUBMISSIONS BECOME PROPERTY OF PRAC AND MAY BE EDITED WITHOUT NOTICE.

Submissions can be mailed to David Brooks, 560 Hillcrest Dr., Ben Lomond, CA, 95005. INFORMATION CAN ALSO BE SUBMITTED BY TELEPHONE AT (831) 336-2948.

Submission deadlines ARE THE LAST day of JANUARY, MARCH, May, July, SEPTEMBER, AND NOVEMBER.

EMAIL:

PRANGERD@IX.NETCOM.COM

Membership Application

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE _____
HOME _____ WORK _____

EMPLOYER OR SCHOOL _____

JOB CLASSIFICATION OR MAJOR _____

VOTING MEMBERSHIP

REGULAR \$45 _____

NON-VOTING MEMBERSHIP

AGENCY:

(1-25 PERSONS-6 MAILINGS)..... \$75 _____

(> 25 PERSONS-12 MAILINGS)..... \$100 _____

STUDENT \$20 _____

ASSOCIATE \$35 _____

SUPPORTING \$100 _____

Park Rangers Association of California
P O Box 292010
SACRAMENTO, CA 95829-2010
(800) 994-2530 FAX (916) 387-1179

Park Rangers Association of California
P. O. Box 292010
SACRAMENTO, CA 95829-2010

**PRESORTED
STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 12**