



Notes from the Conference & Looking Ahead

Patrick Boyle

San Diego, a kittle rain, snow, and sleet, who would have guessed? But even with a bit of a soggy start to the event, all's well that ends well. Joan Embery (San Diego Ambassador of all things wild) knocked it out of the park at the conference dinner. Joan and her animal menagerie were a huge hit. It was better than Johnny Carson. Everyone got a chance to get up close and personal with a number of animals. The one thing she said that truly resonated with me was that she can get people to go to the park but it is our job to make them care for the park. It truly is passion and care that makes us successful in our careers. None of us are in this profession for the money or the glory. We are in parks because we care. We have a great opportunity to educate the public and share our passion for all things wild.

CSPRA nominated three people for their honorary ranger award this year. We, PRAC, did not have anyone. However two of CSPRA Honorary Rangers are past Honorary Member award recipients of PRAC. (Doug Bryce in 1990 and Donna Pozzi in 1998.) Why I find this interesting is that I think this is the first time that both agencies have recognized the same people. This I think just goes to show how closely intertwined CSPRA and PRAC are even though we serve a different set of members. Park people are park people. No matter where we work, what our job titles or duties are, we are truly brothers and sisters working for the same goals. You can now read a short background on all of our Honorary Members on line on the web page under the heritage tab. Thanks to Jeff Price for putting this together for us.

So looking ahead to 2016... It will be our 40th anniversary. So this conference will be a huge milestone for us. If you have training needs or topics you would like to see in 2016 let your president or board members know.

We are also looking for nominations and ideas for our Honorary Member award this year. If you have someone who has been inspirational and a great supporter of parks please let your board member know. This is our 40th it is a big number with a zero behind it. We need to knock it out of the park like Joan Embery!

Calendar of Upcoming Events

May—July 2015

May 06 th	SAR Training Thousand Oaks http://www.calranger.org/services/training.html
June 01	Deadline for Scholarship Applications http://www.calranger.org/services/schol.html
June 10 th & 11 th	Rural preparedness Summit Fallon NV http://www.calranger.org/services/training.html
June 15 th	Deadline for <i>Signpost</i> Submissions July edition
June 18 th	PRAC Board Conference Call 7:30 pm.
July 15 th	Scholarship Winners Announced
July 31 st	World Ranger Day http://www.internationalrangers.org/world-ranger-day

From the Redwoods

Hello Park Professionals!

I'd like to start by thanking all of you who joined us in San Diego for making the annual Parks Training Conference a rousing success! I would also like to thank our Conference Chairs Candi Hubert and Richard Weiner for their tireless dedication and commitment to making the 2015 conference run smoothly.

Welcome Region 7

We had many positive decisions come out of our General Membership Meeting that I would like to share with you all. First, we voted to add our seventh region—the Pacific Northwest comprising both Oregon and Washington. Two representatives, Galina Burley and Vicente Harrison, represented Portland City Parks at this year's conference and requested on behalf of their neighboring park agencies to formally become their own region under PRAC. I am so very excited that we are seeing such positive growth in our organization. Welcome Region 7!

Planning for CPTC 2016

Next, we addressed the 2016 conference and our partnership with CSPRA going into next year's planning. CSPRA needs to take a bit of time off to discuss their direction with respect to training. The membership in attendance at the meeting voted unanimously to continue on planning our 2016 conference and leave the door open for any CSPRA members to attend. Since 88% of the attendance at the 2015 conference were PRAC members, we all feel confident that we can adequately carry the 2016 conference and be just as successful as we were this year.

Venue for CPTC 2016—Wine Country!

This all begs the question, "Well, where are we going next year?" We are headed to Wine Country! More specifically, we are going to head to Santa Rosa in Sonoma County. The venue is the Flamingo Conference Resort and Spa conveniently located next to several City, County and State parks as well as the NPS Ranger Training Academy at Santa Rosa Junior College. We already have many partners on board, which will offer many and varied training opportunities for participants. More details to come soon!

The 8th World Ranger Congress in Estes, Colorado—May 2016

As many of you know, Jeff Ohlfs is the North American Representative for the International Ranger Federation. In May of 2016, North America plays host to the 8th World Ranger Congress in beautiful Estes, Colorado. I'm sure there are many of you who are hopping to sign up (me, too, truth be told). However, in order to ensure a variety of world-wide participation, there are only a limited number of North American Delegates permitted to attend. PRAC has been given seven of these slots. We will begin asking for interested parties to contact their Region Representative NO LATER than May 15, 2015. If there is more than one interested party in each region, we will choose via lottery for that region if there are more than seven total interested parties. For questions, please email me or Jeff Ohlfs. For information on the World Ranger Congress, please visit <http://www.worldrangercongressusa.com/>

Thanks, everyone. As always, stay safe out there.

Yours in solidarity,

Heather Reiter

PRAC President, Chief Ranger, City of Santa Cruz Parks

Looking to the Sky

Sometimes only clouds, other times raptors

by Chris Lavin

(This article originally appeared in the Lamorinda Weekly and was submitted by Ken Wong)

Tooling around Lamorinda on any given day, one might stop and see a bigger bird than usual perched atop a power line, a telephone pole or at the apex of a big tree. If it's not a crow or a raven, it's most likely a raptor. In our area, that usually means identifying one of roughly 24 species, not counting the various kinds of owls.

"Raptors are not hard to spot," said Bill Swearingen, a lifelong master falconer in Bollinger Canyon who has kept the winged hunters off and on at his Lafayette home. Swearingen is modest. On a hike in the middle of a valley he can spot what looks like a pimple on a power pole a quarter-mile out. "There's a young golden eagle," he will say, and sure enough, the holder of good binoculars will say that yes, indeed, that is a golden eagle.

In an effort to keep tabs on the raptor population, the East Bay Municipal Utility District conducts an annual "eagle count," and tallies other raptors, too. Manned with a multitude of count sheets and graphs in a manila folder, a team from EBMUD went out one day in January to record what they saw around Briones Reservoir. Other teams handled the other reservoirs in the local watershed, including San Pablo, Lafayette and San Leandro.

Swearingen was part of the team. "I don't know why they do the survey at this time of year," he said. "It's not the best time to see eagles, or anything else." He turned out to be right: After a three-hour Gilligan's Island tour of Briones, the results were disappointing. At the end of the day: one osprey, one red-tailed hawk. Zero eagles.

Needless to say, it didn't take long to fill out the paperwork.

"Last year we saw goldens (golden eagles), otters, and all kinds of wildlife," Swearingen said. Briones hosts a healthy population of otters, it turns out. After the cruise, taken on a balmy and sunny day, the attending EBMUD biologist was asked

if he was worried about the lack of sightings.

"Not at all," said Jonathan Price, who works out of the office off San Pablo Dam Road. "We see the populations. They're good."

Survey results were submitted to the California Department of Fish and Game in Sacramento, where the office is still calculating the results from similar surveys throughout the state. Results should be available in March, when the raptor population is more active and another survey is planned.

Throughout the Lamorinda watershed, it's not uncommon to see more than a dozen different raptors. "Most often, you're going to see either a turkey vulture or a red-tailed hawk, nine times out of ten," Swearingen said. But kestrels are also common, as are Cooper's, sharp shinned and red-shouldered hawks. "And merlins. Merlins migrate through here, but if there's food, they'll stick around," said Swearingen. Add to that rough-legged hawks, and even the occasional peregrine, and you've got yourself a menagerie.

"What we missed were the goldens," Swearingen said after getting off the boat. One pair of golden eagles has been known to nest at Briones for several years, and fledglings have been documented taking flight and moving elsewhere over the course of the last decade. "We don't know where (the fledglings went) but I'm sure it's nearby. It depends on the food supply." Indeed, a few days after the official survey, bald eagles, several ospreys and multiple red-tailed hawks were sighted at San Pablo Reservoir, just a few miles off.

After the official survey in January, EBMUD Supervisor Scott Hill ran into one of the spotting team in the parking lot. "What did you see?" he asked. "One osprey," she said. "That's probably the same osprey they saw on San Pablo," Hill said. "They must be keeping a low profile."

2015 California Parks Training Conference

This year's California Parks Training Conference was a blast! San Diego at the Double Tree Hotel was a great venue. We were rained out and even snowed out in Julian (Wolf Center), but we made up for this with two full days of terrific classes, a trip to Cabrillo Lighthouse and a wonderful banquet.

Our total attendance for the two days was 107 from every part of California from Humboldt all the way down to San Diego. We also had participants come from Hawaii and Oregon. PRAC has enthusiastically accepted both Oregon and Washington to join us in the future.

I would like to give a big shout out to Orange County Parks for sending thirteen rangers and providing many great speakers for classes, door prizes and goody bags for registration. Thanks

also to all the volunteers who helped during the conference.

Our banquet was the perfect way to wrap up our two days in San Diego. Joan Embery gave a fabulous presentation with her animals and handlers. I know many of you got some great pictures of her animal ambassadors. CSPRA gave some awards to very deserving honorary rangers.

We hope to see you all next year in Santa Rosa for our 2016 California Parks Training Conference which will be PRAC's 40th Anniversary!

Your PRAC Co-Chairs,

Candi Hubert, Orange County Parks,
Region 5 Director

Richard Weiner, City of Claremont,
Region 4 Director



More 2015 California Parks Training Conference photos Photos courtesy of Patrick Boyle



Banquet



Banquet



Doug Bryce being honored by
CSPRA



Donna Pozzi honored by CSPRA



Joan Embery and friends

Under the Flat Hat

by Matt Cerkel

In my last article I mentioned how three of PRAC's last four presidents are no longer in the park ranger profession and how that is a warning sign for our profession. What is the future of the park ranger profession and how can it remain relevant? In a series of articles I will try to address these important questions

I recently interviewed Lee Hickinbotham, Jr., President from 1/06–12/07, and Michael Chiesa, President from 1/00–12/05. Lee is a former Santa Clara County Park Ranger and a current Santa Clara County Deputy Sheriff and Michael is a former Sonoma County Regional Park Ranger and current Kodiak Police Sergeant about why they left the ranger profession, do they ever regret leaving it and what they think the future of the ranger profession is.

Lee said the following: "I loved being a Park Ranger. I loved being able to go on a hike every day. I enjoyed seeing people come to the park and release their anxiety and enjoy themselves. I loved the look on a child's face when they learned something new about the environment. I chose to leave because I wanted to do more law enforcement. At the time I didn't realize the additional stress that would come with being a Sheriff Deputy. Don't get me wrong, I love being a Deputy. I have more opportunities to help people in many different ways than I ever could as a park ranger. However, I didn't realize the joy I brought people in the parks was just as important. I never regretted leaving. Becoming a deputy was a new experience with many opportunities to grow. When I was a Ranger I wanted my agency to be armed. I, like many others, thought it was more important to try and be Park Police. However, it took me becoming a deputy to recognize how wrong I was. I think agencies need to focus on having generalist rangers now more than ever. Park visitors rely on the Park Ranger to have an overall knowledge of the park. To be able to answer all questions and to help them in any situation that may arise. My heart will always be in parks. Everyone likes a Park Ranger."

Michael told me prior to becoming a Park Ranger, he was Police Explorer, Community Service Officer, an armed Level 1 Reserve Police Officer, an unarmed College Peace Officer and a Park Aide with two separate Park Agencies. In the mid-1990s decided to continue his law enforcement career in park law enforcement. At Sonoma County he was a generalist park ranger performing law enforcement, fee collections, interpretation, EMT level medical care, maintenance and janitorial duties, search and rescue, fire response and anything else that needed to be done. He feels there is more similarity between a generalist park ranger and a small community police officer than most people connect. Michael stated contrary to popular belief the role of a small town police officer is not just law enforcement. Much like the park ranger, a small town officer has law enforcement as a tool and has a variety of duties besides law enforcement. He would go as far as calling a small town police officer as a "generalist police officer" much like a generalist park ranger. He went on to say all of the agencies he has worked at, be it park or police, the commonality was interacting with people, protecting property and resources, and enforcing laws. Michael does "not see the generalist ranger going extinct any more than the generalist police officer. There will always be a role for both. Politics will always play a role and budgets and if park agencies or communities can afford to provide these needed services. Many agencies could not afford specialists. You get the biggest bang for your buck as a generalist." He feels the key is making sure they are properly trained AND equipped to perform all of their roles safely. He stated "if a ranger is a peace officer they need quality training and adequate equipment." He also believes that PRAC's Generalist Ranger Certification program is a good optional program and for a park ranger to strive for as a personal achievement that can also pad the resume. He does regret leaving my job as a park ranger, but wouldn't rule out a return to park law enforcement.

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What is the generalist park ranger? The definition of the generalist park ranger seems to vary in duties, responsibilities and authority, and that's part of the problem. I believe the generalist park ranger is a peace officer ranger with other duties including, but not limited to wildland firefighting, EMS, search and rescue, education/interpretation and limited resource management and maintenance duties. Other may think it's a non-sworn ranger, with limited or no enforcement authority and some of the other duties described above. The National Park Service has Park Ranger (General) which seems to be a non-commissioned (non-sworn) ranger within Visitor and Resource Protection division with general patrol and public safety (EMS, search and rescue etc...) duties. With these varied definitions and ideas of what a generalist park ranger is, it is difficult to truly define it as a profession (a type of job that requires special education, training, or skill). PRAC tried to define it in 2001 with our generalist park ranger standards, but to date I believe only one agency has adopted the standard. Is it time to develop a new term for what I believe the generalist park ranger is and what the generalist park ranger represents? Or perhaps, at least in California, we need to finally determine what a park ranger is.

To understand my point of view on what a park ranger is let's look first at the history of the park rangers and the role that they have played. In May of 1866, Galen Clark was named «Guardian of Yosemite» by the state commission that managed the Yosemite Grant. Clark was the first person formally appointed and paid to protect and administer a great natural park, Clark was "California's and the nation's first park ranger." A Sub-Guardian or assistant ranger was also appointed. Their duties were listed in a letter of instruction from the Commission. It stated that "they had to protect the area...they were to strictly enforce the new state laws enacted to protect the park containing, the first park-protection laws in the nation." The Commission specifically stated, no trees or timber were to be cut or injured, no fires were to be allowed in dry grass or undergrowth, no structures were to

be erected without Commission approval, and trails, bridges, and ladders were to be kept in order." Clark and his assistant were also "given authority to "prevent...visitors...from doing anything which would tend to impair...the Valley or its surroundings." Guardian Clark was also named a special sheriff's deputy by Mariposa County and made the first known park arrest in 1870,, which demonstrates that peace officer status and law enforcement for park rangers is not a recent development and in fact has ALWAYS been part of a Park Ranger's duty. The Commission also required "that there should be a guardian and subguardian, during the season of visitors; at least-always in or about the valley and Big Tree Grove, in order to bring about entire safety and security that wanton damages will not be inflicted." At times Clark had to accomplish his mission of protecting the park with "no appropriations, salary or money to develop the park (budget issues in parks are almost as old as the parks themselves). As a result, Clark went without even partial salary for years, and was never fully paid. The Guardians were also responsible for administering Yosemite concessions to ensure that visitors were well served and reasonably charged. "As the first Guardian and first park ranger, Clark established the ranger job as one of protector, host, and administrator... he began the proud ranger tradition of protection and care of parks, combined with courteous and helpful service to the visiting public.

In 1880 Harry Yount was named the "game-keeper of Yellowstone National Park, the «father of the ranger service, as well as the first national park ranger" "Yount was hired "to enforce the prohibition on hunting in the park. In addition to these duties, he would act as a guide and escort for visiting officials." Before leaving the park, "he suggested to the superintendent of Yellowstone that ...the park be protected by officers stationed at different points of the park with authority to enforce observance of laws of the park maintenance and trails." After all appropriations to manage Yellowstone were cut by Congress in 1886 U.S. Army General Phil-

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lip Sheridan ordered the U.S. Cavalry into the Park. The Army remained in several national parks, including California's Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant (now Kings Canyon) until the World War I era and the creation of the National Park Service. The Army served as park rangers and helped preserve our national parks. Our distinctive flat hat that identifies all of us as "Park Rangers" was developed and worn by the U.S. Cavalry. Back in California during this 1880s period, San Francisco hired its first Park Rangers, which was then called the Park Patrol to protect the city parks.

In 1891, less than a year after the creation of Yosemite National Park, the U.S. Army "sent troops of cavalry into Yosemite" for patrol duty. These patrols would continue in Yosemite until 1913. "During the Spanish American War in 1898 the U.S. Troops assigned to Yosemite were recalled to the Presidio. The protection of the Parks, until the Troops could again assume their duties, was assigned to the General Land Office of the U.S. Department of the Interior. A Special Land Inspector was made Acting Superintendent of three Parks. He employed assistant forest agents during the summer to eject sheep trespassers and fight forest fires. The General Land Office therefore became involved in the early administration of both the National Parks and the Forest Reserves in California." These agents became "the first civilian protection force" (park rangers) for national parks in California. When the Army "returned to the Park on August 25, 1898, and the Forest Agents were relieved of their duties." "In September 1898 the Army Superintendent of Yosemite "received authorization to appoint Forest Rangers... for temporary service. These men were to assist the Troops on their patrols." These rangers were kept on for the winter to protect the Park (when the Army had returned to the Presidio in San Francisco). "The Army reports to the Secretary of the Interior referred to these rangers as "Park Rangers." This was probably the first usage of the "Park Ranger Title." The forest rangers in California National Parks, officially became park rangers in 1905

Civilian employees of the Department of the Interior fully replaced the Army in administration and protection of Yosemite National Park. In 1915 the short-lived National Park Ranger Service was created to oversee the park rangers at the 11 national parks, 18 national monuments and two other units which were under the Department of Interior. The NPRS established requirements for the position of ranger and regulations for managing the ranger service. It was absorbed into the National Park Service, which was created on August 25, 1916 with Stephen T. Mather as the first Director. "This brought about many changes. Improvements and expansion of facilities were made to take care of the big influx of visitors each year." The National Park Rangers were the key to meeting these changes and challenges. The book "Guardians of the Yosemite" described these early National Park Service Park Rangers as "The ranger is the law, the information bureau, wild life protector, handy man, forest fire fighter and rescuer. He is responsible for the protection and administration of his area. He is trained for these duties and must be mentally and physically qualified to handle them competently. The two most important duties of a Ranger are the saving of human life and fighting forest fires."

In 1917 the Marin Municipal Water District, my employer, hired patrolmen (park rangers) for "policing and patrolling of this natural park (The Mount Tamalpais Watershed)" and to "be on the mountain at all times to take charge of the fire patrol, firefighting and see that all rules and regulations were enforced." To pay for the rangers a "Patrol Fund" was established "to be used for patrolling to prevent fires, maintain sanitation and preserve wild game." The rangers were also "instructed to use every courtesy" to make visitor "outing a pleasure and a success." Like the early national park rangers, the MMWD park rangers had duties of law enforcement, firefighting, providing information, helping visitors, and administering the park.

Stephen T. Mather said this about park rangers in the 1920s "They are a fine, earnest, intelligent,

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and public-spirited body of men (and women), the rangers. Though small in number, their influence is large. Many and long are the duties heaped upon their shoulders. If a trail is to be blazed, it is “send a ranger.” If an animal is floundering in the snow, a ranger is sent to pull him out; if a bear is in the hotel, if a fire threatens a forest, if someone is to be saved, it is “send a ranger.” If a Dude wants to know the why of Nature’s ways, if a Sagebrusher is puzzled about a road, his first thought is, “ask a ranger.” Everything the ranger knows, he will tell you, except about himself.”

During this period the book the “Guardians of Yosemite” said this about the park rangers: “Often he was a “one man crew” with few facilities and equipment to aid him. He was on duty every day, seven days a week through the summer season...The ranger always alert, patrolling the forests and trails, protecting and maintaining the Park in safety for the thousands of visitors that came to see the wonders of nature, and get rejuvenated from the stress of every day city life. Rangers have some tough problems but they must be met and solved as part of the rangers’ duty... It is the ranger’s job to risk his life, if necessary,” to bring visitors to safety. Training for the National Park Rangers (at least at Yosemite) of this era included:

- Full instructions for all first aid work.
- Completing a two week F.B.I. School to learn basic law enforcement.
- Completing a Forest Fire Training School.

“In 1926, Horace Albright, Superintendent of Yellowstone, and later Director of the NPS, sent this letter to prospective job applicants that spring: The ranger is primarily a policeman...The ranger comes more closely in contact with the visiting public than any other park officer, and he is the representative of the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the National Park Service and the Superintendent of the Park in dealing with the public. Naturally, therefore, the ranger must have a pleasing personality; he must be tactful, diplomatic, and courteous; he must be patient... The ranger is charged with the protection of the

natural features of the Park, especially the forests.” Albright went on to say about the duties of the ranger “The ranger force is the park police force, and is on duty night and day in the protection of the park. Protection work primarily relates to the care of the forests, the fish and game... and the campgrounds. Of equal importance is the detection of violations of the speed rules. The ranger force is the information-supplying organization. The issuance of publications, answering of questions, lecturing, and guiding are all accomplished by rangers.”

It should be noted the interpretive park rangers had it origin in this era, with the first real park interpretive programs and in both Yosemite and Yellowstone in 1920. Initially, these rangers were called Ranger Naturalists. During the 1920s the duties and training of the Ranger Naturalists were formalized. This included founding the Yosemite School of Field Natural History in 1925. A generally friendly rivalry between park rangers and ranger naturalists began during this time and continues today. In the 1950s the National Park Service reclassified the ranger naturalists into the Park Ranger series.

California State Parks followed a similar evolution of its park ranger program. As previously mentioned, it started in 1866 with Galen Clark being appointed Guardian. Starting in 1891 additional state parks were created and guardians appointed to protect them. By the early 1900s the guardians were reclassified as park wardens. In 1927 the Division of Parks was created to oversee California’s growing state park system. In 1945 the State Park Wardens were reclassified as State Park Rangers. From the beginning the California State Park Rangers followed what many consider the traditional generalist park ranger model.

The park ranger profession went largely unchanged in California until the late 1960s and early 1970s. The social changes of that era and the resulting increase of crime caught nearly all park ranger programs unprepared for this new reality. The so-called “Hippy Invasion” of the

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parcs, which came to a head with the “Stoneman Meadow Riot” in Yosemite and the murder of a Park Ranger at Point Reyes National Seashore brought the need to professionalize park ranger law enforcement to the forefront. Both the National Park Service and California State Parks began to require formal law enforcement training that was on par with traditional law enforcement agencies. Eventually some local and regional park agencies in California followed suit for their park rangers. Another change that began during this period is the professionalization of resource management. Specialized professional resource managers began to take over many of the resource management jobs that traditionally fell to rangers. Since 1990 the State of California has required all park rangers in California to be peace officers, except for those working as non-peace officer park rangers for agencies that were using the title prior to 1990.

So where does this leave us? My view is that professional park rangers are “protectors, explainers, hosts, caretakers, people who are expected to be knowledgeable, helpful, courteous and professional: people who find you when you’re lost, help you when you’re hurt, rescue you when you’re stuck, and enforce the law when you or others can’t abide by it.” The professional park ranger should have peace officer authority, but view that authority as a valuable tool, “not the be all-end all”. As a now retired state park ranger once told me: “You can train a ranger to be a good cop, but it’s a lot harder to train a cop to be a good ranger,” this includes both academy and completion of a true field training program under a POST trained FTO. Bob Lotti, the head of the City of San Francisco’s Park Rangers and a former chief of police said he’s learned that public safety officials are sometimes too narrowly focused on their role as law enforcement without enlisting other city departments for help. “You can’t enforce your way out of everything,” he said. Given the multi-faceted nature of park ranger work we should excel at this, knowing when enforcement is needed, when education should be used and when to ask for help from within our own agencies or from allied agencies.

Last year on an episode of the Park Leaders Show, Tom Betts the Chief Ranger of Bandelier National Monument and the 2014 winner of the National Park Service’s Harry Yount Award, mentioned that one of his mentors, the late Jerry Mernin, said this of rangers: “Rangers should be able to do anything they need to do.” Mernin, who many in the National Park Service have called a “Ranger’s Ranger, also told Betts, “You (the park ranger) are the person that the public looks to in all situations from an emergency...to the questions as simple as “where’s the restroom.” As a ranger you are the answer to the visitor’s questions or problems. You are the protector of the resource. You stand for something that is really greater than yourself. You’re the caretaker of...treasures.” Chief Ranger Betts when asked about how he would like to be remembered at the end of his career answered this way, “I’d want people to remember me as a generalist ranger... We professionalized the ranger series...but the job still requires people that are flexible and multi-talented. My career was built around law enforcement, but I’ve been red-carded for fire-fighting, an EMT, given interpretive programs, cleaned toilets, repaired plumbing, swept floors, you know it’s all part of the job. I may not have the strongest skill set in everything that we do as rangers, but I’ve always been able to respond and do everything asked of me. Being a generalist ranger is something I take pride in...I like the tradition of the generalist.”

In a time when most park agencies work with shoestring budgets this type of ranger is exceedingly valuable. Few agencies can afford rangers that just do one aspect of the job. The true generalist ranger is alive, but perhaps it’s time to redefine and re-term it for the challenges we now face. In the next article in this series I will describe what the professional (generalist) park ranger of California should look like in 2020 and how we should get there. Look for more in the next issue of *the Signpost*.

**Park Rangers Association of California
Board Officers 2015**

President

HEATHER REITER
(831) 420-6208
Cell: (831) 212-8688
E-Mail: president@CalRanger.org

Region 1 Director

MATT CERKEL
(415) 609-3863
E-Mail: region1@CalRanger.org

Region 2 Director

PAM HELMKE
(408) 794-6517
Cell: (408) 201-2886
E-Mail: region2@CalRanger.org

Region 3 Director

SHANE ROMAIN
(530) 896-7800
Cell: (530) 624-1102
E-Mail: region3@CalRanger.org

Region 4 Director

RICHARD WEINER
Cell: (909) 952-1520
E-Mail: region4@CalRanger.org

Region 5 Director

CANDI HUBERT
Cell: (714) 357-7861
E-Mail: region5@CalRanger.org

Region 6 Director

MARIE D. FONG
Cell: (775) 785-4512 x 104
E-Mail: region6@CalRanger.org

Region 7 Rep

VICENTE HARRISON
503-823-1637
E-Mail: VICENTE.HARRISON@portlandoregon.gov

Past President

PAM HELMKE
(408) 794-6517
Cell: (408) 201-2886
E-Mail: pastpresident@CalRanger.org

The Signpost Editor

DAVID BROOKS
(831) 336-2948
Fax: (831) 335-1178
E-Mail: newsletter@CalRanger.org

Executive Manager

BETSY ANDERSON
(707) 884-3949
Fax: (707) 884-1945
E-Mail: office@CalRanger.org

WebMaster

JEFF PRICE
(805) 278-9201
E-Mail: webmaster@CalRanger.org

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EMAIL:
prangerd@comcast.net

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Job Classification or Major _____		

Voting Membership

REGULAR.....\$50 _____

RETIRED.....\$35 _____

NON-VOTING MEMBERSHIP

AGENCY:

(1-24 PERSONS—6 MAILINGS)..... \$100 _____

25 PERSONS—12 MAILINGS)..... \$150 _____

STUDENT.....\$20 _____

ASSOCIATE.....\$35 _____

SUPPORTING.....\$100 _____

Park Rangers Association of California
P.O. Box 153, STEWARTS POINT, CA 95480

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P. O. Box 153
STEWARTS POINT, CA 95480-0153

FIRST CLASS