

# RANGER

The Journal of the Association of National Park Rangers

Vol. II, No. 2

Spring, 1986

## WORTH FIGHTING FOR



### Help Your Park Ranger PREVENT FIRES

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE · U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fire Management in the National Park Service

## Editor's Notes

Over the past few years, this Association and its journal have grown to the point where they have begun to attract attention from other agencies and professional associations in this country and abroad. Within these states, we have developed informal but amicable working relationships with the California State Park Rangers Association, the Western Interpreters Association, the National Association for Search and Rescue and a host of other related organizations. We have also developed contacts with interested rangers in Australia, Bermuda, Scotland, New Zealand and Canada. Now we have the opportunity to extend our greetings to a large number of our peers in Parks Canada.

At the request of and through the auspices of the chief warden's office, this issue is being distributed to 400 wardens throughout the Canadian national parks. We welcome you to the pages of *Ranger*, and are interested in your thoughts and comments about our Association, whose guiding philosophy can be found in the masthead column on the adjacent page. If you're interested in joining our ranks or in attending our national gathering, you'll find forms for each on the inside back cover.

We look forward to seeing you and hearing from you in the future.

## Letters

Editor:

I wish to comment on the article, "No-Rescue Wilderness: A Proposal", which appeared in the Fall issue of *Ranger*. In this article, Lawrence A. Beck proposes that a portion of Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve be legislated as a no-rescue zone in which the Federal government would be prohibited from conducting search and rescue efforts.

Mr. Beck was unable to convince me of the value of this concept.

The author claims no-rescue legislation would save money by decreasing SAR costs. He mentions that the NPS spends several hundred thousand dollars on SAR's each year, but neglects to state how much of this is spent at Gates of the Arctic. I submit only a small portion is spent in this park, and that the costs of legislating, establishing, and administering a no-rescue program would equal or exceed SAR costs savings.

Mr. Beck compares users of no-rescue areas with explorers such as John Wesley Powell, thereby inferring that such explorers practiced the no-rescue concept. True, these persons didn't have the luxury of helicopters and other modern technology. But they utilized the most advanced equipment available, and made every effort to ensure success. I'm sure that Amelia Earhart over the Pacific, Robert Scott in

Antartica, and Mallory in Everest all desperately sought rescue in their final hours.

More importantly, a no-rescue regulation would limit use of the involved area to a very small segment of the population, namely those persons willing to risk appendicitis, serious injury, bear attack, and other unforeseen life-threatening problems without the possibility of rescue. This limitation of use to a select few is antithetical to the purpose of the National Park Service, the organic act of which includes statements such as "promote use" and "provide for the enjoyment".

Finally, Beck and other supporters of no-rescue areas fail to realize that adventure can't be legislated. Rather, adventure is a state of mind. Challenge and self-reliance can still be experienced throughout the nation without the need for artificial support through regulation. But for those persons that feel the need to include no-rescue as part of this experience, they can do so by preparing legally binding documents notifying the Federal government that rescue is not desired and releasing same from all liability, purposely misleading family and authorities as to their itinerary, or simply declining any rescue that may be offered.

Hugh Dougher  
Yosemite

Editor:

Yesterday I had the pleasure of reading Polly Welts Kaufman's article on women in the National Park Service in your fall issue. However I was flabbergasted by the cartoon on the next page in which the only woman was portrayed as a total idiot. Curious, I then looked through other issues of your journal and discovered that this cartoon regularly portrays women in a style more reminiscent of *Playboy* than what might be expected in a professional journal. I would hope that in future issues of your journal this cartoon will not depict women in such a demeaning manner.

L.P. Fortman  
UCal/Berkeley

Editor:

I was amused in reading the letter to the editor from Mary Riddle of North Cascades in the winter issue of *Ranger*. She is evidently a person who sees a pernicious sexist conspiracy in everything if she regards these innocuous cartoons of Mr. Hoofnagle as offensive. These cartoons are nothing more than comic portrayals of field rangers, designed for amusement. It is really extraordinary that Riddle reads such deep, dark sociological comment into them, as her rather self-righteous letter

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# RANGER

The Journal of the Association of National Park Rangers

Vol. II, No. 2 Spring, 1986

*Ranger* is a publication of the Association of National Park Rangers, an organization created to communicate for, about, and with park rangers; to promote and enhance the park ranger profession and its spirit; to support management and the perpetuation of the National Park Service; and to provide a forum for social enrichment.

In so meeting these purposes, the Association provides education and other training to develop and/or improve the knowledge and skills of park rangers and those interested in the profession; provides a forum for discussion of common concerns of park rangers; and provides information to the public.

Letters, comments and manuscripts should be sent to Bill Halainen, Editor, *Ranger*, Apt. D-422, 3004 Lee Highway, Arlington, VA 22201, (703) 522-4756. Editorial guidelines are available upon request. Submissions should be typed and double-spaced and submitted in duplicate when possible.

A membership/subscription form is available on the inside back cover. If you have moved since the last issue, please send your old mailing label and new address to ANPR, Box 222, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190. Include your four letter park code and region.

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Cover photo: *World War II poster depicting the ranger as protector of America's parks from fire. Note the "V" for victory. Courtesy of Wes Kreis, WASO.*

## President's Message

On February 10th, I met with Director Mott and Deputy Director Galvin to followup on a number of concerns raised by the Association at last fall's Rendezvous. I informed them that all five issues (see "President's Message" in last issue) received overwhelming support from the membership in the recently conducted elections.

The preparation of 025 classification guidelines has been placed on hold pending the completion of three related projects. As we know, the new standards are extremely broad and lack specific examples of ranger duties in such areas as SAR, EMT, and even law enforcement. The job of providing these examples has fallen to Tom Ritter's division in Washington, and will be high on Walt Dabney's priority list as he takes over as Chief of Ranger Activities.

At the recently conducted Regional Director's meeting in Philadelphia, Director Mott asked that an issue paper be prepared delineating the distinctions between resource management activities conducted by individuals in the 025 and 401 series. Career ladders for each group will also be clearly articulated. Both Mr. Mott and Mr. Galvin assured me that the Association would be asked to review and comment on this document.

The third related project deals with the issue of comparability. The subject of pay comparability with other agencies performing similar types of work has been one item of concern that has consistently been raised by employees and managers. The Director promised that he would have this concern investigated in an attempt to resolve the issue.

These three projects should provide information that will be useful and that can be incorporated into an 025 guideline.

The mobility policy has gone through its second draft and is close to being finalized. Two issues are awaiting resolution — funding and eligibility. The Director still needs to decide whether moves will be paid out of the central or regional accounts, and how much will be committed to the program. The second issue requiring a decision is whether eligibility for the mobility program should begin at the GS-5 or GS-7 level. I again reiterated ANPR's support for the participation down to the GS-5 level, where the biggest bottleneck in the Service presently exists.

The topic of grade bulge was discussed. The Association has recommended that Director Mott seek to exempt NPS from its requirements, since it is widely believed that the Service already has far fewer individuals in grades 11-15 than most other Federal agencies. I was informed that no grade bulge reduction funds have been removed from the '87 budget, as had been

the case in FY '85 and '86, and it was felt that the Department would soon lift its grade bulge restrictions.

The fourth issue that ANPR had requested that the Director look into last fall was the need to contract with a relocation assistance agency to facilitate employee moves. The Department of Interior will be included in a government-wide contract that is being prepared by the General Services Administration. Recently, the Department submitted to GSA four components that it would like to see incorporated into the program: (1) the purchase of an individual's home; (2) assistance in finding a mortgage lender for a new home; (3) help in locating a new residence; and (4) aid in finding rental property. The GSA contract should be let in late spring.

Other topics covered on February 10th dealt with seasonal interests, and the Director's concern over the "ranger image."

I again requested that the service allow seasonals to apply to more than two parks. This issue was raised last summer and rejected because of the administrative workload that would result, particularly at the larger, more popular parks. I offered a compromise solution to the Director — that seasonals be allowed to apply to four parks. The first two applications could be to any park in the system. The second two applications would be to areas that have traditionally had difficulty in hiring seasonals, either because of a lack of quality candidates, or the inability to find seasonals with specific skills, i.e. law enforcement.

Both the Director and Deputy Director were interested in this approach and agreed to pursue it further. I also brought them up-to-date on the status of seasonal insurance. They were enthused and agreed to notify the regions and parks of the existence of and their support for this program.

The final subject discussed was the Director's recently expressed concern over the perceived heavy law enforcement image displayed by some rangers in parks he has visited. I suggested that the Director should not focus his attention solely on law enforcement or the wearing of defensive equipment, but should instead look at the total public image portrayed by NPS employees. The proper wearing of the uniform, the appropriate use of government vehicle and equipment, and the courteous treatment of park visitors are also areas that contribute, either positively or negatively, to our public image. It was agreed that perhaps a videotape or a publication on this issue would address these concerns. I committed ANPR's support to this endeavor.

Overall, we had a very productive session. I invited both Mr. Mott and Mr. Galvin to Ranger Rendezvous X. They en-

*Continued on page 5*

# Washington Report

## The Budget

On February 5th, Secretary Hodel publicly presented the President's proposed budget for Interior for fiscal 1987. The allocations (in millions) for current Park Service accounts are presented below in comparison with fiscal 1985 and 1986:

|                                       | FY 85<br>Actual | FY 86<br>Estimate | FY 87<br>Estimate |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Operation of NPS                      | \$636           | \$611             | \$655             |
| Construction                          | 107             | 100               | 29                |
| Land acquisition/<br>state rec grants | 199             | 38                | 15                |
| Historic preservation                 | 25              | 0                 | 0                 |
| Other                                 | 16              | 16                | 14                |

Although the proposed cuts in land acquisition and construction are substantial, there is a major increase in ONPS that may at first seem surprising. As the Secretary noted, that increase is contingent on the generation of \$74 million in fee receipts, 80 percent of which would be passed back to the Service under legislation now being considered by Congress.

As of late February, the proposed legislation would:

- establish entrance fees at 138 areas and increase them at another 60;
- set entrance fee amounts at either \$3, \$5 or \$10 per vehicle (or \$1.50, \$2.50 or \$5 per person);
- increase the Golden Eagle passport from \$10 to \$40;
- set a one-time \$10 charge for the Golden Age passport and give its possessor a 50 percent discount on admissions; and
- allocate receipts as follows: 20 percent to the Treasury, 45 percent to the System, and 35 percent to the park that collected the revenue.

## Housing Guideline

NPS-36, the Service's guideline on housing, has been revised, and is presently at the Departmental level for final review. It should be out late this spring.

The principal revision is in chapter two, which establishes the requirements for housing management plans. The chapter now incorporates the changes (as written) that have already gone out to the field in advance review copies, but includes additional requirements for housing maintenance management. The word "quarters" has also been eliminated from throughout the guideline and replaced with "NPS housing."

NPS-36 requires that park managers give a copy of the guideline to each permanent employee who resides in park housing, and that they place a copy in each seasonal

housing unit in the park. If you don't have one, ask for a copy. If you read it, you'll have a better understanding of the requirements and responsibilities set down for both you and the Service.

## Grade Bulge

The *Weekly Federal Employees' News Digest* reports that a new OPM study "largely contradicts the premise behind the administration's efforts to cut mid-level management positions in the civil service."

The grade bulge reduction program was started two years ago in response to a 1983 OPM study which found six times as much overgrading as undergrading. But, says the *Digest*, "a new review of 116 installations found slightly more jobs classified too low than too high and only half the total errors reported earlier."

The report also said that the program is costing more money than it saves, but that "nearly \$3 billion could still be saved by grading all positions correctly and by repealing the law that allows employees to retain their salaries for two years after being downgraded."

OPM plans to continue the bulge project.

## Relocation Services Program

A draft statement of work concerning contracted employee relocation services was completed early in January and forwarded to GSA along with the Department's request to be included in the multi-agency contract now being developed by General Services. It is anticipated that the service will be available beginning in April.

Relocation services will cover changes from one permanent station to another and will include:

- purchase of an eligible residence by the contractor, if requested by the employee, retroactive to November 14, 1983;
- assistance in selling a residence, either in conjunction with the guaranteed home sale service or independent of it;
- counseling and assistance in finding, purchasing or renting a new home; and
- counseling on nationwide and local mortgage programs which meet the employee's financial objectives and qualifications.

The rules on how the system will work and the limitations to be placed on moving expenses have not yet been developed.

## Automated Placement System

The much-discussed automated placement system, which would replace the current vacancy announcement process with a computerized system that would match employees with job openings, is on in-

definite hold due to funding and personnel shortages. *Ranger* will keep you posted on any future developments.

## 025 Statistical Profile

The personnel office in Washington has worked up some interesting statistics on the current grade structure of the 025 series and on turnovers within the ranks over the last few years.

As of mid-February, the 025 series had the following numbers in each grade:

| Grade    | Permanents | Temporaries |
|----------|------------|-------------|
| GS-1     | 1          | 1           |
| GS-2     | 1          | 9           |
| GS-3     | 27         | 58          |
| GS-4     | 200        | 260         |
| GS-5     | 770        | 151         |
| GS-6     | 174        | 6           |
| GS-7     | 381        | 6           |
| GS-8     | 1          | 0           |
| GS-9     | 607        | 1           |
| GS-11    | 418        | 5           |
| GS-12    | 264        | 2           |
| GS/GM-13 | 159        | 0           |
| GS/GM-14 | 70         | 0           |
| GM/GM-15 | 47         | 0           |
|          | 3,120      | 499         |

By comparison, there were 1,978 permanent 025's in March of 1983 and 2,270 in March of 1985, the only two years for which good numbers were immediately available. The dramatic increase in the ranger series is, of course, due to the consolidation of the 026 and 025 series last year.

The statistics for turnovers cover fiscal years 1982 through 1984 and both loss from the agency and turnover by promotion:

|                                  | Losses     |       |       |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------|-------|
|                                  | FY 82      | FY 83 | FY 84 |
| Other Federal agencies           | 10         | 11    | 21    |
| Private sector, RIF, death, etc. | 24         | 35    | 40    |
| Retirements                      | 27         | 17    | 19    |
|                                  | 61         | 63    | 80    |
|                                  | Promotions |       |       |
|                                  | FY 82      | FY 83 | FY 84 |
| Within region                    | 152        | 159   | 169   |
| To other regions                 | 17         | 25    | 28    |
| To other Federal agencies        | 10         | 1     | 4     |
|                                  | 179        | 185   | 201   |

## Ranger Publications

The Ranger Activities Office is publishing a four-page, monthly bulletin on current developments, news and analyses of court decisions for chief rangers throughout the system. Each chief is asked to duplicate the bulletin for the rangers on his or her staff; if you haven't yet seen it, you might check with your chief.

Interpretation is bringing back *In Touch*, which will be funded by cooperating associations and assembled, printed and distributed by the Branch of Interpretation in Washington. Each region will have a two-page spread in each issue. *In Touch* will appear monthly, with the first general circulation issue due out in April.

### Legislative Actions

Legislation affecting Acadia and Petrified Forest has seen some action. The Senate has passed legislation that establishes a set boundary for Acadia and gives the Park Service land acquisition authority at that park.

Previously, the Service could only accept land by donation. Both houses have passed legislation to expand the boundaries at Petrified Forest so that land currently held by the Archeological Conservancy can be donated to the park after an exchange has been worked out for subsurface rights.

Two pieces of legislation to provide additional protection for park resources are being introduced to Congress. Senator Chafee will be introducing legislation that limits federal development assistance on private lands inside park boundaries and increases the Park Service's ability to deal with incompatible activities on adjacent federal lands. Senator Durenberger's legislation will provide more recognition of and Congressional support for the Park Service's resources management program.

Legislation designating nearly one million acres of Forest Service wilderness in Nevada has been reported out of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Included in that legislation is a provision to establish a 174,000-acre Great Basin National Park. In a departure from normal legislative process, a House hearing on the Great Basin proposal was held last November, after the legislation had been reported out of committee. The Senate held field hearing in Nevada in mid-February on the wilderness and park proposals, and will consider action this year.

Congressional reports were prepared by Bill Lienisch of the National Parks and Conservation Association; the remainder were prepared by the editor.

## In Print

### Books

*Pages of Stone: Geology of Western National Parks and Monuments, 1: Rocky Mountains and Western Great Plains*, Halka Chronic. 1984. 176 pages with 121 b/w photos, 8 pages of color photos, and 70 b/w art works. \$14.95, paperbound. The Mountaineers, 306 2nd Avenue West, Seattle, WA 98119

Those who have worked in Colorado or Arizona parks may already be familiar with some of Dr. Chronic's useful interpretive works, including *Roadside Geology of Colorado*; *Prairie, Peak and Plateau*; and *Roadside Geology of Arizona*. Her new four-volume geological series should be of particular interest to NPS interpreters. Written in non-technical language, *Pages of Stone* introduces park visitors to the geological stories of western NPS areas. Volume 1 includes seven national parks and nine national monuments in the northern and central Rockies and the western Great Plains.

Chronic begins Volume 1 with an introduction to basic geological concepts, including the structure of the Earth, continental drift, the formation and classification of rock types, the geologic calendar and fossil record, and orogenic and erosional forces. The clear writing, liberal use of photographs, diagrams, maps and charts, and references to specific features within NPS areas, help to make a difficult subject understandable to interested beginners. The author also includes a brief section on how to read geologic maps and cross sections, and a bibliography of regional and topical geologic publications that are geared toward the layperson.

The bulk of the volume consists of chapters on each of the sixteen parks and monuments. For each area, the author lists "Star Features" of geological and/or paleontological significance (including a brief list of types of interpretive exhibits and activities available), describes the geomorphology of the park in terms of those concepts discussed in the first part of the book, and gives an era-by-era geological history of the area. For the larger parks, Chronic adds a "Behind the Scenes" section in which she details where visitors can find specific geologic features of interest within the park. Suggestions for further reading, generally books available at park bookstores, are listed at the end of each chapter.

It is perhaps unfortunate that Dr. Chronic includes in this volume only the "natural" parks in this region. Parks designated primarily for historic or recreational value, such as Scotts Bluff and Big-horn Canyon, are omitted despite the presence of interesting geological features. Nonetheless, this volume should be of

value to interpreters, particularly those without strong geological training, as well as to interested park visitors.

While her intent is to stimulate public interest in the geological wonders of the national parks, Dr. Chronic is sensitive to resource depletion and park management problems. On several occasions she discusses the need for the preservation of park resources, particularly fossils, and outlines park regulations prohibiting their removal.

Future volumes in the series will cover the Sierra Nevada, Cascades and Pacific Coast; the Grand Canyon and Plateau Country; and the Desert Southwest. While the cost of the individual volumes may be prohibitive for many park visitors, these volumes deserve a place on Association sales shelves as well as in park libraries.

John Mangimeli  
Mound City Group

### President continued

thusiastically accepted. We look forward to their participation and continued support.

A topic not discussed with the Director but taken up with Dick Powers was the need for a viable intake system. There has been some concern expressed to me that ANPR was requesting the re-establishment of a formal intake program. This is not necessarily so. What is needed is a *process* to bring qualified individuals into the Service at the GS-5 level without forcing them to accept lower-graded positions first, or to come in under OPM's Professional Administrative Career (PAC) authority, which precludes an individual from ever achieving status.

This problem has been somewhat resolved because OPM recently agreed to issue certs from its area offices for GS-5 positions. They have not agreed to issue certs for jobs with promotion potential beyond the GS-5 level, however. Dick agreed to ask OPM to reconsider jobs in this category. If they refuse, then another option would be for NPS to request delegation of examining authority from OPM.

## Fire Management in the National Park Service

Scott Erickson

NPS Branch of Fire Management

*"It is the peculiar quality of fire that it is both natural and cultural. Nature gave fire to man, presented an arena for its use that was to some extent adapted to fire, and established limits, based on fire's behavior and effects, to its potential exploitation by mankind. Man's ability to create and control fire with relative ease makes his relationship to fire unique vis-a-vis those other potentially destructive eruptions of energy, such as windstorms and floods, which, like fire, cannot be separated from the landscape. An understanding of fire behavior and fire ecology is basic to any comprehension of how fire has functioned historically and how policies for its management must be shaped."*

— Stephen Pyne, *Fire in America*

Stephen Pyne's observation that "fire cannot be separated from the landscape" is an insight of great value and relevance to rangers, firefighters and park managers in the National Park Service.

Fire is a phenomena which touches the lives of everyone who works in or manages cultural or natural areas which are in any degree covered by wild vegetation. Since there are very few areas indeed that fail to fit this definition, it is particularly important that Park Service employees understand the evolution and current status of fire management in this agency.

Any retrospective on fire must of necessity rely on the premier work on the subject — Stephen Pyne's *Fire in America: A Cultural History of Wildland and Rural Fire* (Princeton University Press, 1982). The following section on fire history is liberally paraphrased from that book, and should whet your appetite for more of his vivid historical prose. All quotations, unless otherwise indicated, are from his book.

### Historical Perspectives

In early 1886, the Army was asked to assume control of Yellowstone from the civilian administrators who were having a

Scott Erickson is a park ranger/fire management specialist assigned to the Washington Branch of Fire Management, which is a field unit located at the Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) in Idaho. He has been involved in fire suppression and management since 1965 in many capacities and has been at BIFC since 1977.

tough time managing the park in the absence of legal powers, funds and manpower. Times were tough, personnel and equipment to suppress fires were extremely limited, and the local population was in the habit of igniting harrassment fires to taunt the park administration. Tourists were also in the habit of roaming around the park, leaving abandoned campfires to flare up as weather conditions changed.

Just prior to the arrival of the military, the superintendent had frantically wired the Secretary of the Interior, advising him that he had three large fires raging in the park that were beyond his control. One of the first priorities for the Army, therefore, was to extinguish these fires and to attempt to prevent their recurrence.

"The suppression of fires was thus intimately connected with the establishment of Army administration: fire suppression was a visible, material and symbolic expression of Army determination to rid the park of destruction and vandalism of all sorts, to regulate tourism, and to confront and remove the lawless class of poachers (many of whom had set harrassment fires). The regulation of people and the control of fire were complementary duties."

It's important to note that the Army did not distinguish between man-caused and lightning fires. That distinction would come much later. Their orders were to protect the park from fire, and that they did. Or tried to . . .

Despite the critical important of fire sup-



pression (the Army knocked down 161 fires over the next two years), there was a serious lack of support for their efforts. In 1889, Captain F. A. Boutelle, the new superintendent, telegraphed Washington to request funds for the purchase of 20 axes and 20 rubber buckets; when his telegrams went unanswered, he turned in frustration to a visitor, who donated the money for the buckets.

In an effort to prevent fires, Boutelle organized campgrounds in safe locations, increased patrols, and rigorously enforced a regulation that required expulsion of any visitor who abandoned an unextinguished fire. His efforts were so successful that they were employed with similar results at other parks the Army administered. The overall importance of these efforts is summarized by Pyne:

"For the first time in the United States, fire control was practiced on wildlands. One agency was responsible for fire protection, and it was not dependent on crews manned by local volunteers. Precautions were taken to prevent fires from occurring, rules and codes were enforced, and patrols were dispatched to seek out and extinguish fires throughout the park. However inadvertently, the Army not only launched federal fire protection but also demonstrated conclusively the techniques by which all wild and forested land could be managed."

Fire management efforts shifted from the Army to the Forest Service later in the 1900's, and, when the Park Service was created in 1916, it turned to that agency for fire control expertise. This, perhaps, was only natural, since many parks were created from and surrounded by national forests, inherited the rudiments of the fire control organization that the Forest Service had previously created (lookout towers, roads, phones and so forth), and were linked by cooperative agreements with local forests for fire suppression, training and support.

"The parks never developed a professional class analogous to the graduate forester, and after the military occupation, many park rangers came out of forestry schools or transferred from the Forest Service. . . It was foresters, acting through the Forest Protection Board, who rebuilt the NPS fire organization in the late 1920's and who laid the foundation for CCC fire development programs in the parks."

The advent of the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) during the Depression years dramatically changed fire management in both agencies. For the first time, large numbers of firefighters were available at any time for attack and suppression. The Park Service alone had some 650 camps of 100 men each stationed in the parks.

At the same time, the Forest Protection Board prepared a fire management plan for the service which set down the prevail-

ing philosophy on fire management in the parks. The board held that parks were "an economic service in the form of national education and recreation of a value probably already even greater than an equivalent area of the choicest commercial forest," and held that the Park Service's duty, as custodian of the parks, was "to preserve, unmarred by fire or other agency of destruction, the picture dedicated to public use and placed in its charges."

"The problem of value was especially acute for the national parks. Foresters had always insisted that trees were crops and would grow back, even from fire; the parks, however, were repositories of unique treasures, irreplaceable artifacts, and esthetic scenery as priceless as great works of art. Once lost, their value was irrecoverable. . . Not until the concept of preservation changed its emphasis from the products of nature to the processes of nature was the imperative for fire protection diminished. Until the 1960's, virtually every advocate of wilderness and every director of the Park Service demanded a strong fire program. Prior to 1968 the standing directive for the national parks was that firefighting took precedence over all other activities except the safeguarding of human life."

The war years hit the national parks hard. The CCC left the parks, visitation dropped dramatically and funding dried up. When the war ended, the visitors came back but not the personnel and monetary support. The net result was that the Park Service retained its strong imperative to suppress all fires but lacked the resources to fully do so.

In 1956, however, the Service began its

ambitious Mission 66 program for rebuilding the parks. While the Forest Service worked on improving fire equipment and funding fire research, the Park Service emphasized people management to the detriment of resource management.

### The Transitional Years

Reforms began in 1962 to change that focus. The Secretary of Interior appointed an Advisory Board on Wildlife Management in the National Parks which was chaired by A. Starker Leopold. The result of the board's efforts was the now famous Leopold Report, which had a major influence both on wildlife and fire management in the parks.

The report recommended that "biotic associations within each park be maintained, or where necessary recreated, as nearly as possible in the condition that prevailed when the area was first visited by the white man" and that "a national park should represent a vignette of Primitive America."

"The implications for fire management were enormous. Fire control in itself was now considered inadequate — indeed, ruinous — as a program of resource management. . . The new policy was an open invitation to use prescribed fire."

Research was initiated (or revitalized) to evaluate the biological effects of fire, with efforts in the Everglades and Sierra Nevada at the forefront. Park Service policy was revised in 1968 to recognize fire "as a natural phenomenon" and "encouraged the practice of letting natural fires in predetermined areas run their course, allowed the use of prescribed fire as a substitute for natural fire, and expected con-



Staging for a fire at Lewis Lake in Yellowstone in 1931.

George Grant

trol of any fire not advancing management goals.”

This new policy allowed new and creative efforts to be undertaken by parks, yet something was missing. The Service was able to make a quantum leap in policy toward fire due to the Organic Act, but lacked the technical and professional expertise to truly implement the new policy effectively Servicewide. And, though managers were now allowed to let areas burn, the practice provoked controversy that continues to this day.

In the early 1970's, the Park Service joined the national interagency fire community by placing a member on the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). Under an inter-departmental agreement, NWCG was formed to coordinate a formalized system whereby member agencies could come to agreement on standards of training, equipment, aircraft, suppression priorities, and other operational areas.

“For the first time since the Army days, national interest in wilderness put the Park Service into the vanguard of a national debate about fire policy.” Fires at Mesa Verde, Bandelier and Everglades — in which heavy equipment was brought into sensitive areas — underscored the importance of the debate, as did a controversial natural burn in the Grand Tetons that filled Jackson Hole with smoke and obscured the mountains.

Although important strides were made toward the development of a consistent national fire program, the Service continued to be hampered by a lack of depth and expertise in fire and resource managers.

What is interesting about the period encompassing the late 1960's and early 1970's is that a few individuals, backed by their parks, were able to get involved with the Department of Interior's large fire organization teams, thereby effectively developing themselves for project fire management. Through creative brokering, a small number of parks and individuals made positive strides forward, both in park fire management programs and personal development.

In 1973, a park ranger was assigned as liaison to the Boise Interagency Fire Center. In 1978, following the ecologically significant Ouzel Fire in Rocky Mountain, Director Whalen created the Office of Fire Management. It took a fire like Ouzel to create the political conflagration necessary to motivate the Service to face the com-



BIFC Photo



BIFC Photo (above and below).



*Three aspects of fire management: division and sector bosses confer on the Ouzel fire in 1978; firefighters burn out ahead of the Turner 10 Fire in Big Cypress; a firefighter uses a 3M heat scanner to check for hot spots after Ouzel.*

plexity of its fire management programs and problems.

With the establishment of a national office, financial resources were directed toward developing a cohesive Service effort in managing fire. NPS-18, the fire management guideline, was written and distributed, the National Interagency Fire Qualification System (NIFQS) was given a major push, and fire statistics and appropriations issues became center issues of discussion. A high priority was the promulgation of the National Fire Danger Rating System, which was not being used Service-wide since few parks either had weather stations or knew their relative exposure to fire intensity (which varies with climate and location).

During the mid-1970's, the Forest Service was bringing to fruition years of research on how to predict fire behavior. Rothermel's spread model was introduced, which provided fire managers with the ability to predict fire behavior characteristics. At the same time, resource managers were beginning to relate fire effects to burning conditions. This linkage of fire physics and fire biology made it much easier for managers to formulate prescriptions for the use of fire as a tool in vegetative management.

The fire behavior officer course was the first national training offered on the new technology, and was followed by a wider upgrading of fire prediction courses, including revision of the S-390 fire behavior course and implementation of another on fire behavior for managers. Every bit of the new technology was critical for the Park Service in its efforts to master fire as a component of resource management.

The 1981 fire year was a critical one in the evolution of fire management. South Florida experienced the Turner Ten fire,

which burned two-thirds of Big Cypress; the burning of Cumberland Island led to a major confrontation with the Georgia state forestry people; and the Wilson Camp fire in Wrangell-St Elias saw bulldozers churning up lands under Park Service stewardship.

It became all too apparent that the Service had numerous weaknesses in its fire management program. Funding to meet the risks associated with protecting parks was not present in the Service's operational account. In response to this organizational weakness, FIREPRO was created in 1982 with an 18-park pilot program to test and validate the concept of Normal Fire Year Programming (NFYP), a planning, analysis and funding format which BLM and BIA had employed since early in the 1970's.

Last year will go down in history as the year in which the total mobility concept for the wildland fire community underwent its most demanding test. The drought conditions of the West, coupled with lightning from storms that swept the area on the Fourth of July weekend, led to the ignition and spread of more fires than had been recorded at one time in the previous one hundred years. The normal 24-hour count for cloud-to-ground lightning strikes is about 25,000; during this period, the count tripled to 75,000.

Some 900 Park Service personnel mobilized in response to the shortage of firefighters and support staff. Parks were forced to get by with minimal staffs, yet, with all the scrambling, a remarkably positive, concerted effort resulted. A new national mobilization plan has since been developed and implemented which stresses improved organizational communications and coordination at all levels. With the prospects for reduced permanent and

seasonal staffs available for initial attack and project fires, it may be necessary to activate a similar mobilization sooner than anyone expects.

**The Current Program**

1986 marks the centennial anniversary of federal fire protection in the national parks — one hundred years of fire activities which have seen the ebb and flow of emphasis on fire management in the Service. Where are we today? Where are we going in the coming years? Let's examine a number of program areas:

**Policy:** The Service's policy has evolved to the point where park management now has a broad variety of options for managing fires within their boundaries, depending on park enabling legislation, GMP's, natural and cultural resource management plans and specific fire management goals. In natural areas, fire can be allowed to run its course in predetermined locations, and prescribed burnings can be used to restore vegetation mosaics, thereby returning areas to natural cycles after years of fire exclusion. In cultural areas, fire can be used as a cost-effective tool to maintain historic scenes.

The Department manual is also under revision. The major change will be the sanctioning of three options in making suppression decisions:

- a wildfire may be *confined* in a geographic area;
- a wildfire may be *contained* to a geographic area by aggressive suppression on a flank; or
- a wildfire may be *controlled*, which means all out suppression to the last wisp of smoke.

Through these options, incident commanders and park managers will have the means to limit wildfire costs and minimize the impacts of suppression activities.

**NPS-18:** The guideline is in the process of being rewritten in order to reflect improvements in the Service's fire management program. The new release should be available late this year.

**Funding:** FIREPRO has finally come of age, with the program moving from a pilot effort to implementation this year in 45 parks. These parks are the highest risk areas in the System based on analysis of fire occurrence records and past fire weather patterns. Regional and national money will be spent on supporting all parks, and will be allocated primarily for personal protective gear, training and medical exams for permanents.

**Emergency accounts:** The primary work elements (PWE's) were redescribed in fiscal 1983, and have been slightly modified for fiscal 1987. PWE 343, the emergency pre-suppression account, can be automatically activated when a park's daily computed burning index exceeds the 90th percentile

*Continued on page 11*

**Fire in the Parks: 1975 - 1985**

| Year | Fires  |         | Costs (in thousands) |          |          | Total     |
|------|--------|---------|----------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
|      | Number | Acres   | PWE 342              | PWE 343  | PWE 344  |           |
| 1975 | 704    | 76,327  | —                    | —        | —        | \$ 1,295  |
| 1976 | 940    | 47,892  | —                    | —        | —        | \$ 2,041  |
| 1977 | 784    | 207,513 | —                    | —        | —        | \$ 4,248  |
| 1978 | 989    | 40,339  | —                    | —        | —        | \$ 5,176  |
| 1979 | 892    | 54,284  | —                    | —        | —        | \$ 4,014  |
| 1980 | 690    | 102,484 | —                    | —        | —        | \$ 3,146  |
| 1981 | 907    | 330,732 | —                    | —        | —        | \$ 6,175  |
| 1982 | 828    | 72,260  | \$ 499               | \$ 2,824 | \$ 3,308 | \$ 6,631  |
| 1983 | 608    | 44,154  | \$ 2,972             | \$ 106   | \$ 683   | \$ 3,763  |
| 1984 | 1103   | 81,253  | \$ 3,465             | \$ 316   | \$ 1,312 | \$ 5,194  |
| 1985 | 841    | 43,386  | \$ 3,393             | \$ 1,328 | \$ 5,395 | \$ 10,116 |

PWE 342: Emergency fire operations - training, prevention, preparedness, etc.

PWE 343: Emergency pre-suppression activities - Overtime, hire of emergency firefighters, emergency pre-suppression leasing of fire equipment, monitoring of prescribed natural fires, etc.

PWE 344: Emergency forest fire suppression and rehabilitation of burned areas - attack, control and extinguishment of fires.

## 1985 - The Year of The Fires

The 1985 fire season required a record-setting interagency mobilization of personnel and equipment, and the National Park Service made a major contribution to this effort.

The 1985 season actually began in the southeast in December, 1984, when continued drought conditions resulted in a rash of man-caused fires. Interagency assistance began in January in Florida and continued in that state into July. In May, six national overhead teams were committed to Florida, the most ever to this area.

In the late spring, project fires occurred in Colorado and South Dakota. In June, extreme fire activity began in southern California, and reached a peak in early July with three major fires occurring simultaneously in one national forest (the Los Padres) — Gorda-Rat (56,000 acres), Las Pilitas (75,000 acres), and Wheeler (118,000 acres).

At the same time, major brush fires were occurring in Nevada, particularly in the Carson City and Winnemucca Districts, and in Idaho, where the Lake Mountain, French Creek, Savage Creek and Long Tom Complex fires consumed 55,000 acres of timber. At one time during the July onslaught, 14 national overhead teams (of a total of 17 teams) were committed to the field.

The fire season in August shifted to Alaska, where two major fires on Fish and Wildlife refuges burned 162,000 acres. The fall rains concluded the fire season there, but major fire activity then began in Washington, Oregon and Wyoming; Southern California experienced another fire season in October which was not ended until the rains came at month's end.

Nationally, 83,000 wildfires burned almost 3,000,000 acres in 1985. At the peak of fire activity in mid-July, more than 17,000 firefighters were mobilized at one time from all cooperating agencies.

During this most intense of fire years, the National Park Service was also heavily involved with fires. In all, 681 wildfires or prescribed natural fires burned 64,000 acres of parkland, and just over 100 prescribed burns accounted for another 30,000 acres. NPS suppression costs in 1985 totalled \$5,400,000 (average year - \$3,000,000) and emergency pre-suppression costs were \$1,330,000 (average year - \$500,000). The Service also received some three to four million dollars worth of assistance from other agencies.

Major NPS support involvement occurred twice in 1985. In July, a total of 637 Park Service personnel were utilized on inter-agency fires, with an additional 137 people assigned to mobilization areas. In September, 237 employees were committed

to interagency fires. Servicewide, a total of 500 support actions were given to other agencies, and this total does not include assistance under mutual aid agreements to neighboring agencies.

National Park Service crews and overhead teams supported fires in Alaska, Arizona (Sabino), California (Archibald, Cabazon, Findley, Gorda-Rat, Hidden Valley, Honey, Las Pilitas, Onion, River, Wheeler [twice]), Idaho (Arlington Creek, Boise Bar, Ebenezer, French Creek, Lake Mountain, Long Tom, Savage Creek), Nevada (Bartlett, Centennial, Negro Creek), Montana (Printz Ridge, West Gulch), Oregon (Pan), and South Dakota (Flint Hills).

Seven major fires burned in Park Service areas during the year. In June, the Burns Lake/Pine Oaks Fire burned some 4,500

acres in Big Cypress. In late June/early July, 1,600 acres were burned in the Pate Valley Fire in Yosemite, and 3,500 acres (minimal acres of parkland) in the Lake Sherwood Fire in Santa Monica Mountains. Also in July, the Panther Fire burned 2,260 acres at Everglades. In late August and early September, the Beaver Creek Fire burned 1,028 acres at Grand Teton while the Beaver Fire consumed 1,225 acres in Olympic. The last major fire occurred in mid-October at Santa Monica Mountains, where the 7,500 acre Decker Canyon Fire burned 850 acres of parkland.

Rick Gale  
Santa Monica Mountains



*Park rangers and others (above) prepare to attack the Beaver Creek fire (below), which burned over 1,000 acres in Grand Teton late last summer.*

*BIFC Photo (both).*



and an authorized step-up plan has been implemented. All monitoring costs of prescribed natural fires can be charged to the account to assure that "suppress/don't suppress" decisions are made daily. PWE 344 is the wildfire suppression and rehabilitation account.

**NIIMS:** The implementation of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) is in full swing. NIIMS is a stroke of luck for the Service. Because its Incident Command System (ICS) was designed to deal with all types of emergencies, the command and control concepts closely match the way rangers operate on SAR, law enforcement, EMS or fire incidents. There will no doubt be some difficulties in changing terminology from that of the large fire organization (LFO), but the dividends will be handsome. NIIMS also has interlocking components which give the concept tremendous potential. FIREPRO has been training all firefighters in this system since 1983.

**MOB Plan:** Following last year's mobilization, a lot of attention was paid to the readiness of parks and personnel to respond to a national wildland fire emergency. A national mobilization plan is being developed, with regions working on their individual plans. Crews of park personnel are being identified ahead of time so that future mobilizations will be more organized and efficient. Outfitting firefighters with proper personal protective equipment is an important funding issue this year.

**Training:** A revolution is happening in this area. ICS is in and LFO training is out. Some skills level training was retained from the LFO, and a couple of key products have been developed. Finally, we have training which matches the great majority of our fire problems — initial and extended attack skills.

Computer technology has entered the fire training world, with a pilot video disk and self-instruction training series being developed for the fire behavior curriculum. The target completion date is December of this year.

The Service is also developing instructional expertise in the total fire management curriculum, which is critical to our ability to support the complex and diverse technical components of fire management. The National Advanced Resource Technology Center (NARTC) continues to be the key site for "graduate" level training. Aviation management is being presented this year, the prescribed burn boss course is again being offered, and the wildland fire management system will be introduced to instructors this year.

**Systems:** The Service's wildland fire management system will be introduced this calendar year. All those fire reports and weather observations that once seemed to vanish into the ozone will now be at your finger tips. The Branch of Fire Manage-

ment, together with the Office of Aircraft Services, has bought a Digital VAX 11/750 mini-computer, and we've been building software to allow user-friendly, menu-driven use of some of the sophisticated fire management applications.

All a parks needs to converse with the VAX is a PC with an MS-DOS operating system, a VT 100 communications package, and a 1200 Baud modem. Telecommunications will be supplied by Tymnet, with costs being born by FIREPRO. Local phone number access will be available in most areas. A users guide will be available late this year.

**Fire Behavior:** Along with the knowledge of fire ecology, fire behavior is the skills area most important to the management of complex fire programs. BEHAVE, the new fire behavior projection computer program, will be available on the Service's system. This tool will accelerate the analysis of prescriptions for resource management people. We have purchased 145 HP71b calculators to replace the old TI calculators, and will be phasing them in over the next two years. The new model is quicker and stabler and uses regular AA batteries.

**Prescribed Fire:** It has proven difficult to qualify people to conduct prescribed fire programs. The new qualification and certification system lays out the requirements, and the prescribed burn boss course fills the skills training void. Controversy continues on the appropriate qualification standards, but agreement is likely in the near future. Five years from now, the Service will at last have the personnel necessary to meet the Leopold report's challenges.

**ICS Teams:** A concerted effort is under way to identify and develop people who want an extended career in project incident management. One attribute of NIIMS is that you don't necessarily have to come up through the operation section path to be on an ICS team.

**Qualification and Certification:** NIIMS is changing job titles and roles from those of the LFO system. The Service has taken the lead in the interagency community in establishing qualification and certification standards for initial attack, extended attack, and prescribed fire jobs in conjunction with the project incident jobs of the Incident Command System.

At the same time, we are creating a new software package which will allow parks to update, maintain and print their own red cards. This year will be a transition year, so every firefighter will have to enter full training and experience history on a new form. The national office will administer this new process this year, but the parks will be able to maintain their own records beginning in 1987.

The new, draft qualifications and certification guide will be arriving in the parks in March, and you're encouraged to take a

hard look at the document and provide your regional offices with solid written feedback.

**Resource Values:** History has shown the importance of the relationship between resource values and the protection that they are given. The Service manages the most magnificent collection of cultural and natural resources in the world, but, because of the market economy of this country, these non-market resources are not valued in the funding process for fire management.

In an effort to bring these assets and the need for their protection into clearer focus, a "resource value at risk" analysis is being developed. Doctors Phil Omi and Al Dyer of Colorado State University have, under contract, authored a paper entitled "A Decision Process for NPS Fire Management", which ties the relationship of park values to fire behavior, effects and consequent value changes. This study is the first step toward providing better information for management to employ in making decisions on fires, and is also part of a continued effort toward identifying the funding-needs for parks in the next decade. Ask your regional office for a copy.

#### Summation

The fire world is complex and dynamic. National and regional offices are working to provide the framework within which parks will be able to respond to and utilize fire in their landscapes. In the final analysis, fire management must be a grass roots effort if it is to succeed. It is the actions and management strategies implemented at the park level which are significant. It is the parks interaction with neighboring agencies and jurisdictions which will make or break the NIIMS concept.

Steven Pyne said it well in *Fire in America*: "An understanding of fire behavior and fire ecology is basic to any comprehension of how fire functioned historically and how policies for its management must be shaped."

The Organic Act, the Leopold Report and subsequent National Park Service policy all provide the framework for parks to lead the federal sector in putting fire in its unique position in cultural and natural scenes. It is clearly up to all of us to put these policies into action.

## National Interagency Incident Management Teams

Rick Gale  
Santa Monica Mountains

Following the 1967 fire season at Glacier National Park, when two major extended project fires and a multitude of smaller fires required overall coordination and development of priorities for resources allocation and suppression strategy, that park formally established the first pre-assigned and pre-trained National Park Service project fire team for the 1968 fire season. The rationale behind this decision to establish and train as a team *before* fires occurred was that team members would be able to immediately begin to work together effectively and efficiently without the usual delays in learning each others strengths, management styles, and team roles.

In 1971, using the same basic rationale, the Department of the Interior established national project fire teams. The goals of this program, which have remained essentially the same since that date, are to control wildfire with the least expenditure of funds and minimum loss of resources on public lands, identify and utilize the best qualified professional fire experts in the Department, and provide a team that is ready to manage the most difficult and complex wildfire situations.

From 1971 through 1973, these Interior teams were, by and large, agency-specific teams. Beginning in 1974, however, the teams became interagency in composition, and that interagency mix continued through the 1984 fire season. National Park Service participation on these national Interior fire teams has varied, depending on the year and the total number of teams assigned. On average, the Service has traditionally filled about 25 percent of the teams slots.

Beginning about 1981, a few class I level fire qualified individuals from the Park Service were assigned to Forest Service project fire teams. Including the employees assigned to the Interior class I teams, the National Park Service provided about 10 people each year to national fire teams, or about six percent of the total personnel assigned to such teams. This percentage of participation corresponds with both the percentage of wildfires occurring on federal lands — six percent occur on lands administered by the NPS — and the NPS share of national fire support — again, six

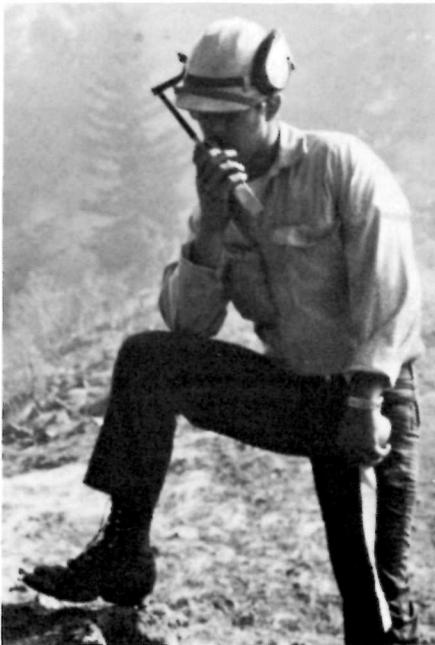
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Rick Gale is the chief ranger at Santa Monica Mountains, and has been involved with the wildfire project incident management teams since 1975.

percent of the national total for federal agency support.

In 1985, the number of federal (all agencies) national incident management teams was reduced from 25 to 17. At the same time, due to retirements, agency transfers, changing job requirements, and so forth, the National Park Service had only five people assigned to national level teams, or three percent of the total. That participation may be further reduced in 1986.

Historically, the National Park Service utilizes the services of one national team each year, and 1985 was no exception — John Russell's Great Basin Team was assigned to manage the Beaver Creek Fire at Grand Teton. Once again, one of 17 teams is about six percent.



*Fire team member coordinates attack on a project fire.* BIFC Photo

Based on fire occurrence, national fire team use, and interagency support, the National Park Service should have about eight members represented on national level teams, preferably in the same positions as those they occupy on other teams.

The National Park Service has never had a systematic program for identifying and developing future members of national level fire teams. Since our current meager participation is being drastically reduced by attrition and there are very few employees with sufficient training and experience to move onto national level teams, the Service can no longer afford to depend on haphazard methods to continue national level interagency incident management team participation.

Wildland fire suppression and management is not an esoteric skill. Fire management in all aspects is an integral part of park management. Many of the skills and abilities learned and honed in fire suppres-

sion management duties have direct payoff in the management of any emergency, resulting in more cost effective and safer operations. In addition, the managerial skills developed in large fire operations are directly applicable to all park managers. Finally, the cost of developing top level fire managers in terms of experience and training means that the Service must continue to reap benefits from these employees.

To assure a continuum of top fire managers in the Service I propose a tiered developmental program implemented on a Servicewide basis. The focus should begin at the third tier with the identification of current employees with qualifications at the unit leader and division supervisor level. A long term developmental program would then be announced. Participation in this program would require commitment by both the employee (sacrifice of summer vacations, potential restrictions in types of job vacancies applied for, etc.) and management (some absence from the park on fire assignments and training).

Approximately 70 people would be selected at this level and priority for training and fire assignments would be given to them. The intent would be to develop about 25 people at the dual-division-qualified complexity level. This second tier of individuals would ultimately provide eight or so people who'd qualify as first-tier national multi-division/multi-branch interagency incident management team members.

That is the long term solution, but a short term fix is also needed. The Service must identify those individuals currently qualified at the dual-division level and ensure they are ready and available to attend the next Advanced Incident Management/Area Command training session to be held in 1987. This is the mandatory training necessary to be eligible to certify at the multi-division/multi-branch complexity level.

## Firefighting and Interagency Cooperation in Alaska

Doug Erskine  
Alaska Regional Office

Until recently, wildland fire suppression in Alaska has been conducted predominantly by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Bureau began organized suppression efforts in 1946 after several years of sporadic attempts along the railway and road network. Ever since then, BLM has pursued a policy of total suppression, and as more sophisticated suppression forces were developed, their efforts became increasingly successful. Since 1969, the annual acres burned have been reduced 75 percent to yearly levels of from 375,000 to 600,000 acres.

A recent study in the Tanana Valley, though, has shown a 2.7 fold increase in the length of the fire cycle since the period prior to active suppression. It's been predicted that this lengthened fire cycle will result in loss of non-forest, hardwood, and mixed forest vegetation types, as well as a long term loss of net productivity. Other studies have substantiated that more damage is being done as a result of suppression than would be caused by fire itself.

Recent historic events, however, have caused a change in the way fire is managed in Alaska. The Alaska Statehood Act of 1959, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 and the Alaska National Interest Conservation Act of 1980 transferred 104 million acres to the state, 44 million acres to the native corporations, 54 million acres to the National Park Service, and 78 million acres to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The new land managers arrived with their own goals and philosophies toward land management.

In 1980, a fire working group was formed to develop interagency protection goals and objectives, categories of protection, and complementary suppression strategies. The effort resulted in the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan. In 1982, the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Council was established by memorandum of agreement. The purpose of the council was to facilitate the task of statewide fire planning.

The council divided the state into 13 planning areas and established a schedule for completion of plans. The areas ranged in size from five to 47 million acres.

Doug Erskine has been the regional fire coordinator in the Alaska office for the last four years. He is also chairman of the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Council.

Representatives on the area planning teams included the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Division of Forestry, and Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Twelve regional native corporations, 10 boroughs, and over 200 villages also provided input to the plans. To date, 341 million acres of Alaska have fire management plans completed and implemented; only the 29 million acre southeast panhandle remains to be completed, and that plan should be done in a couple of months.

Due to the highly mobile nature of the smoke jumper force employed in Alaska and the fact that a jumper may work on several different agencies' lands in a week, common terminology and common tactics had to be agreed upon. A ranger has enough to think about when he jumps out of a perfectly good airplane, and shouldn't have to carry a library of different agency fire plans to know what is expected of him when he gets to the ground. It may sound silly, but the development of common terminology was the greatest hurdle we had to overcome in creating fire plans for Alaska's public lands.

The fire plan identifies four categories of suppression:

A. **Critical protection** is a site specific category which identifies human habitation and/or development. When threatened, these sites receive the greatest protection effort.

B. **Full protection** areas are those with high natural resource value. Wildfires are controlled with immediate and aggressive action to minimize acres burned. Only critical sites receive higher priority for suppression forces.

C. **Limited protection** is available for application on acres where fire is desirable or resource values do not warrant suppression expenditures. Suppression activity is limited to the prevention of escape from the designated area. Monitoring of fire behavior and spread is essential to allow time for development and implementation of contingency plans if necessary.

D. **Modified protection** areas provide for initial attack on all new fire starts during the severe burning portion of the fire season. Those fires which escape initial attack are evaluated by the land manager and the suppression organization to determine the appropriate containment strategy. On a predetermined date, modified areas convert to the limited category. The modified option is designed to provide opportunities during the low risk period for fire to complement management objectives.

Land managers in Alaska have collectively selected approximately 60 percent of

the state for limited protection, 20 percent for full protection, and 20 percent for modified protection. About one half of the limited acreage is unburnable ice, rock, and water. Because the critical option is available only for specific sites, the total acreage has not been computed. A significant benefit being derived from the planning decisions is the ability for suppression organizations to quickly prioritize initial attack actions during multiple fire occurrence episodes. Available suppression forces are now used in the most important areas as designated by land managers. The National Park Service has seized this planning opportunity to return the natural role of fire to most of its 54 million acres in Alaska.

The interagency approach has offered an important opportunity for land managers to exchange personal and agency philosophies. These exchanges have resulted in a cooperative spirit and better communication. The greatest benefit of fire planning on an interagency basis is that boundaries are negotiated between neighboring land owners. Because of these negotiations, we were able to fire plan by fuels rather than by individual ownership, where boundaries may cut across continuous fuels. The result is a fire plan with a large measure of integrity.

### What is a Ranger?

Just what is a ranger? If there is one question that has been both common and critical to most discussions about the profession over the past dozen years, it would be that central query about what attributes, skills and capabilities a ranger should possess.

It was at the heart of the divisive arguments between rangers in interpretation and law enforcement not too long ago, and it threatens to crop up again with the proposed separation of resource management into a separate series. It was (and continues to be) the key consideration in the running fight with OPM to get the 025 and 026 series consolidated and upgraded. It has been a central theme in the ages long debate between rangers in eastern and western parks, urban and wilderness areas, and historic and natural sites. And it's been a part of the philosophic discussions that have occurred over the last decades as social roles have changed dramatically.

We seem to be undergoing a professional identity crisis these days, and it is more than ever important for us to define or redefine just what a ranger is and should be in the future. Budget cuts and other pressures are going to make it imperative for rangers to forge a solid identity, improve their self-image and hold together as a profession. A dialogue on the subject is the first order of business, and now is the

*Continued on page 15*

## Association Notes

### Ranger Rendezvous X - Plan Early!

The word we are all getting is to plan early — annual leave requests and even hotel reservations are already being made! The Americana Snow King Resort has only a few more than 200 rooms and expectations are that five to six hundred may attend the Rendezvous. The Snow King has made arrangements to handle overflow reservations in other Jackson motels, but it is still a good idea to reserve early. It will also help if you mail your Rendezvous pre-registration form in as early as possible to allow the program committee to plan appropriately (also note that there's a lower price for registering before October 1).

#### Logistics

The hotel address is on the inside back cover; as with Rendezvous IX which was at an Americana Resort, rooms are \$35.00 for single or double occupancy — a price that can't be beat. Meals will be available at the hotel or in Jackson, which is just a short walk or drive from the American. Since we will fill the hotel, we will have control of all their meeting rooms, providing flexibility in workshop scheduling and allowing us to plan a variety of optional evening activities for those who are so inclined.

#### Tentative Schedule

The schedule of events, as of late February, is as follows:

|            |            |  |
|------------|------------|--|
| Sat. 10/18 | Afternoon: | Board meeting  |
| Sun 10/19  | Morning:   | Board meeting  |
|            | Afternoon: | Registration   |
|            | Evening:   | Welcome social for all                                 |
| Mon 10/20  | Morn/Aft:  | Welcome, keynotes, regional meetings, business meeting |
|            | Evening:   | Optional activities                                    |
| Tue 10/21  | Morning:   | Free   |
|            | Afternoon: | Workshops  |
|            | Evening:   | Optional activities                                    |
| Wed 10/22  | Morning:   | Keynote, workshops                                     |
|            | Afternoon: | Free   |
|            | Evening:   | Dance  |
| Thu 10/23  | Morn/Aft:  | Keynote, awards, workshops, business meeting           |
|            | Evening:   | Optional activities                                    |
| Fri 10/24  | Morning:   | Board meeting  |

As noted this schedule is tentative. Specific workshops, keynote speakers and evening activities are not yet settled upon. Many people have come forward with excellent ideas, and we are all looking for-

ward to another in our long line of exciting and rewarding Rendezvous experiences. As was true at Lake Geneva, the schedule provides time out during the week for visiting or taking in local color and we will have optional activities planned. Most members were happy with the new schedule last year. Board meeting are scheduled before and after the Rendezvous, in response to member recommendations. All members are free to attend the board meetings.

#### Park Arts' Gathering VI

Park Arts Association, Inc., an organization for "people promoting excellence in park planning and design," and composed of NPS employees and others from outside the Service, is planning to hold its "Gathering VI" at the same time as our Rendezvous in another Jackson location. This will allow member from each organization to participate in each other's activities as they choose. We plan to honor each other's registration fees.

#### Activities

Some specific plans include workshops and activities for spouses, a photo contest, country-western dance lessons, and an earlier dance without a formal dinner beforehand. These are all in response to member suggestions made through the questionnaire available at Rendezvous IX. There is a possibility of a PPC Match, which would be held at the Grand Teton range. As we are not sure that the logistics can be worked out, anyone interested in entering should contact Dale Antonich as soon as possible.

#### Volunteers Needed

Volunteers are and will be needed for Rendezvous X — from helping out with

logistical needs to helping with the registration desk to acting as greeters for new members and attendees. Please contact the appropriate person to volunteer:

*RRX Coordinators:* Dale & Bobbie Antonich, Grand Teton - logistics.

*RRX Program Coordinator:* Jim Tuck, Rocky Mountain Regional Office - activities and workshops.

*Registration Coordinator:* Kathy Loux, Denali

*Marketing Coordinator:* Kurt Topham, Herbert Hoover - sales of ANPR items and raffle.

Jim Tuck  
Rocky Mountain Regional Office

### Pictorial Review of Rendezvous

Kathy Loux is putting together a pictorial review of the last nine Rendezvous for a special presentation at Jackson Hole. In order to do this, she needs your assistance.

If you have a moment, dig back through your slides or pictures of past gatherings and send them to her. It would be particularly helpful if you could also identify the year and place where the photo was taken and the names of the people in each shot.

Kathy needs these as soon as possible, and assures you that she will return them to you. Be sure to put your name on each picture.



*The American Snow King Resort at Jackson Hole, site of Rendezvous X next October.*

*Americana*

## National Park Rangers at Work: Photo Contest at Ranger Rendezvous X

The art of black-and-white photography seems to be quickly leaving us. In order to bring a little back, provide photographs for *Ranger*, and, perhaps, produce a poster for sale, the ANPR will be sponsoring a photo contest to be judged at Rendezvous X. The topic will be "National Park Rangers at Work," with three categories for judging: interpretation, resource management and visitor protection. The person submitting the best photograph, as judged by local Jackson, Wyoming, photographers, will receive free lodging at Ranger Rendezvous XI. Persons with the best photograph in each category will receive one year's free ANPR membership.

Entries will become the property of ANPR and entry gives the ANPR the right to reprint the photo in *Ranger* and use it for a poster to be produced for sale; the photographer retains all other rights. The poster will be produced if adequate high quality entries are received. We hope to offer it for sale in park cooperating association outlets and concessions stores. Other rules follow:

1. Anyone may enter; you need not be present to win; the awards may not be used by anyone other than the winner.
2. The photograph must be printed black-and-white, glossy, 8x10 and mounted on 11x14 mounting board.
3. Name, address and phone number of the photographer and park where taken must be on the back of the mount.
4. Photographs must be of a national park ranger, in uniform and therefore recognizable as a national park ranger, performing one of the aspects of our work.
5. The photograph must be received by ANPR by September 15, 1986. The address for submission will be in a later *Ranger*.
6. Credit will be given to the photographer for each use.

## Election Results

The results of this year's board elections are in, and, although you've probably heard them through the grapevine already, are as follows:

- Eastern vice president - Laurie Coughlan, Gettysburg/Eisenhower
- Western vice president - Rob Arnerberger, Saguaro
- Mid-Atlantic regional rep - Mary Kimmitt, Independence
- Southwest regional rep - Cliff Chetwin, Carlsbad Cavern
- Pacific Northwest regional rep - Bundy Phillips, Mt. Rainier

Walt Dabney was elected as Southeast regional rep, but transferred to the

Washington office; Debbie Bird won in Western region, but moved to Glen Canyon. Jan Hill, Everglades, and Bill Blake, Yosemite, were asked to fill those positions for the coming year.

## Personnel Corner

Got a question about filing claims for damages incurred during a move? Wondering about some aspect of the hiring process? Need to know which regulation or guideline applies to a specific problem you have? Now you have the opportunity to ask directly through the pages of this publication.

Association member Mary Sargent-Martin, who is the personnel officer at Yosemite, has agreed to do a column in each issue of *Ranger*, answering your questions about personnel-related issues. By employing the journal as a forum for such questions and answers, you will also help to enlighten fellow members who may have similar problems.

Please send your queries to the editor, who will forward them to Mary. Questions should be relatively brief and to the point; if you ask a large and very general question, it may not be possible to answer you in the limited time and space available.

## Executive Secretary's Report

The seasonal insurance plan that the Association has worked toward for so long is now being offered to members.

The group insurance program, which is being administered jointly by Link Allen and Associates and Marsh and McLenna, is now available. Summary sheets highlighting the features of each plan were mailed to the members in early March.

Through this insurance program, you can select:

- a group term life plan;
- a major medical plan; and/or
- a supplemental hospital plan.

The first plan is being underwritten by Firemans Fund American Life, and the latter two by Metropolitan Life Insurance of New York.

We feel that these insurance plans meet the special needs of our members. They should be of particular interest and value to seasonal employees, as they represent the first insurance plans that we know of that are available to other than permanent employees of the Park Service. In order to qualify for them, you need only be a member. Further details will appear in *Ranger* once the initial mailing is completed.

I have also been working with various members on the special raffle and the offer made to us by Executive Travel. Reports on them appear elsewhere in these pages.

The end of the year operating statement has been completed, and appears below for your information.

Debbie Trout  
Great Smokies

## Annual Operating Statement January 1, 1985 - December 31, 1985

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Beginning Balance</b>   |             |
| January 1, 1985.....       | \$ 3,834.53 |
| <b>Receipts.....</b>       |             |
| Accrued Interest           | 244.51      |
| <i>Ranger</i>              | 496.50      |
| Dues/Membership            | 17,575.66   |
| Rdzv./Conference           | 4,497.92    |
| Donations:                 |             |
| Ranger Museum              | 544.00      |
| Raffle                     | 3,581.04    |
| <b>Expenses.....</b>       | \$22,696.66 |
| Bank charges               | 1.00        |
| <i>Ranger</i>              | 14,939.04   |
| Dues/Membership            | 110.00      |
| Rdvz./Conference           | 1,272.91    |
| Legal Fees                 | 175.00      |
| Travel                     | 946.00      |
| Mini-Conferences           | 1,009.38    |
| Postage                    | 1,740.12    |
| Supplies                   | 145.32      |
| Printing                   | 477.89      |
| Mail Service               | 200.00      |
| Business Manager           | 1,600.50    |
| Memorial Gift (Tolson)     | 30.00       |
| <b>Ending Balance.....</b> | \$ 8,077.50 |

**Life Fund Account.....** \$14,932.42

## What is a Ranger? *continued*

time for you to express your thoughts on the subject.

Over the next few issues (but principally in the fall *Ranger*, this journal will print your opinions and perspectives on the ranger profession. There are only a few restrictions:

- responses should not exceed four pages, typed and double-spaced, and should be shorter if possible;
- two copies should be submitted to the editor;
- the tone should be positive and constructive, and free of polemics or diatribes against the system.

Send your submissions to Editor, *Ranger*, Apt. D-422, 3004 Lee Highway, Arlington, VA 22201. The deadline for the next issue will be about May seventh; if you can't get something in that quickly, then shoot for August, when most of the submissions will be taken for the fall issue.

You've thought and talked about this subject for years. Now's the time to speak out.

## Travel Agency Proposal

At the board meeting at Lake Geneva, the Association's board of directors accepted a proposal by Executive Travel of Fort Myers, Florida, to expand ANPR member benefits and simultaneously raise additional funds for the Association.

Executive Travel offers computerized reservations, free ticket delivery, free flight insurance, no service charges, and professional service at the lowest price. Here's how the program works:

For every leisure, vacation, business (except when on official government travel), corporate or group travel reservation made through Executive Travel by you, your family, or anyone else interested in the Association, the agency will donate 30 percent of its commission to ANPR. Reservations may be made by calling locally in Fort Meyers (939-5567) or by employing a toll-free number (1-800-282-9845 in Florida, 1-800-237-6735 in the rest of the United States). Once you've reached them, simply arrange your travel as you would with any other travel agency and *specify the account number as "ANPR"*.

The program operates the same way as the normal relationship between a professional agency and its clients. "Our services are completely free of charge to the customer," says Larry Adams, president of Executive Travel, "and you have our commitment to and guarantee of competitive pricing."

The agency represents *all* airlines (domestic and international), cruise and steamship lines, U.S. and international railways, and auto agencies; over 90 percent of hotels worldwide; and most air, rail and motorcoach charter companies. Executive Travel also arranges tours and such diverse and specialized forms of travel as barefoot cruises, motor home rentals, house and condo rentals, balloon trips, white-water raft trips and photographic safaris.

"Executive Travel has a permanent policy of providing the lowest cost fare available to each of our clients," says Adams. "It is our policy to counsel you as to any means by which you can reduce the cost of your transportation, but we realize that the lowest fare available may not suit your preference in all cases due to convenience or other factors. We will then recommend the next lowest fare available that will satisfy your requirements."

"No other travel agency or airline will ever be able to beat our best price available quote for your reservations, or we guarantee that the lower price will immediately be obtained for you," says Adams, "or, alternatively, that we will release your reservation and refund your money. We're here to provide you with the best service at the best price."

The Association will receive a monthly

donation from Executive Travel amounting to approximately three percent of the cost of all commissionable travel booked by them on behalf of ANPR members or anyone else who uses the ANPR account. If, for example, you book a flight with a ticket cost of \$200, Executive Travel will usually receive a commission of ten percent, or \$20. They will then return 30 percent of their commission to ANPR, or about \$6. If enough people employ them, the Association could receive substantial returns. So use it, and get the word out to as many others as you can. It's easy and we all benefit.

Bill Wade  
Mather Training Center

## ANPR Resources List

If you've been itching to get involved with the Association but don't know where to begin, one possibility is to send in your name along with skills, interests and talents (no, you don't have to do KSA's) for a list that's being compiled for future reference. ANPR frequently needs people to help out on work groups, special projects or at Rendezvous. The problem in the past has been in identifying people who'd like to help out.

If this is of interest to you, jot down your name and address, a few of your special skills, some of the things you'd like to work on, and how much time you might be able to commit to ANPR activities. Send them to Secretary/Treasurer Fred Szarka, 663 Lexington Road, Concord, MA 01742.

## All in the Family

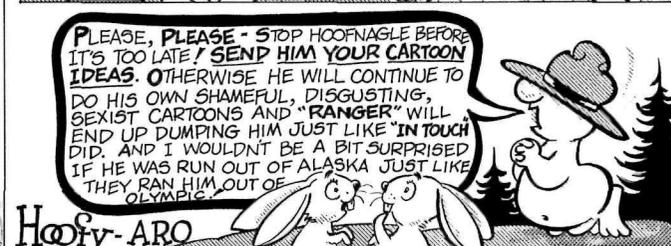
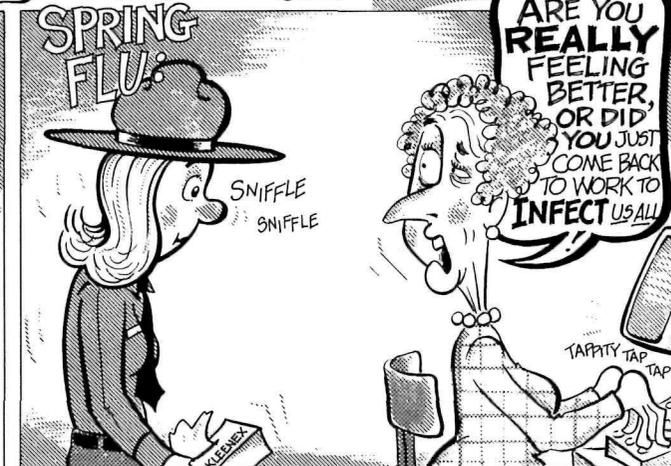
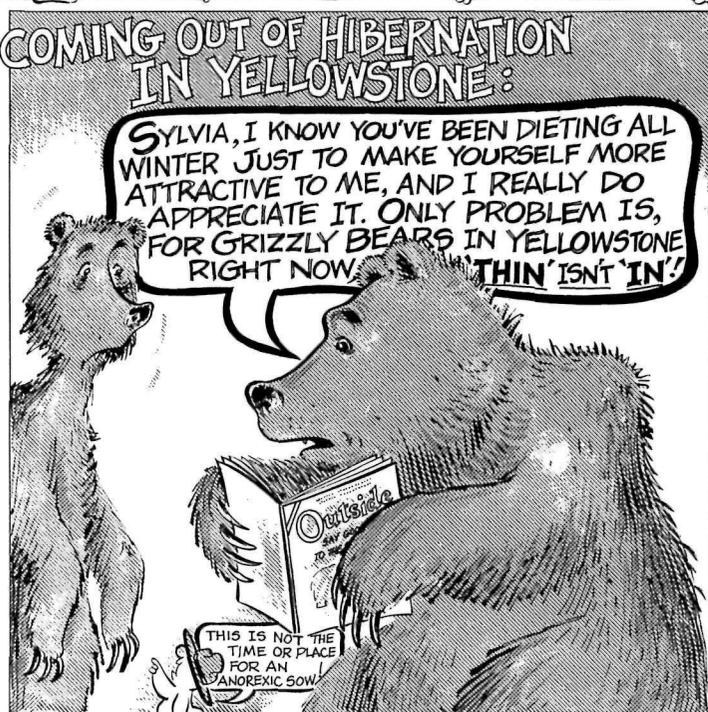
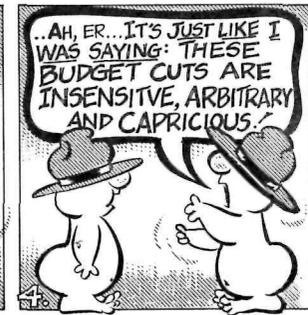
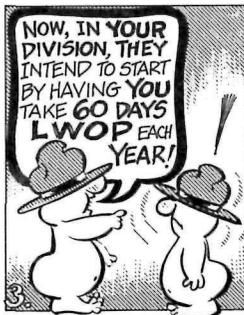
*Ranger* reports on transfers, departures from the Service and retirements in each issue. Entries should be typed or clearly printed and contain all essential information (particularly correct name spellings). Send to: Editor, *Ranger*, Apt. D-422, 3004 Lee Highway, Arlington, VA 22201.

Alley, Tim - from seasonal park ranger, Shenandoah, to park ranger, Delaware Water Gap.  
Basinger, James - from park technician, Fort Sumter, to park ranger, Lake Mead.  
Bird, Debby - from park ranger, Sequoia-Kings Canyon, to supervisory park ranger, Glen Canyon.  
Blaford, Bonnie - from park ranger, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt, to same, Minute Man.  
Boling, C. Daniel - from seasonal park ranger, San Antonio Missions, to park ranger, Padre Island.  
Boling, N. Ellen - from park technician, Chaco Culture, to seasonal park ranger, San Antonio Missions, "to spouse", Padre Island.  
Burchett, Barbara - from supervisory park ranger, Carlsbad Cavern, to same, Prince William Forest.  
DeLaRosa, Steve - from park ranger, Saratoga, to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.  
Erbe, Bill - from park ranger, Morristown, to Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.  
Flippo, Mark - from park ranger, Golden Gate, to same, Carlsbad Cavern.  
Gulvin, Jack D. - from park ranger, Grand Teton, to same, Cuyahoga Valley.

Huyck, Heather - from chief of resource management, NCP-Central, to Congressional Fellowship, House Subcommittee on Parks.  
Int-Hout, Larry - from park ranger, Lake Mead, to same, White Sands.  
Isaacson, Scott - from park ranger, Sequoia-Kings Canyon, to supervisory park ranger, Timpanagos Cave.  
Kearns, David - from park ranger, Virgin Islands, to same, Cuyahoga Valley.  
Krueger, Melody - from park ranger, Chaco Culture, to same, Carlsbad.  
McCutcheon, Mark - from park ranger, Curecanti, to supervisory park ranger, Canyon subdistrict, Yellowstone.  
Meer, Ron - from park ranger, Natchez Trace, to same, Carlsbad Cavern.  
Morehead, Jack - from superintendent, Everglades, to same, Yosemite.  
Nielson, Cindy - from supervisory park ranger, Grand Tetons, to chief of I & VS, Channel Islands.  
Panza, Gail H. - from park ranger (interpretation), Fort Stanwix, to park ranger (VP & RM), Minute Man.  
Roark, Sandy - from park ranger, Eisenhower, to same, Carlsbad Cavern.  
Smith, Rick - from associate director for operations, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, to superintendent, Carlsbad Cavern.  
Stewart, Barbara - from "job seeker" to park ranger, Colonial (Jamestown).  
Stuart, Pamela - from reclamation guide, Hoover Dam, to park ranger, Cape Lookout.  
Taylor, William - from park ranger, Agate Fossil Beds, to retirement.  
Vest, Veronica - to park ranger, Carlsbad Cavern.

# Spring '86

Featuring the Rangeroon's®  
By Keith Hoofnagle



## Regional Reps Report

### North Atlantic

Representative Bill Gibson, Saratoga. Address: RD 2, Box 33, Stillwater, NY 12170. Phone: (518) 664-9821 (work) and (518) 664-4881 (home).

### Mid-Atlantic

Representative Mary Kimmitt, Independence. Address: 743 South Sheridan Street, Philadelphia, PA 19147. Phone: (215) 238-1249 (home) and (215) 597-7121 (work).

### National Capital

Representative Rick Erisman, C&O Canal. Address: P.O. Box 19, Oldtown, MD 21555. Phone: (301) 395-5742 (home) and (301) 722-8226 (work).

Rick was very busy this winter developing the program for the regional rendezvous that was to be held from March 12th to the 14th at Cacapon Lodge in Cacapon State Park, West Virginia. He made several trips to the site to work out organizational details, and found the state park staff quite cooperative in making necessary arrangements. Rick also mailed out the agenda for the regional rendezvous to all Mid-Atlantic, North Atlantic and National Capital members.

As *Ranger* went to press in late February, the agenda for the gathering included an address by quest speaker Don Goldbloom of the Sierra Club, a supervisory training session, workshops on a wide variety of subjects, regional caucuses for Mid-Atlantic and National Capital members, a triathalon and fun run, an evening dance with a bluegrass band, and other social and professional gatherings.

Rick also met with Regional Director Jack Fish, Bob Stanton and Lowell Sturgill. They discussed the regional rendezvous, Rendezvous X at Jackson Hole, the ranger museum at Yellowstone, and the impact of Gramm-Rudman on park operations during fiscal 1986. Regional Director Fish recommended that the Association support Interior Secretary Hodel's "Take Pride in America" campaign. Rick extends his thanks to the regional directorate for their interest in and support for ANPR activities.

Rick would also like to thank the following people for their assistance, suggestions and ideas for Cacapon: Mike Mastrangelo, Roger Ross, John Mash, Mary Kimmitt, Helen Smith, Mike Barnhart, Martin Gallery, Kristin Bardsley, Rita Knox, Phillip Dawson, and Tom Ambrose.

### Southeast

Representative Jan Hill, Everglades. Address: P.O. Box 279, Homestead, FL 33030. Phone: (813) 695-2841 (home) and (305) 253-2241 x 181 or 183.

Jan was recently asked to fill in for Walt Dabney for the balance of 1986. She is fairly new to the region and would like the Southeast region's members to tell her what they want from their representative and ANPR. She encourages all 150 plus members in the region to feel free to contact her with suggestions they might have.

Jan is working at getting a park rep from each park. Anyone interested should contact her.

### Midwest

Representative Tom Cherry, Cuyahoga. Address: 731 West Boston Mills Road, Peninsula, OH 44264. Phone: (216) 653-3116 (home) and (216) 650-4414 ext. 232 (work).

Tom reports that "apparently everyone in the Midwest region is happy (and) has no problems with any part of the system," or at least he "assumes that to be the case because I haven't heard from anyone."

Since the rendezvous, Tom has commented on Cliff Chetwin's draft proposal for the ranger of the year award, and on Jim Tuck's suggestions for programs and activities for Rendezvous X at Jackson Hole. Anyone who has not yet completed Jim's questionnaire should please do so and send it to him as soon as possible.

Tom has had several inquiries about the counted cross-stitch pattern that Linda Lutz employed for the NPS arrowhead that was raffled off at Lake Geneva. You can get the pattern by sending a dollar (to cover costs) and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Linda at 210 Franklin Street, Porter, IN 46304.

### Rocky Mountain

Representative Paul Broyles, Wind Cave. Address: Wind Cave National Park, Hot Springs, SD 57747. Phone: (605) 745-6414 (home) and (605) 745-4600 (work).

Paul reports that the region was "shocked and saddened" by the January first death of Joan Swanson Young, the chief ranger at Arches. "As described by a close friend, Joan not only had 'plenty of book smarts, but also a great deal of superb common sense,'" says Paul. "She was intensely interested and concerned about resources management within the Service, and was heavily involved in numerous resource issues at Arches. She was a fine ranger and will be sorely missed." Donations in her name may be sent to The Southern Utah Wildernes Alliance, P.O. Box 347, Springdale, Utah 84767 (Attn: Del Smith).

Several members from throughout the region have either written or phoned Paul and expressed their feelings on ANPR and Service topics. A principal common feeling was that the Association and President Finerty must maintain "extremely close working relations with Msrs. Mott and Galvin" in pursuing those issues selected at the last Rendezvous as being of foremost interest to members. "While these are 'holding-pattern times' for government employees in general," Paul says, "most ANPR members are clearly saying 'press ahead!'"

Paul reports that Jim Tuck and Dale and Bobbie Antonich are coordinating the Rendezvous "with great gusto." Among other things, they're already arranged to have Craig Patterson teach a western swing class, hired a band, and gotten the sheriff of Teton County to sponsor the fun run (see Association Notes for further information).

### Southwest

Representative Cliff Chetwin, Carlsbad. Address: Drawer T, Carlsbad, NM 88220. Phone: (505) 785-2243 (home) and (505) 785-2251 (work).

Cliff represented the Association at a round-table discussion with Director Mott and others in Santa Fe in December. Although most of the discussion centered on the Director's twelve-point plan, Cliff also had the opportunity to discuss housing issues with him and to ask him to look agin at the issue of the number of parks seasonals can apply to each year. Director Mott agreed to do so.

Cliff will be using the Service's electronic bulletin board system to keep Southwest regional members in touch on key issues between issues of *Ranger*. His address on the bulletin board is ANPR - SWR.

### West

Representative Bill Blake, Yosemite. Address: P.O. Box 683, Yosemite, CA 95389. Phone: (209) 372-4461 ext 314 (work) and (209) 372-4807 (home).

Bill was recently notified of his selection as Western regional representative and is in the process of establishing contacts in the region that will benefit communications between him and the membership. He's just received a mailing list of those regional members, and hopes to be in contact with each of them "on any fast-breaking news."

As *Ranger* went to press, Bill was in the process of organizing a "Spring Break" — a meeting in Las Vegas "for a day and night of relaxing." He had talked with Rick Gale, Jim Loach and Rob Arnberger on this idea, and found that they agreed that such a break is in order. Although the

*Continued on page 22*



third will receive \$50. The member who sells the winning ticket will get \$100.

The revenue generated from this raffle will go toward improvement of the annual Rendezvous and for other educational activities that will benefit all Association members.

The raffle work group was also charged with the responsibility for developing a "ranger of the year" award. Cliff Chetwin and several other members were asked to develop the criteria for the award, which will be presented for the first time at Rendezvous X at Jackson Hole. Those criteria have since been completed, reviewed and approved by the board; they appear below. The Association strongly encourages you to nominate candidates for this award.

### Ranger of the Year Award

**Purpose:** The ANPR Ranger of the Year Award is an annual recognition for outstanding contributions to the park ranger profession. The intent of this award is to stimulate and reward creative thinking and activity within the profession by recognizing outstanding individual contributions to the Park Ranger profession.

The award is intended to be complimentary to, but not in competition with, any other award. It is not intended to recognize or reward length of service or routine career advancement.

**Description:** Each recipient will receive an individual stylized "Ranger" statue. In addition, each recipient will have his/her name affixed to an award plaque permanently displayed in the NPS Ranger Museum, which will also be on display at each Rendezvous.

**Definition:** The word "ranger" is used in broadest generic sense, and includes all traditional ranger profession activities such as interpretation, resources protection and management, and visitor protection and management.

**Eligibility:** Nominees may come from any field within the ranger profession and are not restricted to ANPR members, or to employees of the National Park Service. Members of the ANPR board of directors are not eligible for nomination.

**Nomination:** Anyone may nominate any eligible person. Nominations will be accepted from supervisors, superiors, peers, subordinates or colleagues. Individuals may nominate themselves. Nominators do not have to be ANPR members.

The nomination will consist of a cover sheet and a supporting narrative, limited to a maximum of one typed page, describing in detail the specific accomplishment(s) of the individual in furthering the ranger profession. This accomplishment must have occurred within the eighteen months previous to the date of the nomination. The accomplishment(s) may be either long-term ongoing activity, or a specific one-

time project. Drawing, sketches, photographs, maps, diagrams, copies of commendations, etc., should not be submitted, and will not be considered in the selection process.

Nominations must be submitted to the secretary/treasurer of ANPR and be postmarked between April 1 and May 1 of each year. Nominations actually received by the secretary/treasurer after May 15 will not be considered.

**Selection:** A screening committee, consisting of an ANPR vice president and two other board members, will be appointed. This committee will review the nominations and rank them in priority order by July 1 of each year. The list of nominees in priority order will then be submitted to the ANPR board of directors for review, concurrence, and/or change by September 1 of each year.

The vice president who is junior in line of succession will chair the screening committee and will nominate the two board members for the committee. The selection of the two board members will be ratified by the president.

**Selection Criteria:** The following criteria will be used to select the candidates for the award:

- Was the nominee a member of the ranger profession during at least a portion of the qualifying period?
- Was the activity/accomplishment(s) beyond that normally associated with the nominee's position and duties?
- Did the activity/accomplishment(s) significantly enhance the image of the Ranger profession?
- Is some other reward or recognition more appropriate to the achievement (such as Department valor award, quality step increase, incentive award, etc.) of the nominee?

**Presentation:** The Ranger of the Year Award will be presented at the annual Ranger Rendezvous with an appropriate ceremony.

### Seasonal Interests

Co-leader Debbie Bird, Glen Canyon. Address: P.O. Box 1117, Bullfrog, UT 84734. Phone: (602) 645-2471 (work).

Co-leader Jennifer Panko, Statue of Liberty. Address: Statue of Liberty NM, Liberty Island, NY 10004. Phone: (212) 732-1236 (home) and (718) 351-7800 (work).

The work group has completed a study of winter hiring for seasonals in the parks (see adjacent report). The information within was culled from the parks and regions, and is as current as circumstances allow. It provides seasonals interested in working for the Service an idea of the opportunities that are available this year and the relative number of hires parks may make in future seasons. If you have com-

ments on its value or validity, please send them either to the editor or to Debbie Bird.

### Winter Seasonal Employment In The National Park Service

What follows is a brief guide to applying for seasonal positions within the Park Service during the winter employment period, and reflects *projected* hiring opportunities for the 1985-1986 season. We are printing it at this time to give seasonals an idea of the opportunities that may still be available this year (many parks hire from winter registers until June) and to show the relative prospects for openings for next winter. Most regions have winter seasonal employment information packets available on request.

Key: WD - Approximate dates of winter season; FD - Filing dates for applications; To - Place to where application should be sent (NPS means Seasonal Employment Unit - address below); App - Number of applications which will be considered in region (1/op/park means one per option per park); # Hiring - Estimated number of seasonal positions to be filled this winter; G - General; I - Interpretation; LE - Law enforcement; RM - Resource management. A dash means that no information is available. "TBA" means that the number of positions to be filled it to be announced in the future.

#### Notes:

- North Atlantic - Parks may extend deadlines or re-open registers if not enough applications are received. It is strongly suggested that interested applicants contact parks directly for up-to-date information on the status of winter seasonal hiring.
- Mid-Atlantic - Parks may extend deadlines or re-open registers if not enough applications are received.
- National Capital - This region maintains an applicant supply file for winter seasonal positions through vacancy announcements. The region anticipates hiring 25 - 50 seasonals during this winter season. The regional personnel office advertises positions through a tape-recorded "hotline" number: (202) 426-7168.
- Southeast - All applications go to Department of Interior, National Park Service, Seasonal Employment Unit, Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.
- Midwest - No supplemental info.
- Rocky Mountain, Pacific Northwest and Alaska - These regions do not maintain registers for winter seasonal hiring, since the parks in these areas do not often hire seasonals during the winter season employment period. The occasional vacancies that do occur are filled through vacancy announcements.
- Southwest - No supplemental info.
- West - No supplemental info.

## Winter Seasonal Hiring Survey: 1985 - 1986

| Region | Park                  | WD        | FD        | To   | App     | G   | # Hiring |    | RM |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------|---------|-----|----------|----|----|
|        |                       |           |           |      |         |     | I        | LE |    |
| NA     | Cape Cod              | 0/1-5/12  | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | -   | -        | -  | -  |
| NA     | Edison                | 10/1-5/12 | 7/15 on   | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 1        | 0  | 0  |
| NA     | Fort Stanwix          | 3/30-12/6 | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 3        | 1  | 0  |
| NA     | Saugus                | 10/1-5/12 | 7/15-8/15 | Park | 1/op/pk | 1   | 0        | 0  | 0  |
| NA     | Statue of Liberty     | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | -   | -        | -  | -  |
| NA     | Fire Island           | 10/1-5/12 | TBA       | Park | 1/op/pk | 7   | 0        | 0  | 0  |
| NA     | Manhattan Sites       | 10/1-5/12 | TBA       | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 3        | 2  | 0  |
| NA     | Morristown            | 10/1-5/12 | TBA       | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 2        | 1  | 0  |
| NA     | Sagamore Hill         | 10/1-5/12 | TBA       | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 4        | 0  | 0  |
| NA     | Salem Maritime        | 10/1-5/12 | TBA       | Park | 1/op/pk | 1   | 2        | 1  | 0  |
| MA     | Allegheny Portage     | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 2        | 1  | 0  |
| MA     | Assateague            | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 3        | 1  | 2  |
| MA     | Booker T. Washington  | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 1        | 0  | 0  |
| MA     | Colonial              | 0/1-5/12  | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 2        | 0  | 0  |
| MA     | Delaware Water Gap    | 0/1-5/12  | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 0        | 3  | 0  |
| MA     | Fort McHenry          | 0/1-5/12  | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 2        | 0  | 0  |
| MA     | Fredericksburg        | 0/1-5/12  | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 2        | 0  | 0  |
| MA     | G.W. Birthplace       | 0/1-5/12  | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 2        | 0  | 0  |
| MA     | Gettysburg            | 0/1-5/12  | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 6        | 0  | 2  |
| MA     | Independence          | 0/1-5/12  | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 10       | 2  | 0  |
| MA     | New River             | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 2        | 0  | 0  |
| MA     | Richmond              | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 5        | 0  | 0  |
| MA     | Shenandoah            | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 2   | 5        | 8  | 0  |
| MA     | Upper Delaware River  | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 4        | 16 | 0  |
| MA     | Valley Forge          | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Park | 1/op/pk | 0   | 5        | 5  | 0  |
| NC     | (see notes)           |           |           |      |         |     |          |    |    |
| SE     | Canaveral             | 10/1-2/1  | 6/1-7/15  | NPS  | 2       | 6   | 2        | 1  | 0  |
| SE     | De Soto               | 10/1-2/1  | 6/1-7/15  | NPS  | 2       | 0   | 4        | 0  | 0  |
| SE     | Everglades,           | 10/1-2/1  | 6/1-7/15  | NPS  | 2       |     |          |    |    |
|        | Biscayne, Big Cypress | 10/1-2/1  | 6/1-7/15  | NPS  | 2       | 33  | 25       | 9  | 0  |
| MW     | Apostle Islands       | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 1        | 0  | 0  |
| MW     | Cuyahoga              | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 4   | 3        | 1  | 0  |
| MW     | Indiana Dunes         | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 2   | 2        | 1  | 0  |
| MW     | Fort Larned           | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 1        | 0  | 0  |
| MW     | Wilson Creek          | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 1   | 1        | 0  | 0  |
| MW     | George Rogers Clark   | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 2        | 0  | 0  |
| MW     | Harry S. Truman       | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 2   | 4        | 0  | 0  |
| MW     | Herbert Hoover        | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 1   | 1        | 1  | 0  |
| MW     | Jefferson             | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 0        | 2  | 0  |
| MW     | Lincoln Home          | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 3        | 0  | 0  |
| MW     | Scotts Bluff          | 10/1-5/12 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 1   | 0        | 0  | 0  |
| RM     | (No winter hires)     |           |           |      |         |     |          |    |    |
| SW     | Amistead              | 10/1-3/26 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 0        | 2  | 0  |
| SW     | Bandelier             | 10/1-3/26 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 1   | 2        | 1  | 1  |
| SW     | Big Bend              | 10/1-3/26 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 3   | 9        | 7  | 0  |
| SW     | Big Thicket           | 10/1-3/26 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 4        | 4  | 0  |
| SW     | Chaco                 | 10/1-3/26 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 0        | 0  | 2  |
| SW     | Ft. Davis             | 10/1-3/26 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 1        | 0  | 0  |
| SW     | Jean LaFitte          | 10/1-3/26 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 8        | 0  | 0  |
| SW     | LBJ                   | 10/1-3/26 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 10       | 0  | 0  |
| SW     | San Antonio Mission   | 10/1-3/26 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 2        | 0  | 0  |
| SW     | Cabrillo              | 10/1-3/26 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 2        | 0  | 0  |
| SW     | Casa Grande           | 10/1-3/26 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 3        | 0  | 0  |
| W      | Channel Islands       | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 2        | 1  | 0  |
| W      | Chiricahua            | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 1        | 0  | 0  |
| W      | Death Valley          | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 6   | 11       | 6  | 0  |
| W      | Golden Gate           | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 1        | 0  | 0  |
| W      | Grand Canyon          | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 16  | 7        | 18 | 0  |
| W      | Haleakala             | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 3        | 0  | 0  |
| W      | Hawaii Volcanoes      | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 1   | 2        | 0  | 0  |
| W      | Joshua Tree           | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 1   | 5        | 5  | 0  |
| W      | Lake Meade            | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 2        | 8  | 0  |
| W      | Lava Beds             | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 2   | 1        | 0  | 0  |
| W      | Lehman Cave           | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 2   | 2        | 0  | 0  |
| W      | Montezuma Castle      | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 3        | 0  | 0  |
| W      | Organ Pipe            | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 2   | 1        | 1  | 0  |
| W      | Petrified             | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 2-4 | 0        | 0  | 0  |
| W      | Pt. Reyes             | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 2        | 1  | 0  |
| W      | Saguaro               | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 1   | 0        | 1  | 0  |
| W      | Santa Monica          | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 2        | 0  | 0  |
| W      | Tonto                 | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 0   | 1        | 0  | 0  |
| W      | Walnut Canyon         | 10/1-5/31 | 6/1-7/15  | Reg  | 2       | 2   | 2        | 1  | 0  |
| PW     | (No winter hires)     |           |           |      |         |     |          |    |    |
| AL     | (No winter hires)     |           |           |      |         |     |          |    |    |

**Letters continued**

states. These caricatures are not evocative of the real world. They are designed for entertainment, to make us stop and laugh at ourselves, so that we don't take ourselves too seriously (that most fatal of flaws). Ms. Riddle would do well to do as much.

Arthur McDade  
Chickamauga/Chattanooga

*A number of members have written or talked to me about Keith's cartoons over the last few months. Their comments, as exemplified by the above two letters, have fallen into two camps — ardent supporters and equally ardent critics. Keith and I have discussed all of these comments in frequent phone calls, and he has proven to be consistently sensitive and responsive to reader concerns. Keith feels (and I concur) that humor, by its very nature, must make light of human weaknesses; he has in no way intended to offend anyone, nor has he any particular axe to grind. We have agreed to work together on future panels, and Keith also asks that members provide him with ideas for his seasonally-oriented cartoons. Ranger will continue to print his work.*

Editor

Editor:

My first letter to the editor — maybe my last.

While not new to the ranger ranks, I am new, or relatively so, to the ANPR and thus somewhat hesitant to "speak out," but then again, I've always been that way — but here goes anyway.

While I was aware of the general gist of the Board's meeting with Director Mott, and I might add, delighted that he took the time to devote to our own Association leadership, it wasn't until the 1985/86 Winter edition of *Ranger* came out and I read President Finnerty's message that I understood the full range.

Now I fully agree that *all* the issues are relevant and I applaud Maureen for following up with the Director and membership. But — where is our concern for the National Park SYSTEM? All five issues relate to us, not necessarily to what we stand for or why we are here.

I say to our leadership — next time you get the Director "captive" let him know not only our concerns about us, the Service, but the preservation of the System. Let the Director know we stand on issues and find out how we can help.

The original purpose of the ANPR (besides social and suds) is as valid in 1986 as it was in 1976.

John Cook  
Great Smokies

*I agree with you that the five positions discussed with Mr. Mott are related to personnel. This does not mean that the Association is changing its focus and direction from "system" issues to "me" issues.*

*In the past, ANPR has addressed such concerns as the use of weapons in parks and the appropriate role for resource management and interpretation in the park infra-structure, among others. I expect and intend that system-related issues will continue to be addressed in the future. As a matter of fact, I have already asked that there be a special focus on resource management at Rendezvous X this fall.*

*If I have one disagreement with you, it is your segregation of the "Service" from the "System". Employees who are satisfied in their positions and with their working conditions are the best assurance we can have that the preservation and visitor use mandates of the National Park Service will be fulfilled. After all, John, we are the National Park System.*

*Thanks for taking the time to write.*

Maureen Finnerty  
President, ANPR

Editor:

As a sustaining member of ANPR I, of course, receive your magazine, *Ranger*. I find the magazine most interesting and try to read each article.

I need to call to your attention to an error which, if feasible, I would like to have corrected in a future issue. On page 12 of the winter issue in the article on the Freeman Tilden Award, paragraph 2 — I have absolutely nothing to do with selecting the winner from the field of ten candidates. Since it is an award to interpreters and some of the authors of my *The Story Behind The Scenery* series have been nominated I made it a strict policy to have nothing to do with the selection process of this award.

For your information the selection committee is actually Paul Pritchard of NPCA, the Director of NPS and a third person selected by those two from an outside organization.

I, as Publisher and Owner of KC Publications, fund the financial award, \$2,500. For your information, my check is actually written to NPCA and they in turn present a check from their own organization to the annual winner.

I realize my being mentioned as part of a selection process may be only a technical error but I want to avoid any future misunderstandings. Actually, in the case of the 1985 presentation, I did not know who was the winner until Director Mott announced his name.

Your organization does wonderful things. For the last several years I have contributed a set of books to the *Ranger Rendezvous*. I will naturally continue this

in future years. I do look forward in joining you in Jackson Hole, Wyoming this fall. If I can be of any further assistance in any way, please let me know.

K.C. DenDooven  
Publisher

**Regional Reps continued**

main objective of this gathering will be for R & R, Bill is hoping that Mary Sargent-Martin will be able to lead a round table discussion on the new classification standards for the 025 series.

"I am looking forward to serving you over the next two years." Bill writes. "Please feel free to contact me if you have an issue that you feel that ANPR should be aware of or if you want to express an opinion on an existing issue. As I start my term as your representative, I would like to offer you the challenge of assisting ANPR in increasing its membership. Strength through numbers is the issue here."

Bill hopes to see as many of you in Las Vegas as can make it this spring.

**Pacific Northwest**

Representative Bundy Phillips, Mt. Rainier. Address: Paradise Ranger Station, Mt. Rainier National Park, Longmire, WA 93897. Phone: (206) 569-2621 (home) and (206) 569-2211 (work).

**Alaska**

Representative Bryan Swift, Denali. Address: Box 9, Denali National Park, AK 99755. Phone: (907) 683-2610 (home) and (907) 683-2295 ext 19 (work).

Bryan is attempting to organize a regional rendezvous to be held in May at the Gulkana Air Show. If you've got any ideas for a program, give him a call.

**Americana Snow King Resort  
Convention Reservation Form**

Reservations for the Association of National Park Rangers Rendezvous, October 19 - 24, 1986

Last Name \_\_\_\_\_ First \_\_\_\_\_ Initial \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Arrival date \_\_\_\_\_ Departure date \_\_\_\_\_

Accommodations required: Single \_\_\_\_\_ Double \_\_\_\_\_ Triple \_\_\_\_\_ Quad \_\_\_\_\_

MasterCard, Visa, Diners Club, Carte Blanche or American Express Card Number (circle card type) \_\_\_\_\_ Expires \_\_\_\_\_

- To confirm your reservation, a deposit of one night's lodging is required. Above credit card may be used.
- Check-in time is 4 p.m.; check-out time is 12 noon.
- Cancellations must be received 72 hours prior to arrival date or deposit will be forfeited.

Complete this form and mail it with your check or credit card number at the earliest possible date.  
Send to: **Americana Snow King Resort, P.O. Box SKI, Jackson Hole, WY 83001.**

**Association of National Park Rangers  
Rendezvous X Pre-Registration**

Use this form ONLY before 10/1/86

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (please print) Spouse's name \_\_\_\_\_ (if attending)

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Number and ages of children who will be attending with you \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Park or area \_\_\_\_\_

**Ball Caps**

If offered, would you be interested in a Rendezvous X ball cap? \_\_\_\_\_

How many? Small \_\_\_\_\_ Medium \_\_\_\_\_ Large \_\_\_\_\_ X-Large \_\_\_\_\_

**Registration Fee**

*Four Day Package* (before 10/1/86)

\$25 members \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\$33 non-members \$ \_\_\_\_\_

If spouse will accompany you and plans even minimal participation:

*Spouse Fee* (before 10/1/86)

\$12 members \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\$17 non-members \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**T-Shirts**

\_\_\_\_\_ (quantity) X \$8 (each) = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Small \_\_\_\_\_ Medium \_\_\_\_\_ Large \_\_\_\_\_ X-Large \_\_\_\_\_  
(please indicate number of each)

Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Please check if you are attending your first Rendezvous.

Please make checks payable to **ANPR**. Return to: Kathy Loux, Box 9, Denali NP, AK 99755  
(Pre-registration ends 10/1/86. After 10/1/86, package cost: Members - \$35, Non-Members - \$43.)

**Association of National Park Rangers**

**Important:** Please specify  New Membership  Renewal Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (last, first, MI): \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

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City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

NPS employees: Park four-letter code (i.e., YELL) \_\_\_\_\_

Region (i.e., RMR; WASO use NCR) \_\_\_\_\_

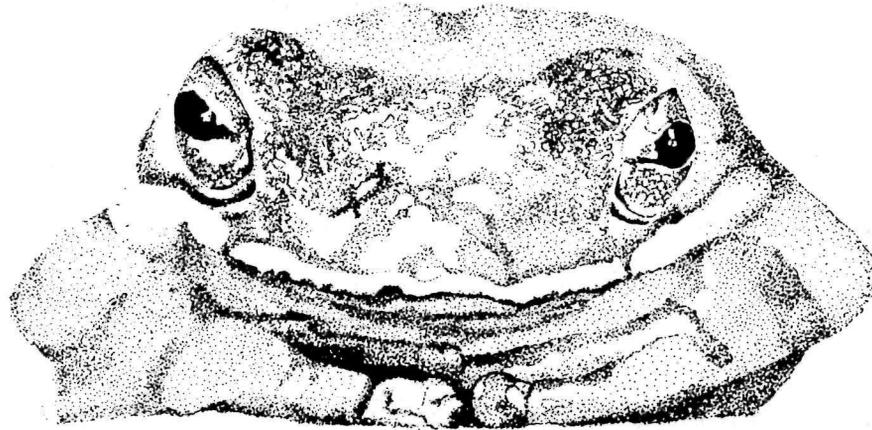
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- Life — open to all individuals\*  \$200.00
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\*Life membership may be paid in four installments of \$50.00 each within 12 months.

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