# The Signpost

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The official journal of the

**PARK RANGERS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA**

Editor-in-chief: Bruce Chase
Assistant Editor: Pat Hayes
Typing: Jan Lenci
Layout and Design: Bruce Chase
HELP WANTED!

Must enjoy working in the outdoors
Must enjoy working with people
Must be physically fit
Must be willing to work odd and irregular hours
Must have working understanding of natural science, maintenance, construction, law enforcement, public relations and outdoor survival techniques
Must be certified in first-aid, CPR, and basic firefighting skills
Must be capable of operating mechanical and automotive equipment
Must be skilled in crisis intervention
Must be capable of writing clear and concise reports
Must be capable of working without supervision for extended periods
Must possess common sense

SALARY: Minimum wage
BENEFITS: None
PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT: 3 - 6 months depending on assignment location

If this add were printed in a local paper I doubt that many would apply. Many would simply feel un-qualified. Many possessing common sense would use it and NEVER apply. Every year thousands of applications from all over the country flow into local, regional, state and federal parks departments. A small percentage of these applicants will survive stringent screening processes to be hired as seasonal park rangers, maintenance workers or aides.

It takes extreme dedication to routinely clean toilets and empty garbage cans in 100+ degree weather during the middle of August. It takes considerable patience to be stationed in a kiosk for eight hours on a slow rainy day. It takes strength of character to maintain a smiling face while receiving obnoxious criticism from park visitors. It takes a healthy balanced personality to withstand the frequent disappointment of seeing one's creative, aesthetic projects senselessly destroyed days later by vandals.
These seasonals are the backbone and life force of OUR parks departments. These are the seasonals who put up with terrible hours, give up holidays and summer vacations with friends, associate July 4th with forest fires, accept infrequent social activities as the norm, work daily under hazardous conditions and often eat dinner during "All Night Movies". There are as many examples of personal sacrifice as there are seasonals.

It is these people that PRAC wishes to salute. Now is the time of year that experienced seasonals must consider whether to re-apply to a park or agency. This is the time of year that seasonals begin to consider alternate forms of employment. Right now medical and dental benefits never looked so good! This is the period of hesitation.

This editor has been a seasonal since 1977. During this time I have had the pleasure of working with a very unique group of professionals. A group of men and women capable of putting the public before themselves, and who carry a common dream for the future, an earth alive in its natural form. A group of men and women with the unselfish goal of saving a little piece of mother nature for our children and theirs.

Fellow seasonals, DO NOT hesitate! Our work is essential to the survival of a culture, a nation and a world. Our sacrifices do not go unnoticed, for we are the front line of defense. In this highly technical world millions of people dream of the opportunity of making a significant contribution, of saving a little piece of our world. What's so damn satisfying is that we do!

Bruce Chase
FROM THE PARK OFFICE

the president's message

I guess you have heard by now that a lot has happened over the past weeks that will affect the Park Rangers Association of California. The California State Park Rangers Association has voted to affiliate with us, and at our October Executive Board meeting (minutes elsewhere in this issue) your Board has agreed to the concept of this affiliation. What this means is that now our two organizations will have the power to join forces to promote the profession of the park ranger throughout our state. We will not cease to exist as separate organizations. The benefits of affiliation in simple terms are as follows:

1. Keep our identity, organizational structure and control.
2. Reduced rates to conferences and training sessions.
3. Joint ventures in areas where common goals are consistent and mutually agreeable with each organization.
4. Helping each other in joint ventures in preparing, introducing and impacting legislation.

We concur with CSPRA in that any affiliation with other organizations like PORAC or CPOA or even WIA was really not in line with what we do as rangers (even though WIA is interpretive, we don't all do interpretation, and really not all of us do law enforcement).

Your Board is also working hard on updating your By-Laws to make them more workable. You should receive some information on this either by Signpost, or by separate letter before the conference in Ventura in March. Included in the By-Laws is a new section on standing committees. Each member will required to serve on one or more of these standing committees in the areas of their interest, (ie. Maintenance people serving on the maintenance committee, law enforcement people on the law enforcement committee, etc.). We feel that this will get everyone involved in the organization so we have all doers. The functions of these committees will be to provide input into the Signpost (there will be a separate section in each future Signpost for each area of interest) with articles, arrange workshops in the interest area during the annual conference and in general promote that area of interest throughout the profession. We also need your input to any other changes that you might like to see happen, or any subject that needs to be addressed before the annual conference. Let us know how you feel.

Tom Smith
Affiliation Agreement

Whereas, the Park Rangers Association of California and the California State Park Rangers Association are organizations with like goals; those being to promote the interests and standards of the profession of park ranger in the State of California and,

Whereas, the objectives of the two organizations also include the promotion of interpretation and to act as a medium of exchange of professional thought,

Be it resolved that the Park Rangers Association of California and the California State Park Rangers Association agree to affiliate under the following terms:

1. Affiliate associations retain their individual identity, organizational structure and control.

2. Affiliate associations shall receive the following benefits:
   a. dual conference with reduced costs to members;
   b. reduced rates to organization-sponsored training events;
   c. joint ventures in areas where common goals are consistent and mutually agreeable with each organization (i.e. publications);
   d. help in preparing, introducing, and impacting legislation consistent with each organization's goals and objectives;
   e. access to professional publications and promotional capabilities;
   f. mutual promotion of the role of the park ranger in the parks of California.

3. This affiliation must be approved by action of the Executive Boards of both organizations and can be terminated at any time by the action of either party.

Signed

Thomas Smith, President
Park Rangers Association of California

Signed

Denzil R. Verardo, President
California State Park Rangers Association
HORSE PATROL
Part II

by: Tom Smith
U.S.N.P.S.

In the last installment we introduced everyone to the horse patrol, the standards for selecting a horse, and knowledge that a good horse patrol person should have to successfully carry on a horse patrol function. In this issue, we will look at performance standards for a horse patrol person in Yosemite National Park, equipment and costs of operation, and give you an example of a purchasing contract. The National Park Service at Yosemite National Park has produced the following standards of performance for a horse patrol person. Keep in mind that these standards are seasonal standards, all horse patrol people being seasonal except the patrol supervisor. The Service states:

The horse patrol person will have performed satisfactorily when:

General Performance:
Incumbent functions as a skilled member of the mounted unit in accordance with the established standards and guidelines. Incumbent realizes that the horse patrol person's primary job is visitor contact and is therefore as available and conspicuous to the visitor as possible. Incumbent always presents a good ranger image to the visitor even when the visitor is abusive or antagonistic.

Safety:
Incumbent keeps his/her supervisor informed of hazards in their work area and assigned area of responsibility. Incumbent maintains a positive safety attitude toward his/her mount and in his/her work with the park visitor. Takes immediate action on high hazard situations.

Attitude:
Incumbent maintains an open, friendly attitude toward all park visitors and toward those park employees with whom he/she comes in contact. Effective working relationships are maintained even in situations involving stress or conflict.

Horsemanship:
Incumbent acquires skills inherent in advanced horsemanship including intermediate and hazard jumping, collection, mounted unit drill, parades, ceremonies, operating in crowded areas, and crowd control.

Equipment and Uniform:
Incumbent properly cares for all equipment which has been assigned. Incumbent properly grooms and cares for the mount which has been assigned. Incumbent wears the uniform and is personally groomed to the standards prescribed by Yosemite uniform standards.

Training:
Incumbent performs and actively engages in all mounted unit or required district training. Horse patrol person takes advantage of other Park Service Training when possible.
Law Enforcement:
Incumbent understands and follows established Park law enforcement guidelines, policies and procedures. Incumbent investigates accidents and traffic or other law violations, issues warnings, citations, or make arrests when necessary to insure park visitor cooperation and compliance with Yosemite policies and regulations.

Emergencies:
All emergencies within his/her area of responsibility are handled promptly and safely. Emergencies that exceed his/her capability are promptly recognized and additional help requested.

Cooperation:
Cooperative working relationships are maintained with all park employees.

Communications:
Incumbent effectively communicates with all park visitors concerning the area, current park policies, goals and operating standards. Incumbent keeps the road patrol supervisor informed of activities within the horse patrol area of responsibility.

Reports:
All reports required for horse patrol operation are completed fully, legibly and accurately and are submitted on time.

Each Park Ranger on the horse patrol unit is evaluated twice during the season by the patrol supervisor based upon the above standards.

Equipment:
I will not really attempt to go into the pluses and minuses of different saddles, bridles, etc., as there are so many different types, manufacturers and theories, that a book could be written about tack. The important thing is that the saddle be comfortable, and of such quality that it will hold up under a lot of use. The National Park Service at Yosemite specifies that the saddle should be of an un-oiled plain leather finish with rigging attached to the tree with screws. The tree should be rawhide covered and should not be fiberglass or plastic. Leather covered stirrups with three inch stirrup leathers with the skirts of plain leather finish. The saddle should have a low profile saddle horn. Costs for the saddles used by Yosemite are around $400.00. Bridles can be of any kind. At the Park we use a plain head stall, with a cabazon, and a pellum bit. Whatever equipment you decide to use, it should always be "standing tall", clean and shiny. Just as your patrol vehicle should be kept clean, your animal and your tack should be also. Both reflect upon you and your agency when you are out patrolling.

Costs:
At the present time it costs the National Park Service about $2.00/day per animal to feed and keep them. Based upon figures from Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department, it costs the department about 21¢ per mile to operate a vehicle. Each vehicle averages about 250 miles per week. That comes to about $7.50/day plus or minus. A good horse can be purchased for less than $1000, a good vehicle.... well, I guess you all know what the cost of vehicles has gone to. One figure that can be looked at is the cost figures as they relate to visitor contacts. In Tuolumne Meadows, I travel approximately 10 miles per day, but talk to very large numbers of people.
I have no real statistics, but experience tells me that I at least talk to two to three hundred people daily. Since I make $40/day, and deducting the animal costs, the costs per visitor contact for horse patrol in Tuolumne comes to about 2¢ per visitor, plus or minus. This cost is much higher with a road patrol ranger, who seldom leave their vehicle in visitor contacts, and unless stopped, may not talk to anyone during a given day. Certainly the mobility of the vehicle cannot be denied, and the Ranger could handle larger numbers of situations because of this mobility, but in areas that are congested, the horse can respond rather quickly.

In this day and age of high gas prices, and high vehicle prices, the horse certainly looms bigger and bigger as a vehicle for patrol operations. I am including two forms in this issue that are used by the United States Park Police and Yosemite National Park in the legalities of purchasing stock. The "Horse Acceptance Form" and the "Contract For Purchase of Horses". Both forms have as a stipulation that the animal must be acceptable for park work, and healthy in every way.

I hope that we have provided some in-sight into the use of horses in parks. It is my firm belief that without doubt, if the park visitor uses horses in your park, that a Ranger should also be mounted. Horses used in routine park patrol work will suprise you with their versatality, mobility, and overall value to making sure that each park visitor has a quality experience. the P.R. is terrific! Remember, "you can't pet a patrol car"!
# HORSE ACCEPTANCE FORM

**NAME OF HORSE**

**BREEDING**

**AGE**

**HEIGHT**

**MARKINGS**

**ACQUIRED FROM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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**PURCHASE PRICE** $ __________

**LOCATION OF HORSE**

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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**TRANSPORTED BY**

<table>
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<th>Rank</th>
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**PERIOD** __________ TO __________

**VETERINARIAN**

**PHYSICAL FAULTS**

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<th>REJECTED DATE</th>
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**TEMPERMENTALLY APPROVED**

**HORSE RETURNED TO**

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**BAD HABITS**

**UNITED STATES PARK POLICE ACCEPTED DATE**

**OWNER PAID** $ __________

**DATE** __________

**SIGNED**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
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</table>
CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF HORSES

(Name) of (Address)

hereby agrees to sell to Yosemite National Park, and Yosemite National Park hereby agrees to buy, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, a horse of the following description:

NAME: ________________________________
BREED: ________________________________
COLOR: ________________________________
HEIGHT: ________________________________
AGE: ________________________________
MARKING: ________________________________

1. It is agreed that the purchaser shall have the use of the above described horse for a period of 30 days and that the purchaser shall transport said horse at its own expense from its present location to the stables of the purchaser for the purposes of the trial. If, after the trial, the purchaser determines that the horse is not suited to its needs, the purchaser may return the horse to the seller.

2. It is further agreed that a veterinarian whose services will be paid for by the purchaser may subject the horse to a complete physical examination. If the veterinarian does not certify the horse to be in a fit condition, the purchaser may return the horse to the seller.
3. It is agreed that during the trial period the purchaser shall accept responsibility for any injuries incurred by the horse, but it shall not accept responsibility for any illness contracted by the horse during this period.

4. It is agreed that a purchase price of $________________ will be paid by the purchaser upon acceptance of the horse.

__________________________
Seller

__________________________
Yosemite National Park

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED

or

RETURNED BECAUSE NOT SUITABLE

__________________________
Signature

__________________________
Date
"Sooner or later each visitor meets a Ranger... and he is one of the key men in the Park Service. He is the visitor's friend. He meets the guest, shows him how to reach the interesting places, warns him against feeding the bears, finds him when he is lost, and deals firmly with him when he violates the regulations, which are few and reasonable."

This statement, made in 1958 by Conrad Wirth, then Director of the National Park Service summed up, until quite recently, the image of the Ranger—the park law enforcement officer. Historically, the Ranger's role in law enforcement has been a low-profile type of authority. The image that the Ranger projected was one of the dedicated resource-oriented individual, caring for animals and "Warning against feeding the bears".

The Hanna-Barbera image of the Ranger in Jellystone Park was both widespread and, in its own way, admired. The development of this image, historically, is well-detailed. The Ranger's uniform was developed from the time when the military protected the parks. Rugged individuality was added to the image when nearly all Rangers were hired for their back-country skills. Later as parks grew in popularity, and when major environmental causes were still not a critical level, the Ranger did seem to spend as much of his time protecting the public from the bears as the bears from the public. The image of the Park Ranger as a unique public servant protecting great outdoor areas grew in a positive sense. One negative connotation that went along with this generally positive image was that of a rather bumbling animal caretaker.

These images and impressions were created, and then developed at a time when attendance in parks was low, and therefore, resource damage practically nil: Crime in parks was inconsequential. In many respects, this image and the times dictated the role of the Ranger.

Then, parks became more urban, and even the great wildernesses of Yellowstone and Yosemite became urban extensions of the people who visited them. New urban parks were, and are, being created. Recreation areas became a large portion of National and State Park holdings. "Parks" became "Parks and Recreation". The term "parks" and "recreation" became, if not synonymous, at least closely associated and administratively similar. And the role of the Ranger began to change. In many respects, however, the image did not.

The "people pressures" currently in parks, brought about by both urbanization and the recreation demands of a public with increasing leisure time, dictated a role change more rapid than the Ranger and the park administration were prepared to cope with. Crime soared. Different crimes than had been experienced previously in parks such as burglary, rape and assault increased and the Ranger had to deal with them. Caught unprepared, administrators and the individual Ranger had to adjust to the park law enforcement officer's reluctant new role: that of the full fledged peace officer, while attempting to maintain the workload and image of a resource protector and interpreter. "Enforcement" to use a harsh but accurate term, was always part of a Ranger's work; but the type, magnitude and pressures of his peace officer role changed.
1958 vs. 1968 -- a change in attitude by the visitor; a change in role for the park law enforcement officer. The Ranger still had to deal with resource protection, but his over-all role changed with the addition of major, significant amounts of enforcement problems, many of which were not directly environmental or resource related.

In 1970, California State Park Rangers were perceived by themselves, for the most part as a resource protectors and interpreters. In 1971, Rangers were "armed" in twelve high-crime locations and trained in an extensive Basic Peace Officer Course conforming to the Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission's (P.O.S.T.) standards. Controversy raged through the ranks of Field Rangers and administrators over both the need to be armed, and the consequences such a change toward a "high profile" image would have. There was a split within the Ranger ranks with one faction arguing that such a change was a "professionalization", and the other countering that it was loss of a positive, traditional image.

Soon all Rangers were armed and trained to minimum peace officer standards established by P.O.S.T. The personnel selection process also changed through this period. Where once we sought "handyman-naturalists", we now demanded college educated individuals who would not mind carrying a weapon, enforcing laws, not necessarily environmental in nature, and at the same time, who would possess the skills required to handle the traditional aspects of a Ranger's duties. Some Rangers could not cope with what they perceived to be a negative change in their image. Some were eager to accept the new role--perhaps too eager. And, others accepted their new function reluctantly, but realized its purported necessity.

While these changes were occurring, the general visitor's view of the Ranger, their "image" of him, did not radically change. The public could not see the controversy through the Ranger's eyes. And when administrators stood back and viewed the situation, little actually had changed from the visitor's vantage point. When the public needed help, it was still the Ranger who took care of that need. Resource protection, interpretation and information were still meted out by the Ranger in doses sufficient for positive image re-enforcement. There was, undoubtedly, a change in attitude toward the Ranger by those visitors violating the law. For now, that segment of the park population noticed, and was received by, a trained peace officer in a Ranger's uniform, enforcing the law in a professional and well-equipped manner. There was little difference to the violator between regular enforcement officers and the park law enforcement officer as the new terms, "Pine Swine, Tree Fuzz, and Parky Pig" illustrate. The Ranger's actions had earned him new titles.

Once the new role was accepted, training, re-training and proper equipment were demanded by Rangers, as well as recognition of new, expanded duties by the park administration. This caused some consternation within the administration, as one would have expected, since those Rangers who at first reluctantly accepted expanded peace officer duties now demanded one further step. For recognition implies salary, training, benefits and equipment commensurate with the required duties. The public has also come to expect professional peace officer aid when it was required or requested. And, the Ranger had, for the most part, accepted that responsibility.

A circumstance of the current situation worth noting is that the public perceives the Ranger in different ways depending on the actual type of unit at which the Ranger works. For instance, the traditional "Smokey the Bear" image still dominates at natural and historic areas; even those with extraordinary crime statistics. An enforcement image persists at highly urbanized beach and recreation areas. The Ranger's role and actual duties, are often similar at both locations but the image itself differs depending on what the public expects, what it sees, and what it perceives the park law enforcement officer's role to be.
The self-image of the Ranger also may vary depending on the assigned unit. Most enjoy duties at traditional parks, rather than heavily used recreation areas and beaches. This is partially based on the public image of a Ranger. Image feedback, for most Rangers, is positive at natural and historic areas, and less so at beaches and recreation areas. Thus job satisfaction is usually greater at traditional units.

So, what of the role of today's park law enforcement officer? What is his performance as compared to actual needs? Is agency policy realistic when compared with needs? What are the ramifications of increased enforcement posture on the part of park law enforcement officers?

Today's California State Park Ranger, to use the model with which I am most familiar, is selected, in general, on the basis of ability to communicate with the public in a positive manner. A standard profile would also show an individual who possesses a strong resource-oriented background and convictions, a college degree, and one who shows at least the willingness to perform law enforcement duties.

Formal training emphasizes enforcement duties for several reasons. All California State Park Rangers are armed. The mandatory minimum length of time required in California for certification from the P.O.S.T. Commission is 400 hours (10 weeks). The mandatory refresher course required every three years is 80 hours, and instructor level courses in defensive tactics and in firearms training require even further commitments from those chosen. Supervisory and Management Courses for park peace officers at the appropriate level are also part of a mandatory curriculum in an on-going career training program.

Thus, at the end of a training cycle, we have trained an individual to perform law enforcement duties at a professional level. A major benefit of the high level of training and performance now demanded of the park law enforcement officer, is the equally high level of respect gained from other enforcement agencies. Whether aid is solicited from, or offered to other local, county, state or national agencies, it is imperative that park and recreation administrations have a positive mutual relationship with those "outside" agencies upon whom we must all, from time to time, rely. Training, equipment and professional performance insure credibility.

The types of crimes committed in parks today is reflective of the urban population which visit parks. Vehicle violations, muggings, rape, burglaries--in short, all manner of crime is up and many are not resource-oriented violations. In California State Parks in 1978, 35,000 crimes were reported, over 30,000 citations were issued, and over 500 physical arrests were made. Not to belabor a point, but to illustrate the fact that performance and training is based on actual need and not an over-reaction to a temporary situation, is the example served by a recent incident in a major national park.

Point Reyes National Seashore is situated approximately 30 miles north of San Francisco, California. It is a large wilderness-type area consisting of many thousands of acres of rolling grassland, forests, lakes, streams and rugged Pacific Ocean seascape. Essentially it is a traditional type park close to an urban population. From the 1960's onward, the number of visitors to the Point Reyes Peninsula made substantial jumps to today's more than two million annual attendance. And with this increase in visitation came a corresponding increase in crime.

August 5, 1973, would be an important date not only to the National Park Service, but to all park law enforcement agencies. At 5:00 a.m. Sunday morning, August 5, Ranger Ken Patrick's alarm clock beside the bed went off waking both he and his wife. It was time to go out on a poaching patrol at Pt. Reyes. He was to be done by 7:00 a.m. and when he did not appear as anticipated, another Pt. Reyes Ranger Dan Whittaker, went on patrol after him. A thick fog covered the summit of Mt. Vision as Ranger Whittaker looked for Ken Patrick. Suddenly, Whittaker saw Patrick's vehicle parked, with lights blinking and engine running. When Whittaker looked into Patrick's vehicle, it was empty. Whittaker felt uneasy. He returned to his vehicle and made a radio transmission to try to contact Ranger Patrick. There was no response. He then began walking the roadway downhill in front of Patrick's Jeep. After covering about fifty feet, he noticed a dark object
in a large bush just a couple of feet off of the road and directly in front of him. At first he thought it was a blanket, but after covering another step or two, he suddenly saw this dark object take shape. It was a human, and it was covered with blood. (From the F.B.I. Report on the death of Ken Patrick.)

Ranger Patrick has been shot and killed by individuals from San Francisco out on a "joy ride" poaching deer. The weapons used were stolen handguns. The killers had previous records and were involved in numerous other crimes. In short, their profiles were identical to criminals more commonly associated with urban, not park, crimes. The times, for parks, had changed. The criminal element was no longer only local poachers—some were life-long, hardcore criminals. The Point Reyes incident illustrates that even resource violations, committed by hardcore criminals can turn into a major violation, including murder. Resource protection, public protection, and officer survival were no longer separable.

There was, of course, agency reaction to an increase in enforcement attitude and action on the part of those performing law enforcement duties. Many administrators grew up career-wise in the more traditional park era and yearned for it's return. With this yearning was a reluctance to accept and support the necessary new roles which have been foisted upon the ranger. However, the realization of the plight of the visitor, the ranger, and the parks themselves have left virtually no alternative other than a well-trained park law enforcement officer. Proper enforcement equipment was, due to beleaguered agency policy, slow in coming. But standards have now been accepted and all entering personnel are given appropriate equipment with which to do the task that the role demands. It must be pointed out that policy emphasized defensive not offensive posture and tactics. The basic role of the public servant was, is, and always will be, to serve the public.

Administration policy on a new and expanding front is actually accelerating the need for professional park law enforcement. Urban parks, a new frontier for national and state park agencies, will require park law enforcement officers who are not only well-trained in environmental matters, but who are also sensitive to social issues. The need for both a strong resource image and a professional, respected law enforcement stance will be essential as the urban park movement grows. This, for both the park peace officer and the agency will involve complex forms of discretionary decision-making which will have to be addressed through training and tested, ultimately through performance.

"Discretion" is a decision on the part of an individual officer to selectively choose which regulations to enforce and/or the degree to which a regulation will be enforced. Selective enforcement can pose many problems, but if properly utilized as a tool, can lead to a "resource image" enhancement stature.

However, to enable the park law enforcement officer to make proper discretionary decisions, strong administrative guidelines must be initiated. Administrators have a basic responsibility to decide what resources are allocated to which objectives, and what goals are organizationally important when compared and contrasted with other goals and objectives. When this is done, and an agency's objectives are clear to the park law enforcement officers, their discretionary decision making or "selective enforcement" becomes both a meaningful and a desirable tool.

*Denzil Verardo is President of the California State Park Rangers Association.
"GETTING HIGH AT ED LEVIN PARK"

by

Edward S. Tanaka*

People are getting high at Ed Levin County Park, and no, it isn't 'dope smokin'-jump ropin', beer drinkin', rock and rollin','' it's the sport of hang gliding and it has taken off.

Although Ed Levin Park is commencing its second year in allowing hang gliders to launch and land on park property, hang gliding was born on a peak just outside the northeastern boundary of the park in the early 70's. Dave Kilbourne, an Engineer with Hewlett-Packard can be credited with this historical event of launching and landing the first modern day hang glider in the bay area. The kite's design was similar to the ones that were pulled behind power boats, making water skiers airborne. Dave Kilbourne's flight was the first hang glider to be self launched and from this event the sport of hang gliding was born.

Hang gliding in the early 70's was considered by most people as a dare devil sport and carried the connotation that only the "crazies" would dare to fly. But with better designed kites and improved teaching methods, hang gliding has evolved in a short period of time, from a dare devil sport to another recreational activity that anyone can enjoy. This fact can be backed by an estimated 50,000 certified hang glider pilots world wild.

A hang glider can be defined as a foot launched and landed aircraft, unpowered. There are two basic types of hang gliders. One is a flexible wing glider, meaning fabric is usually dacron and the frame material being aircraft aluminum. The other type of hang glider is a rigid wing. Aircraft aluminum consists of the frame and the material covering the frame would be something rigid such as fiberglass. Of the two, the flexible wing design is the most popular. The individual who developed the modern day hang glider, the delta shaped wing design, is an American named Francis Rogallo. He developed this design concept in 1948. This concept was considered for NASA's re-entry program for astronauts.

After Dave Kilbourne's historic flight, a few pilots were launching from private property and landing in a small section of Ed Levin Park. Gradually, hang gliding activity began to increase, and in 1976, members of the Wings of Rogallo, the most influential hang gliding organization in the bay area, with a membership of 400 strong, negotiated with County Parks to designate an official landing zone in Ed Levin Park. Approximately one year later, the Wings of Rogallo had their permission revoked from the owner of the property from which they were launching their hang gliders. This put the hang gliding activity in the park in limbo for two and one-half years. In 1978, County Parks purchased an additional 1,000 acres (Minnis Ranch) that was adjacent to the existing Ed Levin Park boundary. This addition included Monument Peak (2,594 ft.) which borders Alameda County.

In September of 1979, the Wings of Rogallo successfully negotiated with County Parks to use some of the higher peaks as launch areas and re-negotiated a larger and safer landing zone. There are three official launching sites, the highest at 2,320 ft., a medium launch at 1,200 ft. and a novice launch at 800 ft.

The fact that there are probably more spectators than hang glider pilots in the bay area became a reality for park staff in the spring of 1980. Weather permitting, spectators came to "ooh and awe". But some of the "oohs and awes" created problems, like the Sunday driver who would stop in the middle of the road, mesmerized by a pilot doing 360's, not realizing he had fifteen irritated drivers behind him. Most of the earlier problems have been solved by staff and now the Ranger may even catch a chance to glance into the heavens.

*Edward Tanaka is a Park Ranger for the Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Santa Clara. He is currently assigned to Ed Levin Park and has worked there for the past several years.
Sure you'd like to make $38.00 an hour. Just read on, you might be able to do it with a BOMAG Asphalt Recycler.

I had never heard of such a thing until a recent day in the City of Fremont's Central Park. While out investigating a City maintenance crew operation, I noticed them using a machine that looked like a cement mixer with a hormone problem. On the side of the rig were the words "Asphalt Recycler". Wow, this sounded like a great idea—particularly as we enter the age of limited natural resources; so Jim Howard, City of Fremont's Public Works Supervisor supplied me with information that I'm sure will be of interest to you.

The BOMAG Asphalt Recycler is essentially a mini asphalt plant on wheels. This pick-up truck-towable unit (empty weight 1,350 lbs.) consists basically of a large, rotating drum which heats, mixes, and dispenses hot asphalt at the job site. The only raw materials needed are salvaged asphalt and propane/butane. Jim says that many times his crews use asphalt salvaged at the job site. In repairing park pedways, the crew fires up the recycler and begins adding chunks of deteriorating pedway into the loading chute. The machine handles pieces up to seventeen (17) inches across. Eight to ten minutes later you have hot asphalt available at the discharge chute. A six (6) man crew usually does about two (2) tons an hour on large patch jobs. The machine can be handled by three (3) men, but his crew includes manpower salvaging asphalt ahead of the machine. About two (2) gallons of butane are used per hour. At present costs, there appears to be real money savings possible here. Asphalt is going for about $20.00 per ton, not including transportation cost to the job. To get two (2) tons of hot asphalt to your job would cost you at least $40.00. The Asphalt Recycler will do that much in an hour (factory rated at up to 5 tons per hour), with salvaged asphalt and about $2.00 worth of butane.

Equaling about $38.00 worth of savings per hour. Jim says they occasionally will use asphalt additives (SSI) in the mix.

The City has been using the Recycler since December, 1979 (purchase price about $11,000). It has been used nearly every-day and maintenance costs have generally been covered by the company. Jim Howard likes the results and feels "this is the coming thing" as resources become more expensive and less available. Here's a summary of some pros and cons:

+ Eliminates asphalt purchase costs (uses existing or stockpiled material from salvage).
+ Eliminates hauling cost from central plant (great for use in isolated parks).
+ Provides a mix of consistent temperature,
+ Can heat asphalt mix, cold patch,
+ Small size makes it easy to get out on park pedways etc,
+ Conserves our dwindling natural resources.

- Limited on the size of patches (you wouldn't want to lay out an entire parking lot).
- Some materials are needed on hand as existing surface materials may not adequately refill holes.
- Initial cost may be hard for small departments to justify.

Mr. Howard adds that the use of cold patch may be restricted in the future, due to the high level of emissions occuring in the curing process. If this should occur, the Asphalt Recycler will have a more prominent role.

All in all, the Asphalt Recycler sounds like a piece of equipment well suited for routine patchwork jobs needed in a lot of agencies. If you are interested in this outfit, Mr. Howard will happily give you his impression of this equipment's merit.

Thanks to Mr. Howard and Connie Kazarinoff of Golden State Equipment in Fremont for the information they supplied.
An easy way to make $38.00 an hour, and protect and conserve our natural resources at the same time? The BOMAG Asphalt Recycler just might do it!

*Tom Hofsommer is a Park Ranger with the City of Fremont. He has also worked with the County of Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation, the National Park Service, and the County of San Mateo Parks & Recreation.

---

It says here that you are an interpreter. What languages?

ON THIS TOUR I'll speak the language of the Indians - Ohlone, Miwok, the Explorers - Carson, Boone, Fremont, the Villains - Murieta, Ramponio, and the Settlers from Russian to Mexican, and perhaps even Mother Nature herself.

I wonder if they'll all fit on this tour?
PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Editor's Note: These proposed changes in our By-Laws must be ratified by a majority vote of PRAC members at the annual conference which will be held this March in Ventura, California.

Article I. No change

Article II. P.O. Box 219 - Menlo Park, GA - 94025
16055 Sanborn Road, Saratoga, CA  95070

Article III. No Change

Article IV.

Section 1

The annual conference shall be held jointly by regions - The president shall fix the time for the annual conference, subject to the approval of the board of directors.

The annual conference will be held jointly with the California State Park Rangers Association unless otherwise changed by Executive Board Action.

Article V.

For the purpose of administration, the state of California has heretofore by action of the Executive Board, been divided into three (3) geographical regions.

Region 1 Oregon Border to San Francisco
Region 2 San Francisco to Santa Barbara
Region 3 Santa Barbara to Mexico

Article VI.

Section 1

(A) Nominations for the position of Director shall be submitted at a regional meeting - This meeting shall be called by the Regional Director at a time and place convenient to members within the region, a minimum of 120 days before the date of the first general meeting of the State Annual Conference.

(A) Elections shall take place at the annual conference.

(B) The names of the two (2) nominees with the most votes shall be immediately sent to the State President and to the Editor of the Association's official publication - Names of nominees shall be published in the next issue of said publication.

(B) Nominees shall be published in the official publication of the association prior to the annual conference and ballots also included in said publication. Ballots to be opened at annual conference.
Article VI. (C) All votes shall be cast as follows: The same issue of the association's official publication which lists the nominees for regional directors shall include a ballot. This ballot shall be removed and appropriately marked by each member. It shall be sent by mail to the association address.

(C) The regional directors shall serve a term of two (2) years commencing on June 1 of the year immediately following election, and ending on May 31 two years following the assumption of office. Regional directors may serve an indefinite number of consecutive terms.

(D) The State President will delegate one (1) person to collect the ballots, so received, and place them, sealed in the unmarked envelope, in the ballot box.

(D) Regional directors shall be elected in even numbered regions on even numbered years, and in odd numbered regions in odd numbered years.

(E) At the first general meeting of the Annual Conference, the ballots shall be opened and counted. The results shall be certified ... announced ... and published in the next issue of the association's official publication.

(E) The most immediate President Emeritus (past president) shall be a voting member of the Executive Board.

(F) Delete

(G) Delete

Article VII. Section 1 Change any reference of Board of Directors to the Executive Board.

Section 2 The Board of Directors Executive Board will prepare a budget which shall be finalized and presented thirty (30) days prior to the annual conference for approval.

The budget ratified by the general membership at the annual conference cannot be exceeded except by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board of Directors Executive Board.

Article VIII. No change

Article IX. SECTION 2 - Delete

Section 3
Region 1 Northern California
Region 2 Valley-Sierra Central California
Region 3 Los Angeles Area Southern California
Region 4 San-Diego/Orange County

Article X. Section 1
The President shall be elected at large from the membership by a majority vote of the delegates at the annual conference, voting as provided in Article VI.; and shall serve a term of one (1) year two (2) years.

Section 2 - Delete
Add he/she to any reference to he.

No change

No change

Section 5

The Treasurer shall, no less than fifteen (15) days prior to the annual conference, submit true, full, and accurate copies of the quarterly financial reports, together with an annual report giving a full statement of the financial condition of the organization to the state office, which shall distribute copies thereof to each delegate at the annual conference.

The Treasurer shall, at the annual conference, submit true, full, and accurate copies of the quarterly financial reports. The Treasurer shall, simultaneously, submit an annual report to the President's office giving a full statement of the financial condition of the organization. The President's office shall distribute copies thereof to each member at the annual conference.

Section 7 - Delete

Section 1

Dues shall be assessed and collected by the state treasurer and shall be forwarded to the state treasury.

Dues shall be assessed by the treasurer.

Section 2

Each local association shall keep a complete and accurate record of dues, payments, delinquencies and arrearages; such records shall be forwarded to the regional Director quarterly.

Dues are as follows:

Voting Memberships

Permanent and seasonal $15.00/year
Agency 25.00/year

Non-voting

Student 5.00/year
Associate 5.00/year
Supporting 50.00/year

No change

Delete

Paragraph one (1) - Designated as Section 1
Paragraph two (2) - Designated as Section 2
Paragraph three (3) - Designated as Section 3

No change

No change

COMMITTEES - NEW AMENDMENT

Section 1

The President may appoint such committees as may be necessary to conduct the business of the association.
Article XXI. Section 2
There shall be the following standing committees, whose function shall be the enrichment and promotion of the field mentioned, to solicit articles for association publications in the field:

1. Law enforcement committee
2. Interpretation committee
3. Maintenance committee
4. Resource Management Committee
5. Legislative Committee
6. Standards and Training Committee
7. Publications committee
8. Nominating committee

Section 3
Every member of the association shall choose and will be a member of one or more of the standing committees.
The fall meeting was held on October 29, 1980 at the City of Fremont Parks Department. President Tom Smith, Treasurer Pat Hayes, Secretary Jerry Lawrence, Representatives Young and Greenough and ember Bruce Chase were in attendance.

At the onset a motion was made to approve appointment of Bruce Chase as Secretary. The motion was approved after which Bruce also accepted the position of Signpost Editor.

Pat reported a treasury balance of $1131.07.

Proposed changes in the By-Laws were discussed with considerable attention given to standing committees.

Tom Smith presented a proposed affiliation agreement with CSPRA. Pat Hayes moved to approve the concept of affiliation. This was approved unanimously. Raleigh Young moved to give the President of PRAC authority to sign for the Executive Board regarding association with CSPRA. This motion was also approved.

After a discussion on membership, Jerry Lawrence proposed the idea of a dual membership package. This dual package would allow members to pay for their dues and the annual conference at the same time and at a reduced rate. The idea was well received and is under advisement by the Executive Board.

In order to insure PRAC maintains its non-profit status Articles of Incorporation were drafted and circulated so that current Board members could have their signatures notarized.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
February 4, 1981

In attendance were Tom Smith, Vice-Pres. Diane Blackman, Pat Hayes, Executive Secretary Doug Bryce, Secretary Bruce Chase and Member Bill Lawrence.

Pat reported a treasury balance of $664.54. About $500 was used to print the Fall 1980 Signpost and circulate it to all PRAC and CSPRA members. A full scale effort to increase membership has begun. A restructuring of Agency memberships is under consideration. PRAC may co-sponsor a training institute with the West Valley Community College Park Management Department. Institute seminars and workshops could then offer discount rates for PRAC and CSPRA members or agencies within our organization.

The agenda for the Spring Conference was finalized. (Ed. note: The agenda is located on the final pages of this issue) Topics of discussion during our meeting will include ratification of By-Law amendments and selections of standing committees. It is hoped that as many members of PRAC will be able to attend as possible!
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SPRING CONFERENCE 1981

THURSDAY, MARCH 5

0800  Island Tour Departs
0800  Golf Tournament
1300  PPC Pistol Match
1700  Island Tour Returns

FRIDAY, MARCH 6

0800  Continental Breakfast sponsored by Bird Walk at McGrath S. B.
0800  Registration
0900  General Executive Council
1000  Park Rangers Association of California Business Meeting
1100  Walking Tour of Historical Downtown Ventura
1200  Lunch (on your own)
1330  Peter Dangermond, Director - California Department of Parks and Recreation
1330  PRAC - Committee Meetings
1500  PRAC - Current Legislation
1600  PRAC - Law Enforcement Panel
1630  General Executive Council Adjourns
1630  Photo Contest Judging
1700  Registration
1830  Hospitality Hour - Sponsored by Alvord Ferguson

Meet in Lobby
Meet in Lobby
Meet in Lobby
San Miguel Room
Meet in Lobby
Lobby
Anacapa Room
Buenaventura Room
Meet in Lobby
Anacapa Room
Buenaventura Room
Buenaventura Room
Anacapa Room
Anacapa Room
Lobby
Island Room
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Western Night Barbeque</td>
<td>Island Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>0800</td>
<td>Continental Breakfast sponsored by Dr. Gary Ogden</td>
<td>Pacific West</td>
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<tr>
<td>0900</td>
<td>Dr. Gary Ogden - Coastal Vegetation, An Ecological Overview</td>
<td>Pacific East</td>
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<td>1000</td>
<td>Mickey Stam - Money Management for the Natural History Association</td>
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<td>Movie &quot;The Grey Whale&quot;</td>
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<td>John Borneman - National Audubon Society - &quot;The California Condor&quot;</td>
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<td>James Mills - &quot;Grey Whales Along the Coast&quot;</td>
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<td>Robert Chandler, Superintendent, Santa Monica NRA - National Park Service Plan for the Santa Monicas</td>
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<td>William Ehorn, Superintendent, Channel Islands National Park - America's 40th National Park</td>
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<td>1900</td>
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G E C COMMITTEE