

# RANGER

The Journal of the Association of National Park Rangers

Stewards for parks, visitors & each other

Vol. 32, No. 3 | Summer 2016

## TECHNOLOGY IN THE NATIONAL PARKS



WRC RECAP



# Faces

OF THE  
World Ranger Congress



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COVER: Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve Ranger and Geologist Andrew Valdez uses photographs to compare Great Sand Dunes terrain to images of the surface of Mars. Photo by Brian Sanders

**In this issue:**

The vision for this issue is credited to *Ranger* Editorial Adviser Kendall Thompson, who set out to look beyond the National Park Service Centennial and toward the next 100 years of the NPS. Importantly, Thompson wanted to make sure that readers heard from different voices both within and connected to the NPS.

As a result, this issue of *Ranger* represents a fitting mix of articles that not only look forward, but also look back and offer a solid view of the present as well. In “To infinity and beyond,” Thompson engages a panel of NPS representatives to look to 2116 and consider the makeup of the NPS system, how outside influences might affect the NPS and even global issues related to our parks.

Two articles related to futuristic technology are also represented: “The quest to explore other planets,” about NASA research at Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve (GRSA) in Colorado, and “Technology for the 22nd century,” about robots at GRSA.

Looking back in time, we have provided the second article in our series about the history of search and rescue in the parks, an Oral History

interview, and a book review about what rangers has been like in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.

Which brings us to the present. You probably know by now that ANPR — our very own Association of National Park Rangers (yes, I’m a proud associate member!) — served as host to the International Ranger Federation’s World Ranger Congress in May. Throughout the magazine you will see articles and photos from the Congress, which was a seminal experience for all.

The present always reflects both the past and the future, which is particularly true when we consider the Congress and ANPR’s upcoming Ranger Rendezvous in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Both of these conferences are built on a foundation of important issues and relationships that have been and will continue to be central to the ranger profession.

Beyond these articles are three columns that make up The Professional Ranger section “Here’s to the Antiquities Act,” which bridges the centuries and brings up concerns about conservation going forward.

Thank you, *Ranger* contributors. We trust our readers will find this issue of value.

**RANGER**  
 The Journal of the Association of National Park Rangers

Vol. 32, No. 3



Summer 2016

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In meeting these purposes, the Association provides education and other training to develop and/or improve the knowledge and skills of park professionals and those interested in the stewardship of national parks; provides a forum for discussion of common concerns of all employees; and provides information to the public.

The membership of ANPR is comprised of individuals who are entrusted with and committed to the care, study, explanation and/or protection of those natural, cultural and recreational resources included in the National Park System, and persons who support these efforts.

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Spring issue ..... Jan. 31  
 Summer issue ..... April 30  
 Fall issue..... July 31  
 Winter issue ..... Nov. 15



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## LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

# Congress alpenglow ILLUMINATES UPCOMING RANGER RENDEZVOUS

Erika Jostad, Denali National Park and Preserve, President ANPR



*Erika Jostad steps up to the mike for a question at World Ranger Congress.*

**G**reetings from the far north! I hope you are well and enjoying the long days of summer. I am delighted to report what a grand success the World Ranger Congress was at Estes Park. ANPR shined as it put on an outstanding event. It was inspiring to connect with rangers around the world. So many great relationships were forged for future collaboration. The location of the 9th World Ranger Congress was announced — it will be in Kathmandu, Nepal, in 2019. We look forward to joining friends, newly made and long held, on the Roof of the World.

Members are busily planning our annual Ranger Rendezvous for Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 27-30. We have invited some new friends from the World Ranger Congress to join us, including Parks Canada and state parks associations from the U.S.

I would like to encourage you to attend Rendezvous and donate to the Supernaugh Scholarship fund. This scholarship allows ANPR to assist members with costs when they attend their first Rendezvous. It is a great opportunity to introduce new members to the trainings, engaging speakers and camaraderie of Rendezvous. We received a generous \$1,500 donation to kick off the fund this year. Please help us grow this amount so that we can bring folks to this great event.

I would like to take this opportunity to report on our Association's financial well being. We are continuing to process expenses and income from the World Ranger Congress and so that income is not reflected here, but here is a snapshot of where our accounts stand currently:

ANPR Checking Account:	\$28,997.48
ANPR Savings Account:	\$33,450.64
Rick Gale Fund:	\$2,373.49
IRF Dependents Fund:	\$6,301.83



*Bob Krumenaker with Dinh Huy Tri from Vietnam.*

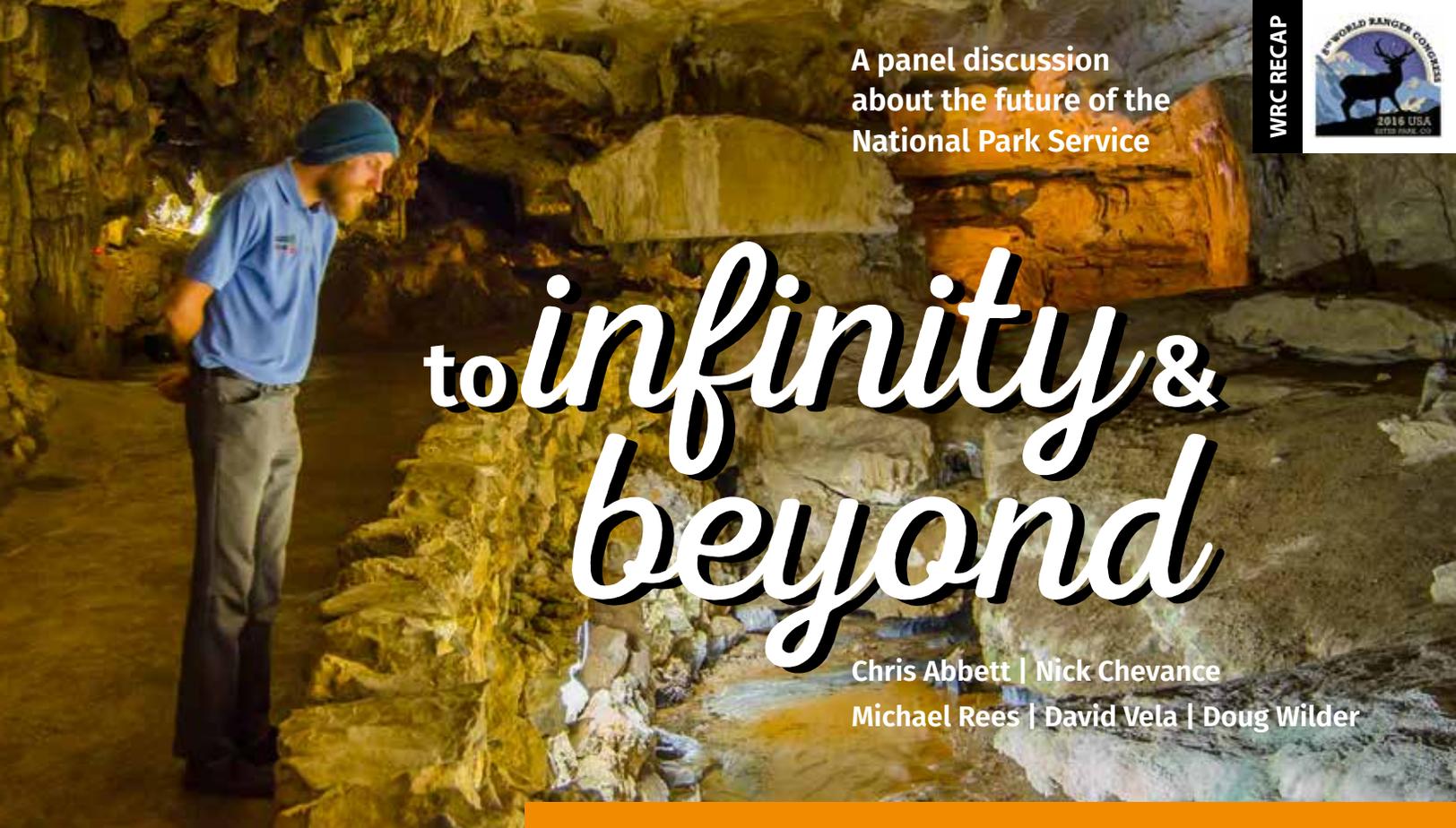
## 312+62+30 =WRC

**W**e predicted that the World Ranger Congress would be the biggest, greenest and most financially viable conference that either the International Ranger Federation or ANPR had ever put on. I am absolutely delighted to say that it was all we hoped for, and more. All told, 312 delegates, 62 countries, and 30 workers and partners participated. If you missed the plenary talks or the inspirational opening flag ceremony, check them out on YouTube. Or search for [#WorldRangerCongress](#) on almost any social media platform. Come to Ranger Rendezvous in October for a multi-media presentation to relive the experience or sample the flavor of what you missed, and hear a brief summary. I want to recognize the members of ANPR's World Ranger Congress Organizing Team and the many volunteers! ANPR can be very proud of what it accomplished.

Watch the George Wright Forum for a special issue on the Congress.

— Bob Krumenaker,  
World Ranger Congress Chair

*The World Ranger Congress photos in this issue are by Ranger Editor Ann Dee Allen unless otherwise credited.*



A panel discussion  
about the future of the  
National Park Service

WRC RECAP



# to infinity & beyond

Chris Abbett | Nick Chevance  
Michael Rees | David Vela | Doug Wilder

*Sequoia Foundation cave naturalist Michael Springer peers into a pool in Crystal Cave, Sequoia National Park. Photo by Alison Taggart-Barone*

By Kendell Thompson,  
Lincoln Boyhood Home

Like Buzz Lightyear’s famous charge, our 100-year-old National Park Service mission is open-ended. It tells us we must protect parks and provide for their enjoyment for “future generations” — however long that may turn out to be. Yet planning for the future is becoming more challenging as our 10-year General Management Plan’s useful life begins to look more like that of a kangaroo rat. It is becoming increasingly difficult to consider infinity and beyond.

As we celebrate the NPS Centennial, the *Ranger* editorial team began to wonder what the NPS would look like at its Bicentennial. Author and retired Yellowstone naturalist Paul Schullery said that part of what we must save for future generations are choices. But what are those choices likely to be? *Ranger* asked a panel of some of the best thinkers in the Service to gaze into the proverbial crystal... well, cave may be the closest thing we have... and tell us what they expect to happen in the next 100 years. This is the first article in a new series that will explore the answers to this question.

**RANGER:** Today we are concerned with issues such as relevancy and global climate change. What do you think will be the most pressing issue for the NPS in 2116?

**Michael Rees**, natural resource specialist and planner at the Denver Service Center, and **David Vela**, superintendent at Grand Teton National Park, both said that population growth over the next century and how that growth impacts carrying capacity in parks is a major concern. “Changing expectations may result in people accepting a decline in the quality of the visitor experience compared to what people find today,” Rees said. “More and more people will be seeking a wilderness experience they can only get in places like parks.” Vela observed that “our ability to respond to increasing visitation and use... will be a major task of future superintendents.”

**Chris Abbett**, the Southeast Region’s associate regional director for partnerships, interpretation and education, said: “A critical issue that will impact the NPS and other federal agencies will be reductions in real spending ability... I believe that we’ll feel that squeeze and will look

to diversify and increase our donor base/partner base even more than today. That will likely lead to tension of how we engage and recognize corporate partners — with [subsequently] greater support from the National Park Foundation and potential corporate partners to allow donor recognition in parks [much like]... what is happening at universities and in zoos (naming rights of buildings and programs).

There is general agreement among our panelists that climate change will be a significant issue for the NPS in 100 years. **Nick Chevance**, the Midwest Region’s planning chief said, “I suspect that most of the changes to climate in the next 30 to 50 years are going to color our responses to threats 100 years out.” Chevance thinks that if we don’t recognize what we’ve done and develop ways to address short-term issues, “It probably isn’t going to matter much what happens by 2116. It will already have happened to us.”

**RANGER:** The first item in the NPS Call to Action Plan is: Filling in the blanks. What new park sites do you think will be



Michael Rees

included in the National Park System by 2116? Four national park sites in the system in 1916 were later de-authorized. Do you think we could lose more sites by 2116?

There was consensus among the panelists that over the next 100 years, the National Park System will consist of a majority of units that, as Vela put it, “commemorate human achievement and outcomes (both positive and contemplative).” Chevance observed, “The large natural areas are pretty much gone.” “I believe that we will continue to add more new historic/cultural sites than new natural sites,” Abbett said. “I’m sure that we’ll add sites that reflect significant events that occur over the next 50 years... but doubt that many would be removed.”

Expanding on this theme, **Doug Wilder**, GIS program lead and planner at the Denver Service Center, postulated that, “By 2116, the U.S. will have recognized the need to protect lunar landing sites and perhaps those on Mars as well. The rapid rise in private space technology and space tourism will have forced an accelerated study and plan for protecting, interpreting and managing visitors to the Apollo landing sites.”

“The NPS could do more with the marine environment too,” Wilder said. “Imagine a submarine park where visitors can learn about and experience the biology, chemistry, geology and physics of two-thirds of the world.”

**RANGER:** The NPS preserves stories and places that are often little understood or remembered by the general public. The context for sites like George Rogers Clark National Historic Park and Charles Pinckney National Historic Site may change considerably since their inception. How will more obscure historical sites

be viewed in 100 years?

“[Historical sites are] the core of what the NPS is to many people, if not most,” Abbett said. “We will continue to have much usage at natural sites, but the visitation to historic sites will increase much more rapidly.” Vela said, “Through ongoing research and exploration, stories evolve and or become public for the first time. Therefore, historic sites and figures that are perceived today as being obscure or little understood may take on a different meaning and perspective 100 years from now.” He added, “Connecting ‘Civil War to Civil Rights’ is but one of a number of potential examples to make these stories relevant to current and future generations.”



Doug Wilder

**RANGER:** The Center for American Progress described the 114th Congress as the most anti-conservation Congress in recent history. Incidents like the siege at the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge highlight a growing anti-government land management sentiment which is reflected in efforts to curb or change the Organic Act and similar legislation. What political trends do you see affecting the NPS in 100 years?

Nick Chevance shared his concern for this issue in commenting that “those types of issues will continue as we see changes in the conditions of private lands, and

the desire to put federal lands to greater uses for private user’s needs, driven mostly by changed climatic conditions.” Striking a more hopeful stance, Vela said that “although there are some emerging and disturbing trends, I am optimistic about the next 100 years.” Abbett added, “I think that we’ll see more movement away from areas that are primarily agrarian toward population centers/urban areas, so I see this type of confrontation decreasing.”

**RANGER:** Security concerns have continued to grow in the years following 9-11. How do you see future security issues affecting park management and visitation?

“As a former law enforcement ranger over 30 years ago, I could not have envisioned the type of issues, training needs and enforcement challenges that we face today... . We need to continue to ask ourselves, what are the emerging trends?” Vela said. Furthering that idea, Abbett said, “I see issues with online security making this a challenge... . I think as a society we seem to [be] moving toward more filters on individual freedoms, so I could see that trend impact our parks.”

**RANGER:** Technology innovations, especially in communications, transportation and energy development, impact Americans at an ever increasing pace. What technological changes do you see significantly impacting the NPS through visitation or operations in the next 100 years?

“I can easily envision innovations and increased use on the communications and transportation front — especially with electric and more energy-efficient vehicles,” Vela said. Abbett added, “I suspect that electric and hydrogen-powered autos will replace much, if not all, of our existing

carbon-based automobile industry. I hope that it will lead to less atmospheric deposition... within parks.”

Doug Wilder speculated further: “We will see a rise in virtual visitorship and an exponentially increased way for the NPS to expose parks to visitors. With the spread of remotely controlled vehicles, we’ll see more and more people ‘visiting’ the park via remote means — think drones. Other robotics will help make more park areas accessible to more people. Instead of climbing a mountain, you may send your ‘big dog’ [rough terrain robot]. Or you may pilot a bug-like device deep into a cave. This sort of robotic visitation is already a problem with drones flying too near flesh and blood visitors in the parks. While robotic visitation will greatly increase exposure to the parks to millions more people, it will also bring new stress to resource protection and visitor experience.

“Another way people will experience the parks is via large screen ‘windows’ to the parks. Think of placing a 10 x 10-foot monitor with a live view of the edge of the Grand Canyon in Times Square. Or Paris and London. From halfway around the planet, you could walk up to the screen and see a live, full-scale view of the canyon. Imagine how a setup like this could bring people together around the world.

“In the future we’ll likely see more use of mobile apps to help both parks and visitors. Location aware apps can let park managers and visitors know where boundaries are. I also see an explosion of crowd-sourced data [from] visitors. Location-aware apps can enrich the visitor experience by delivering [site-specific] information, pictures and videos [and] augmented reality will allow visitors to hold up their phones and see a rendition of the area from times past.”

Wilder went on to say that self-driving cars and busses with zero emissions will be the primary vehicles in the parks and this will have a profound impact in how visitors plan their visits.

Nick Chevance took a more philosophical stance when he said, “My concern is that it’s because places like Grand Canyon exist that makes them so important to people who can’t visit. If they cease to exist as natural places, then all we’re doing is looking at old photos... The place will cease to be real to [the] people viewing them.”

## WRC RECAP



The International Ranger Federation and the Association of National Park Rangers thank the following organizations and individuals for their support of the May 21-27, 2016 World Ranger Congress. An additional 99 donors were listed in the Congress program.

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**RANGER:** The World Ranger Congress met at Rocky Mountain National Park this year and numerous NPS sites have co-management issues with Canadian and Mexican parks. China’s burgeoning industrialization continues to stress vast natural and cultural resources in that country. How do you see the NPS role on the international stage over the next 100 years?

Chris Abbett believes that “as the world becomes smaller due to communication options, the opportunities to collaborate on resource protection and interpretation will grow.” For Wilder, “It’s important to the natural and societal world that the NPS increase its mission to spread ‘America’s best idea.’ China is actively seeking direction on how to set up a national park system and the U.S. should be at the forefront of helping them.” Vela recommends establishing sister parks around the globe as part of a truly global community. Wilder summed up the value of this when he asserted that, “The NPS is poised to have a positive impact not only on conservation around the world, but also on peace and goodwill planet wide.”

David Vela concluded the discussion by saying, “I see the value for more social science... and working within the virtual



David Vela

world as part of a park experience... . It is my hope and belief that our future citizens will continue to appreciate, and find value and relevancy in, what we do and how we perform our duties. Also, that they value the precious gifts of their birthright. I am also confident that the National Park Service employee of the future will carry and sustain the very agency values that we hold dear today with honor, integrity and passion.”

A vision that truly goes to infinity and beyond. 🏔️

*Kendell Thompson is editorial adviser for Ranger magazine and superintendent at Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Lincoln City, Indiana.*

# THE QUEST TO EXPLORE OTHER PLANETS

## NASA, Smithsonian conduct research at Mars-like national park

By Andrew Valdez, Great Sand Dunes, and James Zimbelman, Smithsonian Institute

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS THE HAPPY TASK OF PRESERVING AND PROTECTING SOME OF THE MOST INTERESTING LANDSCAPES IN THE UNITED STATES. SOME OF THESE LANDSCAPES ARE UNUSUAL ENOUGH TO HAVE SIMILARITIES TO WHAT IS SEEN ON OTHER PLANETS. IN THESE PLACES, SCIENTISTS HAVE NATURAL LABORATORIES WHERE THEY CAN STUDY CONDITIONS ON PLANETS WE CAN'T YET VISIT.

Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve (GRSA) in Colorado is such a place. It's the site of the tallest dunes in North America and is an arid environment dominated by wind-shaped landforms similar to what's been studied in photographs of Mars.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, scientists from NASA's Mariner program began exploring Mars. The images Mariner captured revealed that Mars has sand dunes and sand seas. Some of the dunes developed within craters. The crater walls surrounded closely spaced sand dunes in a manner similar to the way in which the Sangre de Cristo Mountains confine the closely spaced dunes at GRSA.

Because we know that southwesterly winds at GRSA have blown sand to the mountain front, scientists can use this information to determine wind directions on Mars where the dunes are found on a specific side of a crater. Scientists found that the side of the crater containing the dunes was the downwind side, and so an understanding of the processes shaping the physical environment on Mars began to develop.

### NASA COMES TO GRSA

NASA's Viking missions in the mid-1970s included a landing vehicle that provided ground-level photos of Mars. Designing the lander's camera was challenging: It had to be launched from Earth, travel through space, land on another planet and work in a sandy environment. Engineers tested the camera at GRSA to ensure that it could withstand Mars' sand, cold and thin atmosphere (GRSA is 8,000 feet above sea level). Although Mars is much colder than GRSA, with temperatures rarely above freezing, and its atmosphere has less than 1 percent of the pressure of Earth, GRSA is considered to be "Mars-like."

The mission was a success; Viking images showed even more similarities to GRSA, revealing a rocky surface where wind had removed the sand and silt, leaving a boulder-laden field above a sandy substrate.

The same environment can be found at GRSA, where streams deposit sand and boulders. When a stream shifts its course or dries, sand in the former channel blows off, leaving a Mars-like boulder field behind. These findings led to even greater use of GRSA by NASA.



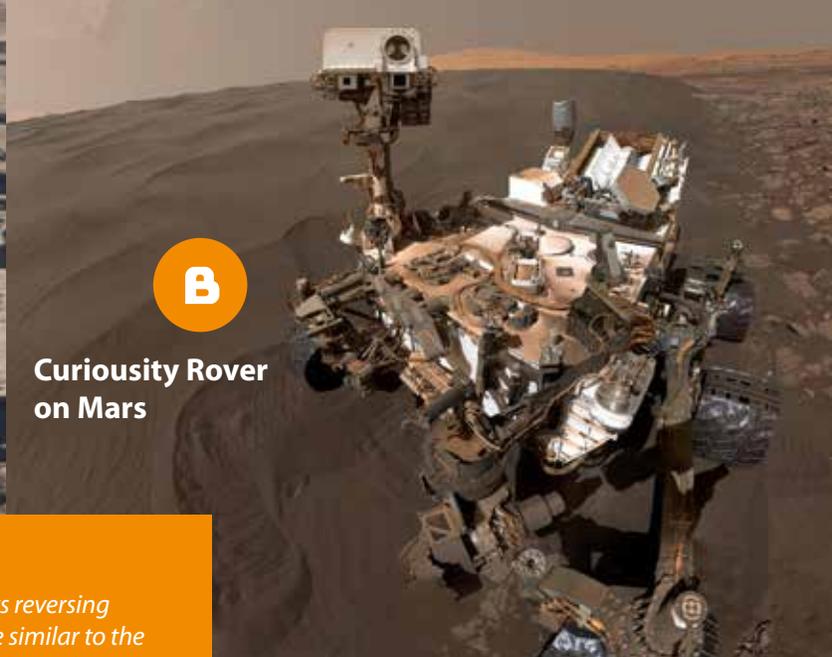
Image A shows examples of self-guided robotics entered in the Great Sand Dunes robotics challenge. Image B shows the Curiosity rover exploring Mars. The wheels on Curiosity are 16 inches (40cm) wide.



◀ Viking lander imagery shows boulders overlying a sandy substrate. Similar surfaces can be found at GRSA near Medano Creek.



**A** Robotic challenge at Great Sand Dunes



**B** Curiosity Rover on Mars

Robotic spacecraft like the Viking lander have become popular again in the 2000s as the NASA missions have placed Sojourner, Spirit, Opportunity, Curiosity and Phoenix landers on Mars, and university engineering departments are filled with students eager to design such robotics. Since 2011, NASA and Adams State University have sponsored an annual robotics challenge at GRSA to test robotic, self-guided designs by their engineering students. The boulder and sand surfaces offer Mars-like challenges to the roving vehicles.

▼ Image C shows reversing dunes that are similar to the transverse aeolian ridges of Mars shown in image D.



**C** Great Sand Dunes



**E** Great Sand Dunes dunefield

## NEW DUNE FORM FOUND

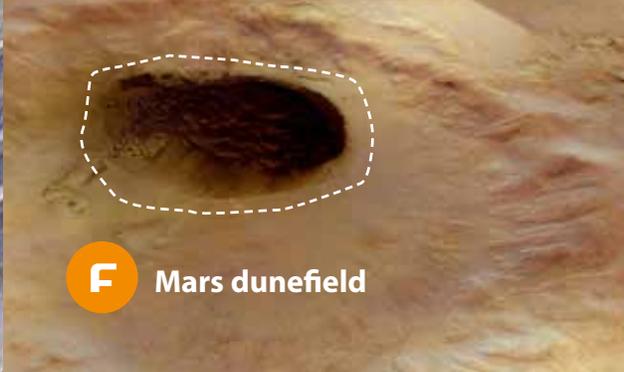
In January 2016, the Curiosity rover made the first up-close measurements of an active sand dune on Mars, which has provided important new insights into how sand moves on Mars and how to operate robotic vehicles on sand. NASA is now receiving vast quantities of high-resolution imagery that have led to more discoveries about the planet.

One such discovery is a unique dune form called Transvers Aeolian Ridges

**continued on bottom of pg. 9**



**D** Mars



**F** Mars dunefield

▲ Dunefields formed in similar topographic traps (dunefields are circled by a red line). Image E shows GRSA nestled in a bend of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Image F shows a Martian dunefield in the downwind corner of a crater. Each image is at a similar scale.



◀ Students with robots they built as part of the Space Grant.



# TECHNOLOGY FOR THE 22<sup>ND</sup> CENTURY

TECHNOLOGY HAS COME A LONG WAY SINCE 1916, WHEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WAS ESTABLISHED. IT HAS ENABLED SIGNIFICANT SOCIETAL IMPROVEMENTS, AND IT HAS ALSO PROVIDED NEW CHALLENGES. I BELIEVE TECHNOLOGY WILL PROVIDE AN AUGMENTATION TO THE MISSION OF PARK RANGERS IN THE NEXT 100 YEARS; WE MAY EVEN SEE RANGERS ON HOVER BOARDS ONE DAY.

*By Brian Sanders*

**M**y great-grandparents lived just outside Rocky Mountain National Park close to 100 years ago, and they helped many visitors experience the area daily. I was fortunate that my parents took me to Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve (GRSA) when I was 5, and I have fond memories of making dams in the seasonal runoff at the base of the dunes. As an adult, I have enjoyed sharing the beauty of Rocky Mountain with my children on quiet fall days. These experiences have given me a great appreciation for nature.

Working with technology on a daily basis, I help develop future leaders and engineers as a part of NASA's higher education

program called Space Grant. I see amazing technology that is enabling exploration of distant planets and a greater appreciation of our Earth and our changing environment.

The Colorado Space Grant Consortium hosts an annual robotics event for students inspired by the U.S. space program and the exploration of Mars. With support from GRSA we hold the event just outside the park near Alamosa, Colorado. We are able to leverage geographical features similar to what some of the participating students might someday encounter while driving a Mars rover — or perhaps when visiting the red planet themselves.

## FUTURE ROLES FOR TECHNOLOGY

How can technology of the future help the mission of the park ranger as a steward of the land, history and resources? Looking at current technology to make projections for the future is a good method for understanding the possibilities.

Take the Roomba as an example of how current technology could be extended to the parks. This small, commercially available robot roves a home and vacuums up dirt and debris. A larger version of the Roomba could rove parks to help clean up visitor areas, such as parking lots overnight.

Environmental data collection within parks could be revolutionized through the capabilities developed for cell phones. As an example, NASA launched a few satellites about the size of a liter water bottle, each with a smartphone at its core. Imagine if this technology could be leveraged for terrestrial sensors. This could create low-cost, highly capable low-power sensor networks powered by thumbnail-sized solar cells, enabling data networks that could telemeter environmental data.

Consider a fleet of small hexapod robots, each about the size of a tennis ball, scouring the forest floor for ecological features. This distributed network of sensors, fixed or mobile, could be deployed in smaller packages with greater spatial density while providing smaller temporal resolutions to monitor environmental or geographic changes, enabling the monitoring of microclimates, for example.

Robotic platforms such as the Mule from Boston Dynamics could transform how equipment could be transported over challenging terrain. The Mule is a mule-

sized quadruped robot with legs similar to a mule. With the right technology it could be as quiet as a horse and carry more weight without the rest and food requirements of a horse.

Artificial intelligence will transform society in the next century. Artificial intelligence conjures ideas of HAL 9000 from “2001: A Space Odyssey” or androids running amuck. Society and technologists will need to assure that AI growth is responsible and complementary.

Adaptive learning and the ability to harness endless stores of information could provide park visitors ready access to information. Some of the most exciting advances based on current technology could be in the areas of safety and communications. Amazon has announced its plans for drone deliveries to customers’ doorsteps. Although it is currently illegal to fly drones in U.S. national parks, the idea of using drones to scour the wilderness in search of a lost hiker and then deliver water, food and a method to communicate is amazing. A drone could use sound, infrared and other superhuman senses to find and deliver immediate aid.

Augmented reality might be a way to provide detailed information to the user about the surrounding flora and fauna. For example, Google Glass could provide a real-time image of a park visitor’s surroundings and overlay augmenting information such as plant and animal species identification.

## CONSIDER THE IMPLICATIONS

All this technology would provide more information, but at a cost. A concerted



▲  
A student-built rover about the size of a house cat. Students build robots as part of the Space Grant program.

look at the use of technology and balancing the visitor experience also will be necessary as technology enables new capabilities.

It would be a shame to have park visitors not looking up or not interacting with nature or other people. Visitors would miss the serenity and the opportunity of learning from the experts in the park, park rangers. Rangers set the tone for visits to national parks and provide the human connection to the land and its history. They can never be replaced.

The ranger’s mission may be augmented by technology, but hopefully only with careful consideration. I hope my great-grandkids can enjoy a quiet fall day in 2116 in the Rocky Mountains, experiencing the land just as my great-grandparents did in 1916. 🏔️

*Brian Sanders is deputy director of the Colorado Space Grant Consortium located at the University of Colorado in Boulder.*

### Exploring other planets continued from pg. 7

(TARs), which at first appeared to be unique to Mars. GRSA has played a key role in improving our understanding of TARs. TARs are unusual because of their symmetry. Both sides of the dunes have the same slope, which is uncommon on Earth. GRSA has mega-ripples, which have larger than normal-scale sand ripples, and reversing dunes, where opposing winds cause the sand to pile up. Since 2002, the Smithsonian Institute has been measuring

GRSA mega-ripples and reversing dunes for comparison to TARs.

Should there be a time when humans settle on Mars, perhaps the National Park Service’s experience in managing sand dunes will help shape decisions about the dunes there. Maybe we will even celebrate

the creation of Martian Dunes International Park.

## WE WONDER – WILL THERE BE AN ENTRANCE FEE? 🏔️

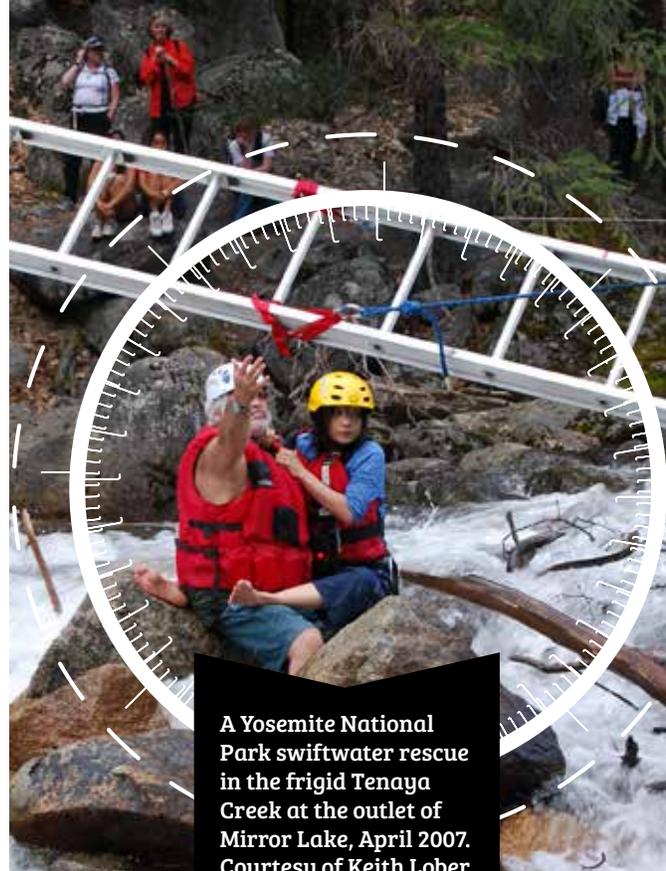
*Andrew Valdez is a geologist at Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve (GRSA). James Zimbelman, Ph.D., is a geologist at the Smithsonian Institute. Zimbelman was the first person to note the uniqueness of Transvers Aeolian Ridges (TARs) on Mars and is a member of the scientific team that named them. He is the lead Smithsonian scientist studying the environment at GRSA for comparison with TARs on Mars.*

a century of

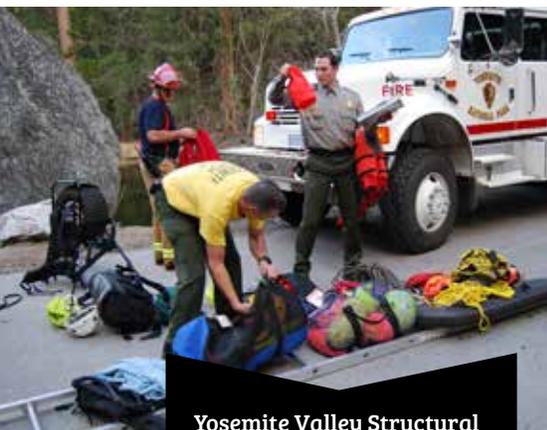
# SAR II

search & rescue

1960-1980 By Kevin Moses, Middle Buffalo District



A Yosemite National Park swiftwater rescue in the frigid Tenaya Creek at the outlet of Mirror Lake, April 2007. Courtesy of Keith Lober photo library.



Yosemite Valley Structural Fire and SAR personnel secure the gear used in the Tenaya Creek rescue pictured above. The extension ladder was from a park fire truck. Courtesy of Keith Lober photo library.

### EDITOR'S NOTE:

This article is the second in a series to appear in *Ranger* magazine about the legacy of U.S. National Park Service search and rescue personnel and events. The series will highlight some of the more significant milestones of NPS search and rescue (SAR) over the course of the last century.

National Park Service search and rescue calls led off with a bang in the 1960s. On May 17, 1960, several climbers from two separate parties had fallen ill or were injured high on the continent's tallest mountain, known locally as Denali, or "The Great One." With temperatures well below zero and gale force winds brewing, personnel from then-Mount McKinley National Park, Alaskan military, the newly minted Alaska Rescue Group and Northwest rescue teams, plus more than 60 of the best mountaineers in the U.S. mustered for what SAR historian and author Butch Farabee says became the greatest mountaineering rescue ever to have taken place in North America. In the end, this mission of mercy lasted nine days and saw 23 world-record aircraft landings. Two rescue volunteers died "that others may live." (Seven years later, in July 1967, Denali claimed seven more lives in the worst climbing accident of its time.)

A month after the Denali tragedy, another epic tale unfolded a few parallels south on the imposing north face of Grand Teton. Ranger Pete Sinclair, one of six members of the rescue party who were honored with the Department of Interior

(DOI) Valor Award for heroism, tells the story of this "impossible rescue" (dubbed by *Reader's Digest*) in his compelling read, *We Aspired*. In describing one of dozens of perplexing problems the rescuers faced over the course of this three-day ordeal, Sinclair relates the impending nervousness he and his team felt while lowering the injured climber and themselves 1,800 feet into the void, not knowing whether they had enough rope and cable to make it to the next ledge. "Leigh [Ortenburger] tested his claim, that the unknown distances were known to him, by rappelling into the unknown in search of the two ledges," Sinclair writes. "He went on and on. We were fishing for a ledge with him as bait."

Two years later, on June 14, 1969, the most massive search in NPS history began after 7-year-old Dennis Martin vanished in the wilds of the Great Smoky Mountains during a Father's Day camping trip with his family near the Appalachian Trail. Despite the collective efforts of more than 1,400 people — searchers from at least five dozen rescue organizations; military units, including Green Berets; Boy Scouts; and people using helicopters, horses, dogs and physics — as well as heavy media coverage, no sign of young Dennis was found despite



a 16-day search covering a 57-square-mile search area.

Dwight McCarter, in *Lost!*, which he co-authored with Ronald Schmidt, confides in his journal, “A great sense of failure and disappointment overwhelms me but I believe we have done our best with the knowledge, skills, and abilities we possess.” The heartbreaking disappearance of this little boy remains one of the most perplexing mysteries of NPS SAR, and continues to serve as a classic case study for search management classes.

In other SAR news of the 1960s: Several search dog organizations were formed; diving operations became more advanced and underwater archeology took off; the first recorded BASE jumps (Building, Antenna, Span, Earth) were performed in a national park from Yosemite’s El Capitan (resulting in both parachutists requiring rescue); and legendary Mount McKinley Ranger Grant Pearson, who summited the peak in 1932, wrote *My Life of High Adventure*. In his book, Pearson shares a story of falling into a crevasse: “Those depths are deep blue merging into inky black — as I found out to my horror when I fell into such a trap myself... Pearson lends lightheartedness to what could have been a deadly rescue

attempt: “I grabbed [the rope] and tied it under my arms with one hand, holding on with the other. Then Al, Erling and Harry gave a hard pull. I flopped out on that open, blessed glacier-top like a fish yanked ashore.”

## The 1970s: Walls, ropes and helicopters

Referred to by some as “the era of big wall rescues,” the 1970s saw major surges in two SAR areas in particular: Long-rope lowerings and raises, and the use of helicopters for big wall incidents. Per Farabee, four missions stand out: 1) A highly complex and technical raise of a badly injured climber on Yosemite’s Lost Arrow Spire in 1970; 2) the 1972 record-setting longest rope-lowering rescue in history, again in Yosemite: 2,600 feet off of El Cap; 3) a 1975 cable-hoist recovery of a dead climber on El Cap by a Navy helicopter that resulted in the ship crashing and burning with the dead climber affixed to its exterior; and 4) the first-ever short-haul rescue performed in a national park. The last rescue occurred when a five-person Navy air crew used the not-yet-blessed-by-the-NPS technique to rescue a climber from Yosemite’s Quarter Dome, which earned each one a DOI Valor Award. It was the first and only such instance of the award going to non-DOI personnel. A year later, DOI’s Office of Aircraft Services recognized NPS helos as authorized for short-haul work.

Big walls were not the only stage on which helicopters shone. In June 1976, pilot Warren “Buddy” Woods made history when he landed his small Hiller helicopter only 20 feet below the summit of Denali, an altitude record for North America. In *Death, Daring, and Disaster*, Farabee explains it this way: “After two confidence-building practice touchdowns at 19,600 feet, Woods knew the rescue was possible.” A little further south and east,

other events were happening in the world of SAR helicopters: The United States Park Police (USPP) acquired their first two B-206 helicopters to launch the renowned *Eagle* program and in a horrific crash, four rescuers, including one who was a WWII paratrooper and pilot, were killed while searching for a downed plane high in the Great Smoky Mountains.

Four other rescuers survived the same crash in the Smokies. In *Mayday! Mayday!*, Jeff Wadley and Dwight McCarter describe this “incident within an incident” in detail, from the aerial search, to the crash, the four injured crew members working to exit the ship with its jet engine still running, to the use of yet another helicopter to lower a medic to the carnage, followed by the hoist rescue. They also do a stellar job of recognizing the traumatic and emotional toll such incidents can take on SAR personnel.

Technical rescue training, techniques and equipment continued to make huge technological leaps in the ’70s. Among the forward movements were improvements in SAR communications like the use of satellites; improvements in the science of search management, including the founding of the National Association for Search and Rescue (NASAR); lengthy research on lost-subject behavior; and the eventual development of the now-world-recognized class, “Managing the Search Function.” Notable events included bear attacks in Yellowstone, avalanches at the Tetons and more plane wrecks all over the NPS service area. 🚁

*Kevin Moses is Middle Buffalo District ranger and search and rescue coordinator for Buffalo National River in Harrison, Arkansas, and BTRT-E incident commander.*

**AUTHOR’S NOTE: I wish to express my sincerest appreciation to all the authors cited herein, and especially to Charles “Butch” Farabee, whose SAR collection, *Death, Daring, and Disaster*, was indispensable to the completion of this series. I also wish to advise that the events and milestones mentioned herein do not cover everything worth mentioning in NPS SAR’s first 100 years, they only scratch the surface.**

ANPR  
*Oral History Project*

“The small community that basically raised me was very proud of the fact that one of their native sons is back in a very key role as a superintendent.”



## Former Regional Director Ernie Quintana, an interview with Lu Ann Jones and Lillie Tichinin

**Ernest “Ernie” Quintana grew up in Twentynine Palms, California, where Joshua Tree National Park was his “big beautiful backyard.” Only after a flirtation with college and a tour of duty in Vietnam did he become acquainted with the National Park Service. As he explained, the father of a childhood friend who worked at the park “grabbed him by the collar” and put him to work as a maintenance laborer trainee.**

As fate would have it, a park technician asked Quintana to switch positions, and his new job set him on the path to a distinguished 41-year career with the Park Service. During stints at Saguaro National Park, Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area, Joshua Tree National Park and the Midwest Region, Quintana served as a ranger, chief ranger, superintendent and regional director.

During a 2014 interview with historian Lu Ann Jones and folklorist Lilli Tichinin, Quintana described the satisfaction he experienced upon returning to his hometown as park superintendent and resolving competing public use and resource conservation issues.

**JONES:** What did it mean for you to be a superintendent?

**QUINTANA:** Oh, it was special in many ways. Being a superintendent of a park is probably one of the best assignments there is in the National Park System. You are the mayor of that piece of ground. The responsibility for what happens there, the responsibility of how that park interacts with the communities, ultimately lands on your shoulders. The welfare of the employees is your responsibility.

The other component of why it was special for me to go to my first superintendent position is I went back to Joshua Tree. I went full circle, went back to the park I started out at, as a superintendent. So I was going back to be the superintendent, not only in the park that gave me my start in my career, but in the community that I grew up in. It was just special pride. It was a thrill when I got selected on the Hall of

# ‘It was a compromise’

Fame from my high school because of my achievement of becoming superintendent of Joshua Tree National Park. I still cherish that.

**TICHININ:** Going back to your home park and your home community, were there any particular challenges or particular opportunities that came about because you already had connections with that park and with the community as well?

**QUINTANA:** It was all very positive and it could have been the total opposite. I’m not quite certain why that occurred. My sense is the small community that basically raised me was very proud of the fact that one of their native sons is back in a very key role as a superintendent. I think it also had to do with the fact that I wanted to make sure that the relations between the park and the gateway communities were always upfront and priority.

At first it was a little bit of a push-and-pull to get the employees to come along [and participate in community events], but every little community has [these celebrations]. We’re up in every parade. We would put these floats together — a flatbed truck with some streamers on it, rangers in uniform. And we made it fun. We had the best time, and the community loved it.

Maybe that’s why we had such a good working relationship. Not only do they know me because I grew up in the town, but they understood in a very sincere way that we wanted to be a part of the community. And it was important for us to listen to the community, especially when they had some ideas. There were some times when I had to back away a little gracefully from some of the ideas, but I was very fortunate that they understood the reason why I had to say no sometimes. I was lucky in many respects, in that the community not only respected the position [I held], but they respected me as well

**JONES:** Even in that general wonderful experience, there must have been particular

challenges. What were some of the resource issues that you dealt with there or community issues?

**QUINTANA:** A number of challenges, actually, throughout my career. To me, that is what kept my experience exciting in the parks I worked in. I was having fun, but I was having fun because I was dealing with some very, very key issues. At Joshua Tree National Park we went through a general management plan, a big planning process. How are we going to manage this park for the next 20 years? A lot of community involvement, public input, meetings.

One particular aspect of the general management plan that created a lot of controversy had to do with climbing. Joshua Tree National Park is known as a climbers’ park. It has a boulder field, not a lot of high-pitch multiple climbs, but it has a variety of small-pitch climbs. The controversy was we were going to regulate how the bolting aspect of climbing was permitted in the park. Now, bolting means that there’s a little hole that’s drilled in the rock, there’s a piece of metal, an anchor, that’s put in. Then there’s a bolt that’s then screwed into that metal anchor which is attached to the rock, and then on that is a little piece of metal with basically a hole in it so your carabiner hooks through there. It’s a protection device. If you slip and fall, that’s supposed to catch you.

But we were seeing, wow, for years we’ve been allowing the climbers to just put them up wherever. We got to thinking we wouldn’t let just anybody go out there and chip a hole in our natural resource and stick something permanent on there. I said, “Something’s not right here.” But to change that practice, it was going to take a lot of work and a lot of convincing. The climbing community said, “We’ve been doing it forever. So are you telling us we can’t do it anymore?” They also said, “Well, it’s the safety issues too. If you’re telling us we can’t replace one that’s weak, that’s a safety concern.”

So we had to manage through that. A lot of emotion on the issue from the climbing community. And they had a strong voice; they were well organized.

**JONES:** How was the issue resolved?

**QUINTANA:** I use the term, which is not necessarily always a good term to use in the National Park Service, but it’s “compromise.” It was basically an understanding that, “Okay, we’re not going to be able to do away with it, but we can stop any additional bolts being put in.”

[Climbers] said, “Our bolts on these rock faces are, in essence, trails, like that you put on the ground.”

I said, “I can live with that.” I said, “Now, I can also live with the fact that if one of them becomes unsafe and comes loose, that you can replace it without getting permission. But if you start to develop new routes, you need permission from us.” That was the accepted rule. By then I think it was okay with the climbing community because they had pretty much established quite a few of these vertical routes on the wall with using their bolts, but there were still some that said, “I’m not so sure I want to be restricted by that.”

The other part was, “Well, how are you going to regulate that? How do you know, if I’m out there and you can’t see me, I’m putting a new route in?” I said, “Well, I’m not going to be able to catch it all, but if I do, you’ll understand that you’re in the wrong, and we’ll address it at that point in time.” So it was a compromise.

*Lu Ann Jones is a staff historian in the Park History Program in Washington, D.C.*

*Lilli Tichinin, a former intern with the Park History Program and Supernaugh Memorial Scholarship winner, is program coordinator for Folk Arts, Art Projects and Accessibility at New Mexico Arts in Santa Fe.*

*Kyle Bjornson, intern with the Park History Program, edited this oral history excerpt.*



## INTRODUCE US TO SUPPORTERS

It is critical for you to help us identify and contact potential donors, sponsors and exhibitors for Ranger Rendezvous, whether or not you attend. Also, freely thank these supporters every time you have the chance (see the list of sponsors and exhibitors in every issue of Ranger). Information is available at <https://www.anpr.org/event-2207175>.

## VOLUNTEER FOR RENDEZVOUS

We need volunteers for specific assignments before and during the event. Past volunteer opportunities have included helping out in communications and photography; logistics; registration; sponsorships and donations; scholarships; exhibit space; hospitality; and field trips. Please contact Alison Steiner at [anprbusinessmanager@gmail.com](mailto:anprbusinessmanager@gmail.com) today to inquire.

## CONTRIBUTE TO THE RAFFLE AND AUCTION

Whether or not you come to Santa Fe, please plan to send or bring items for the raffle and silent auction to support ANPR. Items include national-park-related and one-of-a-kind items. These events may be especially interesting this year, given all of the trading of international memorabilia at the World Ranger Congress in May.

## ENTER THE PHOTO CONTEST

Be sure to take your camera along on your day trips and travels so that you can enter your photographs in the Rendezvous photo contest (photos from the past are eligible, too). The categories are:

- People in the Parks (receive permission from photo subjects before submitting your photos)
- Landscapes
- Wildlife
- Historical & Cultural Resources
- I Found My Park! (photos must include the photographer)

Photos can be submitted at Rendezvous or by mail by October 10 to Liz Roberts, HC-1 Box 6804, Joshua Tree, CA 92252. You do not have to attend the Rendezvous to enter. More information is available at

# REGISTER NOW FOR RANGER RENDEZVOUS IN SANTA FE THIS OCTOBER!

Online registration is open at [www.anpr.org](http://www.anpr.org) for the Association of National Park Rangers (ANPR) 39th Annual Ranger Rendezvous in Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 27-30. Rendezvous is ANPR's conference for national park professionals. It provides an unparalleled experience to learn and network with current, past and future NPS colleagues and friends from across the U.S. Bookmark and watch the website as information about speakers and sessions is announced and updated.

Conference rates vary by registration date and for ANPR members and non-members, students, one-day participants, spouses and evening-only attendees — allowing for many options. Be sure to go online and explore information about the conference and the registration process. You will need to register and pay separately for 1) the conference with ANPR and 2) lodging with the Hotel Santa Fe, Hacienda and Spa ([www.hotelsantafe.com](http://www.hotelsantafe.com)).

The conference theme, "A Century of Service," coincides with the Centennial of the National Park Service. Conference

programs and activities are designed for attendees across all NPS divisions. Highlights are national and regional keynote speakers, professional development and training sessions on a wide variety of valuable topics, networking, social activities, guided tours, field trips and a service activity.

Keynote speakers announced so far include NPS Associate Director of Workforce, Relevancy and Inclusion Mike Reynolds, Fort Union National Monument Superintendent Charlie Strickfaden and Bandelier National Monument Superintendent Jason Lott.

Conference sessions are being posted and updated online until the conference begins. A small sampling of the sessions includes:

- Getting Noticed: Entry-Level Resume Dos and Don'ts
- Stepping Into the Future: How a Grassroots Employee Movement Can Transform the Working Culture of the NPS
- View from the Seashore: Environmental History and Interpretation

[https://www.anpr.org/resources/Documents/ANPR\\_RangerRendezvous\\_2016\\_PhotoContestFlier.pdf](https://www.anpr.org/resources/Documents/ANPR_RangerRendezvous_2016_PhotoContestFlier.pdf).

## APPLY FOR A SCHOLARSHIP

Bill Supernaugh was an ANPR life member, an avid supporter of the Association, and a National Park Service employee for over 39 years. Since 2007, Bill Supernaugh Memorial Scholarships have allowed early-career employees, NPS volunteers and students to experience the annual Ranger Rendezvous and learn about ANPR. Any ANPR member or park employee who has not attended a Rendezvous is eligible to apply. Scholarships are funded by the generous support of ANPR members.

### Scholarships include:

- Basic conference registration fees (not including additional trainings, field trips, etc.)
- Hotel room (likely shared)
- Actual or partial transportation costs (not to exceed \$300)
- One-year membership to ANPR.

Applications are being accepted through August 31 at <https://www.anpr.org/event-2178216>. Scholarships will be announced by September 15.

### To be eligible for a scholarship, you must:

- Have never attended Ranger Rendezvous
- Currently be an ANPR member or an NPS employee
- Be able to attend Rendezvous in its entirety from October 27 through 30.

## COME TO NEW MEXICO

There is so much to experience in Santa Fe that you might be tempted to focus only on this amazing city packed with southwestern and Native American art and culture. However, we do encourage you to take a guided Rendezvous field trip to Bandelier National Monument, Pecos National Historical Park or the Manhattan Project National Historical Park.

At Bandelier you will see cliff dwellings, petroglyphs, excavated archaeological sites, ceremonial sites and waterfalls (<http://www.nps.gov/band/index.htm>). At Pecos you'll experience the Civil War Glorieta battlefield, Cicuye pueblo and Forked Lightning Ranch. Pecos Valley represents the meeting of Spanish, Mexican, Indian and Anglo conquerors, missionaries, communities and armies along the Santa Fe Trail (<http://www.nps.gov/peco/index.htm>).

At the Manhattan Project park site in Los Alamos, you will see where more than 6,000 scientists and employees labored to design and build the first atomic bombs. As a conference participant, you will have the rare opportunity to tour and talk with site employees (<https://www.nps.gov/mapr/manhattan-project-los-alamos.htm>).

Ten major airlines serve Albuquerque, an hour's drive from Santa Fe. Santa Fe also has a municipal airport and the city is located along U.S. Interstate Highway 25, U.S. Route 285 and State Highway 599. Amtrak's Southwest Chief stops in Albuquerque, Las Vegas and Lamy, which has shuttle service to Santa Fe (<https://www.amtrak.com/southwest-chief-train>).

Whether you plan to participate in spirit or in person, please join us in making Ranger Rendezvous a great success.

Lauren Kopplin  
[Lauren.kopplin@gmail.com](mailto:Lauren.kopplin@gmail.com)

# ANPR CALENDAR

## ANNUAL PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCE AND RANGER RENDEZVOUS

October 27-30, 2016  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

## Send us your ideas and stories for *Ranger*

Please send your feature article ideas to [kendellthompson@gmail.com](mailto:kendellthompson@gmail.com). Please send letters to the editor, completed announcements, photos and captions for All in the Family and all items for ANPR Actions & News, ANPR Reports and book review ideas to *Ranger* Editor Ann Dee Allen at [rangermag.editor@gmail.com](mailto:rangermag.editor@gmail.com).

Send fully completed content for these departments for the fall issue by August 31. Questions? Kindly email or call Ann at (414) 778-0026 Central time.

## RENDEZVOUS EXHIBITORS

HELP SUPPORT ANPR

The following exhibitors supported ANPR by participating in last year's Rendezvous. ANPR appreciates their generous contribution.



McDONALD & WOODWARD  
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# THE PROFESSIONAL RANGER

WRC RECAP



## INTERPRETATION

# Reflections on the 8th World Ranger Congress

**“We are family, both human and wild. We are storytellers. Story is the umbilical cord between the past, present, and future... Each of you carry a story of your home ground... YOU are the storytellers, the passionate ones, the interpreters, the ones who carry a passion for the land!”**

Author, environmental activist and park advocate Terry Tempest Williams offered these inspiring words at the 8th World Ranger Congress in Estes Park, Colorado, on May 26, 2016. The Congress, the triennial meeting of the International Ranger Federation, was sponsored by the U.S. Association of National Park Rangers in honor of the Centennial of the National Park Service (NPS).

Storytelling of the finest order was exemplified by two NPS interpretive rangers at the Congress. Ranger Ravis McQuade Henry of Canyon de Chelly National Monument in Arizona offered an indig-

enous welcome at the opening ceremony representing the Navajo People, one of the more than 500 indigenous groups in the U.S., the Native groups that our Canadian colleagues refer to as First Nations and our Australian friends call Original Owners of the land.

Henry also gave a compelling presentation of Navajo stories, demonstrating exemplar skill and audience engagement. Ranger Shelton Johnson of Yosemite National Park in California performed as Buffalo Soldier Sgt. Elizy Bowman, a Black Indian, sharecropper's son, veteran of the Indian Wars and one of the first rangers

## ADMINISTRATION

# Temporary employees have more permanent job opportunities

At long last it may pay off to work long term as a temporary seasonal employee! A recent law has opened the door for eligible Term and Seasonal workers to apply to merit promotion job announcements — an option formerly off limits to non-permanent employees. This has changed as a result of The Land Management Workforce Flexibility Act (LMWFA), P.L. 114-47) which was signed into law on August 7, 2015. The Act allows certain individuals who currently are or formerly were under time-limited competitive appointments to compete for permanent positions under “internal” merit promotion procedures.

The Office of Personnel Management issued interim implementation guidance for hiring agencies in April 2016 in Personnel

Bulletin 16-03. The National Park Service is also beginning to announce permanent jobs using the language of the LMWFA.

As a supervisor, I am excited about the opportunities that this new law opens up for longtime seasonal staff at our national parks. We can finally provide good news to seasonal employees who have worked for many seasons in the hopes of getting a foot in the door as candidates for permanent positions. I, myself, worked for nine seasons as a temporary worker before finally landing that elusive permanent job.

Now, under the LMWFA, two groups of individuals are eligible to apply to merit promotion announcements: current and/or former employees now serving or who have served under time-limited competitive appointments at land management agencies. Land Management Agencies include: the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service.

To be eligible for permanent employment, both current and/or former employees must not have any one break of service that exceeds two years during the

24-month period for which they are establishing eligibility and must have initially been hired under competitive examining procedures to the time-limited appointment. Former land management agency employees must apply for a position covered by these provisions within two years after their most recent date of separation, and they must have been separated for reasons other than misconduct or performance.

Under the Act, eligible applicants must be rated and ranked with other merit promotion candidates under the same assessment criteria such as a crediting plan. The appointing official may select any candidate from among the best qualified group of applicants, consistent with the procedures in 5 CFR part 335. If selected, an individual is given a career or career-conditional appointment, as appropriate. Veterans preference does not apply when selecting candidates under this authority, as it is not a consideration when filling jobs under merit promotion.

It is my hope that this new hiring flexibility encourages our longtime eligible seasonal employees to apply to permanent job

in Yosemite. Telling stories that have been hidden from history, Henry and Johnson spoke proudly of their home ground and an authentic passion for the land, and demonstrated how to bring rangers and park visitors closer to the places we love.

Williams inspired all and demonstrated an audience-centered form of interpretation, a style essential in the 21st century. Having spoken with numerous delegates to the Congress before her talk, she incorporated what she had learned from them into her address. She shared stories of a family of brothers and sisters in service to one park, the Earth; of the young ranger from Cameroon who was beaten by poachers protecting the monkeys she loves; of the Mexican ranger protecting monarch butterflies and their pathway of peace between Mexico and Canada; of the ranger from Korea who, when asked what the parks meant to him,

responded, “everything.” Williams showed us how to incorporate the stories of our audiences into our presentations, how to stand aside and showcase their experiences before ours.

In Williams’ book, *An Unspoken Hunger: Stories from the Field*, she writes of her Maasai guide in Kenya, “Samuel gives away his knowledge sparingly — in gentle, quiet doses. He is respectful of his teachers and those he is teaching. In this way he is generous. He gives me the pleasure of discovery.” In her speech, as Henry and Johnson did in their presentations, Williams gave her knowledge sparingly, allowing each of us the opportunity to discover our own connections to past, present and future.

As she told us, “It is not enough to love the world. We must dive in.” As interpreters, as storytellers, our role is to honor our



Terry Terpest Williams and Brian Forist. Photo courtesy of Brian Forist.

visitors, their love of the protected places of the world, and to help them to personally dive in to the home grounds we all love.

— Brian Forist, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, and Indiana University

announcements that now state: “open to current career/career-conditional National Park Service employees or individuals eligible under the Land Management Workforce Flexibility Act.” I hope supervisors embrace the LMWFA as a means to finally reach loyal seasonal workers who may be eligible under this act.

For more information about the LMWFA please visit: <https://www.congress.gov/114/plaws/publ47/PLAW-114publ47.pdf>

— Michelle Torok,  
Saguaro and Tumacácori, Arizona

## PERSPECTIVE: CULTURAL RESOURCES

### Here’s to the Antiquities Act

On April 12, 2016, President Barack Obama used the Antiquities Act to declare the Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument a unit of the National Park System. Thanks to this

executive action, the home of Suffragist leader Alice Paul and the headquarters of the National Women’s Party — the group that fought for and won ratification of the 19th Amendment giving women the right to vote — will be protected in perpetuity for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people.

This president has not been shy about using the Antiquities Act. He has responded to the will of preservation-minded communities across the United States to protect large natural spaces such as Chimney Rock in Colorado, the Organ Mountains in New Mexico and the San Gabriel Mountains in California. Yet, it is the president’s use of the Antiquities Act to create smaller national monuments like those in honor of Harriet Tubman, Charles Young and Cesar Chavez — new park sites commemorating the legacies of Americans from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds that, in my estimation, may be the greatest part of Obama’s strong conservation legacy.

### CRITICS CRY FOUL

You might think that, in recognition of his preserving in perpetuity land and

legacies of such great value to the American people, the president would receive universal thanks and acclaim. You would be wrong.

Over the past five years, the president’s use of the Antiquities Act has triggered a torrent of backlash from critics who decry the use of an “unjust,” unilateral authority that forces Congress to acquiesce to the “whims” of an imperial presidency. These critics claim that the use of the Antiquities Act lacks transparency, accountability and public input. They accuse the president of overreach. And some critics in Congress have introduced legislation to restrict or eliminate the president’s ability to use the Antiquities Act altogether.

At the root of this ill will is the 1906 law that empowers the president to reserve or withdraw federal lands to protect historic, cultural, scenic or scientific objects within those lands from damage, theft or incompatible development. Designation of the property as a national monument is the means by which a president may protect land and resources in perpetuity. Over the

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last 110 years, the Antiquities Act has been used by 16 presidents (eight Republicans and eight Democrats) to protect sites as varied as the Grand Canyon, the Statue of Liberty and the African Burial Ground.

The controversy over the use of the Antiquities Act began in the 1940s in Wyoming when President Franklin D. Roosevelt designated the Jackson Hole National Monument. There was little local support and the site was eventually de-designated by an act of Congress. Then, in 1996, President Bill Clinton used the Antiquities Act to designate one million acres of land at Grand Staircase-Escalante in southern Utah as a national monument. Locals were not involved in the process and received just nine day's notice that the Grand Staircase designation was imminent. It is impossible, even as a supporter of the Antiquities Act, not to acknowledge the lack of transparency in that process.

### A TOOL FOR GREATER GOOD

Yet, for every instance where use of the Antiquities Act might be seen as an abuse, there are myriad examples of presidents using this authority to save endangered resources in a timely fashion. In 2006, President George W. Bush used the Antiquities Act to protect the African Burial Ground in lower Manhattan. The site contained

the remnants of as many as 15,000 people of African descent from the 17th and 18th centuries who were buried in an unmarked cemetery north of Wall Street.

Bush's action saved in perpetuity the remains of enslaved foremothers and forefathers in their final resting place — a decision made over the objections of some city planners who opposed preservation of the entire site. The planners believed that merely photographing the area and collecting a few relics would suffice as preservation. They were counting on the construction of a new federal building, a building that would have obliterated this sacred landscape.

Absent the Antiquities Act authority, it would have required an act of Congress to stave off plans for such incompatible development. Hampered by excessive and needless restrictions, it might have taken President Bush more time to act, drawing out the process and further endangering preservation efforts.

### OBAMA CHOOSES TRANSPARENCY

As for the Obama administration, transparency and public input have been part of each national monument designation process over the past five years. The president's first national monument designation, Fort Monroe near Hampton, Virginia, began

in response to pleas from the local Citizens for a Fort Monroe National Park to establish federal protections for the site after the Army discontinued its mission there. In 2011, there were two public meetings and a long public comment period during which citizen groups from such disparate backgrounds as the Sons and Daughters of Confederate Veterans and the Contraband Historical Society shared their visions for a future national park.

Achieving 100 percent consensus is almost never possible, but the Fort Monroe national monument campaign probably scored in the high 90s. The inherent openness and commitment on the part of the president to include public input in monument designations is something that the president's critics appear to have missed. That's a pity because this president has proven that the Antiquities Act, as written, can be used with transparency and openness.

It's not 1996 anymore. And the Antiquities Act remains a valid, viable tool for Obama and subsequent presidents to use when the people will it and the Congress cannot or will not act to protect the lands and resources we all value and love.

— Alan Spears, National Parks Conservation Association, Washington, D.C.



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# All in the Family



**Julena Campbell has been selected as the new chief of interpretation and cultural resources at New River Gorge National River, Gauley River National Recreation Area and Bluestone National Scenic River in West Virginia.**

She brings 23 years of experience to the position, most recently as the chief of interpretation at the Southeast Arizona Group.

**Maureen Finnerty has received a Distinguished Service Award from the**

**U.S. Department of Interior (DOI).**

The award is DOI's highest honorary recognition and is presented to employees for outstanding contributions made during eminent careers in DOI or for exceptional contributions to public service. Finnerty is an Association of National Park Rangers (ANPR) founding member, life member and past ANPR president (1985-86) who has been integral to the success of ANPR. She retired in 2005 after 31 years in the National Park Service, having served as superintendent of Olympic and Everglades

National Parks. During her tenure with NPS she worked in three national parks, a regional office and had two tours of duty in NPS Headquarters. She received the DOI's Meritorious Service award in 1996. Finnerty is currently the chair of the Coalition to Protect America's National Parks.

**Richard Stirzaker has accepted a permanent Park Guide position at George Washington Memorial Parkway.**

## In Memoriam

**Harold James (Hal) Greenlee, 81, died March 26, 2016, in Fort Myers, Florida.**

As a young man, Greenlee worked for United Airlines and served in Guam as a U.S. Navy SeaBee. Following his return to the U.S., Greenlee and his wife Alison Smith moved to Fort Collins, Colorado, where he became a student and a graduate of the Colorado State University School of Forestry.

Greenlee joined the National Park Service in 1969 as a trainee at Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming before transferring to Washington, DC, where he worked at Rock Creek Park Nature Center. In 1971, the family moved to Utah, where Greenlee served as a district ranger at Dinosaur National Monument. In 1975, Alison was killed in an auto accident and Greenlee transferred to Zion National Park in Utah.

At Zion, Greenlee was the Kolob district ranger. He continued to work with ranchers who used park grazing lands and also served as a search-and-rescue ranger and wildfire fighter. He also developed and supervised Zion's summer Youth Conservation Corps (YCC).

In 1978, Greenlee became natural resources manager at Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site in Pennsylvania. He supervised the farming program and initiated several masters' degree studies with

Pennsylvania State University and Virginia Polytechnic University. In the 1980s, Greenlee was the project leader on the Gettysburg deer management program that reduced the deer population to the capacity of the park.

Greenlee also worked with the Future Farmers of America (FFA) to replant the historic Sherfy Peach Orchard. He planted tree screens and directed YCC tree removal and planting to help restore the 1863 view. Also at Gettysburg, Greenlee served as supervisor of the summer YCC and met Victoria Brenner Weitzel. The two were married on June 6, 1981. They made a great team and accomplished much work in and for the parks. Weitzel had been a founder of the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg and later became executive director.

Greenlee was instrumental in two significant, successful efforts to remove unsightly power lines in Gettysburg. He also helped found the Adams County Agricultural Land Preservation Board and served on the board for eight years.

Upon his retirement in 1996, Greenlee volunteered for the Audubon Society of Belize, which has oversight of the country's national parks. On Half Moon Cay he devised a program to eliminate the black rats that preyed on young, rare blue-footed booby birds, installed a solar power system, and provided park services for tourists and scuba divers. He also worked in Audubon's Belize City headquarters and upcountry,

helping with research on wildlife and vegetation. In addition, he wrote the proposal for a tree propagation and planting program at Guanacaste National Park, Costa Rica.

When Vickie Greenlee retired in 1998, the couple spent most of the next five years traveling all over the U.S. and then moved to Florida. They summered near Gettysburg for many years.

Hal Greenlee is survived by his wife Vickie, daughter Mary Greenlee, sons Daniel Greenlee and Michael Greenlee, five grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Memorial donations can be made to the Gettysburg Foundation, 1195 Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg, PA 17325. Please note that gifts are for the rehabilitation of the Historic Spangler Farm.

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# Paths Crossed: Protecting National Parks

Clif Edwards. ShowMe Publishing, USA. 2016. ISBN: 9781507680414. 264 pages.

By Kevin Moses,  
Middle Buffalo District

I've always wanted to see Isle Royale National Park and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in northern Michigan, and since reading Clif Edwards' *Paths Crossed: Protecting National Parks*, my desire to visit these parks has only increased. And although I have spent some time in southern Florida's Everglades National Park, I want to return there and revisit the district in which Edwards rangered to see it through his eyes.

Edwards does an outstanding job of painting the varied landscapes of these three magnificent parks, describing in detail their changing moods, conditions and terrain, their beauties, their hazards and the unique challenges to the rangers in each one.

*Paths Crossed* includes maps of the parks, but I found myself digging up even more detailed maps while reading the book so that I could better follow Edwards' adventures. This is because Edwards' writing leads the reader to experience what it is like to be inside the stories within these parks.

Stories, plural. Part of the charm of Edwards' third book (following *Paths Crossed: Villains-Victims-Victors and A Closer Look*) is that it includes dozens of short stories. These one-word-titled vignettes illustrate his collective rangers adventures, which spanned 14 seasons across two states and three parks. In between the stories, Edwards provides a peppering of inspirational quotes from other people. Throughout the book his style is "boots on the ground" — authentic, to the point, inspiring and motivational.

## A RANGER'S RANGER

Edwards' accounts are motivational because they make me want to be a better ranger. He continually refers to patrols — whether by boat on the high seas of an angry Lake Superior or the backwaters of the Everglades' Ten Thousand Islands, in a four-wheel-drive rig at Pictured Rocks or on foot in a designated wilderness — on which his primary mission was to ensure that "things were the way they ought to be." What a simple reminder of one of our most basic and important reasons to go to work every day as rangers: To make sure things are the way they should be in our districts and parks.

Edwards always kept copious notes while on patrol. Time and again in *Paths Crossed*, he recounts solving mysteries because he could connect a suspect to a place and time via his diligent use of the simplest of investigatory tools: pen and paper.

Most of the "who-done-its" that Edwards deciphered during his time as a U.S. park ranger were misdemeanors, which was a significant change from the hardcore crimes he had worked on as a Michigan State Police detective. To Edwards, it didn't matter that most of his NPS cases weren't "the big arrests in the sky." He poured his heart into cracking each case to make things "the way things ought to be."

Edwards believes that a person who violates a regulation must be held accountable. And he shouldered the responsibility of holding criminals accountable the way any sworn officer should. Before long, word began to spread among returning park visitors that Ranger Edwards did not tolerate folks coming to the parks to harm the resource or other visitors.

## APPLYING EVERY SKILL

Enforcing our parks' laws wasn't the only job Edwards performed with fervor. He tackled our "traditional ranger skills" with equal enthusiasm: search and rescue, emergency medical services, wildland fire-fighting, backcountry stewardship and, in his case, frequent marine patrols. Perhaps this is another reason this book resonates with me. Edwards is my kind of ranger: One who knows that our calling demands much of us and that no matter how daunting the job can be, it's an adventure.

He understands how to soak up each new experience for what it is: An opportunity to challenge himself and learn and grow, all the while helping others.

Here's another thing Edwards believes about the ranger profession: it's not just about protecting the parks, it's also about serving, helping and protecting visitors. He relates a story about three inexperienced paddlers who attempted to canoe the open waters of Isle Royale's large inland lakes. He warned the men about the hazards of navigating the cold, windswept northern waters in a small and overloaded craft, and implored them to wear lifejackets. You'll have to read the book to understand Edwards' role in the outcome.

## PAYING TRIBUTE

I appreciated *Paths Crossed* for more reasons than I can mention here. Two reasons, however, are personal. Edwards opens the book with a dedication to Kris Eggle, a personal friend of mine and a fellow ranger who was murdered in the line of duty. Eggle was killed in 2002 at Arizona's Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument along the Mexico border. Edwards tells of Eggle's last heroic patrol and relates a connection between himself, his son, Eggle and Eggle's father, Bob, with whom I've come to be dear friends. Edwards also gives a portion of the book's profits to the daughters of slain U.S. Park Ranger Margaret Anderson, who was murdered in the line of duty in 2012 at Mount Rainier National Park. Anderson and I spent a week participating in cliff rescue training at Shenandoah National Park in 2007. I remember her as a beautiful human soul and a fine ranger.

Edwards cares enough about what it means to be a ranger to introduce readers to rangers through Eggle's story. I cannot overstate how much this means to me. In the opening vignette of *Paths Crossed*, Edwards honors both my friend and his Vietnam-veteran father — two fine American patriots, one killed in action, the other wounded — with a one-word title that could not be more fitting:

## "Warriors."

*Kevin Moses is Middle Buffalo District ranger and search and rescue coordinator for Buffalo National River in Harrison, Arkansas, and BTRT-E incident commander.*

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These people have either given someone a gift membership to ANPR or recruited a new member. Thanks for your help and support!

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(updated 5/16/2016)

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# Voices

from the World Ranger Congress

## Mark Flanders National Parks & Wildlife Service, Australia

I joined the national parks in 2000 as a cultural inheritance officer and am now a discovery tour guide. Being a senior cultural inheritance officer means that I work with four staff members to look after



aboriginal sites and artifacts. As a discovery guide I lead tours for park visitors. It's humbling to educate people about aboriginal culture. I've been given permission from my elders to talk about our culture and I've learned so much. I'm starting to see the fruition of my job after 25 years. I'm seeing young people become role models for others. Now I would like to do research on local aboriginal culture and write a book about foods and medicines.

*Mark Flanders, Australia, with Lisa Eckert, Bryce Canyon National Park, U.S.*

## Ilan Yeger Nature and National Parks Protection Authority, Israel

I am the head of special operations and preventing hunting in Israel. I have worked for the NPA for 25 years. I work with rangers from all over the country in order to bring them new knowledge and better methods to protect nature. For example, we train sniffer dogs to find the remains of protected wild animals [who were illegally hunted] so that now our rangers can easily handle everything from the identification of the crime place to the lab. I'm very



happy to represent Israel at the Congress and become part of the International Ranger Federation. I believe nature has no borders. At the Congress I learned that rangers from around the world share the same values. I received invitations to work with rangers from many countries and I'm planning to do it because when we are united together, we are stronger.

*Ilan Yeger, Israel, with Florin Halastauan, Romania, International Ranger Federation regional representative for Europe.*



## Buhendwa Muzuri Germaine Kahuzi-Biega National Park UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Democratic Republic of Congo

I'm very happy to attend the World Ranger Congress. I do sensitization and education activities with women in a buffer

zone around the park to protect the animals in the park. I talk to the women in 10 communities about agriculture, farming and domestic animals and ask them for their permission to allow tourists to visit. I like to help because the population is poor. I help the women with literacy and explain why they should eat the pigs and not the animals in the park. I'm also in charge of human resources and staffing for the park. I've been working there for 22 years.

*Buhendwa Muzuri Germaine, DRC, with Alan Spears, National Park Conservation Association, U.S.*



## Sangay Dorjee Jomotsangkhawildlife Sanctuary, Bhutan

I was able to do training in Colorado with 28 rangers from 14 countries. The training we received was really important and quite energizing. We shared experiences and management practices. We were talking about the fact that poachers are not localized, they are interconnected all over the world, and so we as rangers, as conservationists, as law enforcement officers, also need to connect ourselves. We have to work together as if we are in one national park. Whether you are in the eastern part of the world or the western part of the world, we have a common shared goal to protect nature and the protect wildlife.

*NPS Director Jonathan Jarvis, U.S., with Sangay Dorjee, Bhutan.*



# Welcome to the ANPR family!

Here are the newest members of the Association of National Park Rangers  
*(updated 5/16/16)*

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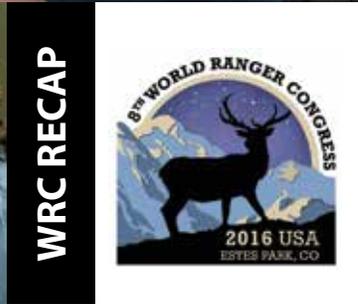
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