



CALIFORNIA

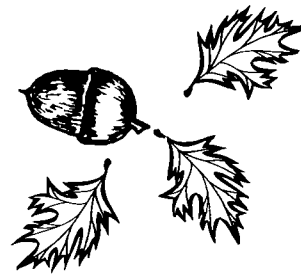
STATE PARK RANGERS' ASSOCIATION

# REPORTER

VOL. VI NO. 46

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1979

*Best Wishes for the  
Holiday Season!*





## california state park rangers association

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Denzil R. Verardo, President

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I'll begin my message with a word to the wise — register early for the 1980 CSPRA Joint Convention! CSPRA members traditionally have not registered early for GEC's. This year it is essential due to the nation-wide attention the conference is receiving. There will not be another major interpretive event in California for two years and the Holiday Inn may not be able to accommodate everybody, so register now. The registration fee may seem excessive at first glance, but upon closer scrutiny is actually a bargain since the fee includes the banquet, a spaghetti feed, all the workshops and tours, and continental breakfasts.

It gave me great pleasure to attend the National Recreation and Park Association Congress in New Orleans last month, especially since I received numerous questions from other park system personnel across the country about how to go about forming an organization such as CSPRA in their states. I was invited by the NPS and NRPA to present a paper on "The Role of the Ranger in Law Enforcement," and sit on a park law enforcement panel. This request was made of me in part due to the positive professional status of CSPRA (the other part was due to the high esteem, nationwide, in which the California State Park System and its employees are held). The paper and panel presentations were well received. I was quite amazed at how "sophisticated" our law enforcement posture is in comparison to every other system, including the NPS. They are still arguing about barrel lengths on weapons as an image problem, rather than the deeper issues which forced those superficial changes. I was proud to be able to advance the image of our Association and the State Park System one step further through personal intermingling with representatives from numerous park systems.

On a matter closer to home, Mono Lake needs aid from all of us. The surface elevation of that remarkable landmark has plummeted 40 feet since 1941, when the L.A. Department of Water and Power began exploiting Mono's tributary streams for water. Since Mono Lake is the nesting area for 40,000 California Gulls (1/4 of the world's population!) it is essential that

### PRESIDENTS MESSAGE (Continued)

the level be allowed to return to an elevation at least 4 feet higher than it now is. I request all of you to write to your legislator urging the Saving of Mono Lake. I do not believe we want to see the lake disappear down a sink or toilet 300 miles away. The Mono Lake Committee will be at our joint convention, also.

For those of you who may not yet have heard, the Public Employment Relations Board has decided on the bargaining units for rank and file state employees. There are over 20 units (more than CSEA OR THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE wanted). Rangers are in a unit called "Protective Services and Public Safety." There are 5,700 members in this unit including fire service personnel (but not firefighters), State Police and inspectors and investigators. Maintenance personnel are in a "Crafts and Maintenance" unit made up of 12,400 employees who operate and maintain state equipment, buildings, grounds and roads. Voting for which employee organization will represent each group will be held soon. It is no secret as to who CSPRA supported for this effort (CSEA) before we were restricted from such employee activity. Management personnel, of course, are not represented under the collective bargaining bill, but recent indications from the Governor's Office of Employee Relations show benefit considerations for this group are under way. The whole process that has been underway for two years now, appears to be reaching a conclusion — or a beginning.

We have many good writers out there who could be supplying material for the REPORTER. As the REPORTER turns more into a professional periodical, we will need good articles on specific issues, resource management, maintenance, interpretation, enforcement, historic preservation — in short anything substantive and worth saying. Please help us succeed in this realm by sending your material to Lloyd Geissinger, Editor. The new CSPRA Newsletter (we are still looking for a name), will deal with news notes, cartoons, short subjects which need rapid press, updates, and the like. Ideas for a title and any material for the first issue should be sent to Jeff Price, Editor.

Denzil R. Verardo, President

*WHEN STAR BURST, DINOSAURS WENT BUST* — A star exploding 65 million years ago may have sounded the death knell for dinosaurs, according to researchers at the University of California. Limestone samples from a thousand foot high road cut in Italy indicate that the extinction of the huge reptiles coincides with a twenty-fold increase in the amount of iridium. Iridium is an extremely rare metal on Earth, but is believed to be about three thousand times more common in the rest of the solar system. The high concentrations discovered, therefore, probably came from an outside source such as an exploding star, which would also produce deadly amounts of cosmic radiation. Dinosaurs, with their slow reproductive rate, would have been especially harmed, making room for their more adaptable competitors, the early mammals, to evolve.

(Conservation News, National Wildlife Federation, October, 1979)

## RUN FOR YOUR HEALTH



Some people say they "run," others say they "jog." Whatever they call it, 25 million of them in this country are doing it regularly, according to a recent Gallup Poll. Running is definitely the "in" thing to do — and it is also one of the best forms of all-around exercise available.

The key to running successfully and safely is to be aware of the hazards and to meet them with common sense. If you have never run before, or it's been a long time since you have, your first step should be a visit to your doctor. A careful check-up before you start can save you a lot of grief later.

Running is made up of three parts — the warm-up, the run and cooling down. All three are important. The warm-up is a time to increase the body temperature and circulation gradually. This will minimize musculoskeletal problems. A five-minute routine of stretching and calisthenic exercises for the arms, legs, feet, back and abdomen is commonly recommended. Then run slowly for a minute or two. After this you are ready to run.

A good runner is one who runs relaxed, body straight, head up and

stride long and smooth. He or she plants the foot in an almost flat-footed fashion, with the heel striking the ground first. One never runs on the toes or on the balls of the feet. Feet move in a straight line and legs lift from the thigh.

Arms are relaxed and bent parallel to the ground with hands at about waist level. They move naturally without excessive motion. Breathing is rhythmic and abdomen and chest expand fully with each breath.

Cooling down allows the body to return to a state of equilibrium gradually. Keep moving or walking for about five minutes after you have finished your run to prevent venous pooling in the extremities. Otherwise, you may feel light-headed or faint.

Plan your time so that you can do stretching exercises at the end of your run. Slow stretching exercises are good because they help relieve muscle soreness and aid in increasing flexibility.

Whatever your age or sex, whatever your goals in running, knowing and abiding by basic safety suggestions can make running healthy, rewarding, and most of all — fun.

## LEGISLATIVE

## NOTES



### PROPOSAL TO RE-CLASSIFY ALL PEACE OFFICERS

The Legislative Joint Committee on Peace Officer Classification, chaired by Senator Robert Presley, has drafted a proposal to re-classify all peace officers. Under this proposal, state park peace officers would be classified under Penal Code Section 830.3, "State Regulatory, Investigative, or Custodial Officers". This class of officers defined role would be "enforcing the laws and regulations which are the responsibility of (a) . . . Department". Additionally, "Before any such agency, department or board shall employ regulatory, investigative or custodial officers the Attorney General of the State of California as the Chief law enforcement officer of the state shall report to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature in accordance with the rules of the Senate and Assembly on the need of such agency, department or board to employ such officers, and the powers they shall exercise."

The CSPRA is pushing very hard to have the Joint Committee classify state park peace officers under 830.2, defined in the Joint Committee's proposal as peace officers providing general law enforcement services on specified state property. Not only do we fit the Committee's criteria for 830.2, but classification under 830.3 could be disastrous. Classification under 830.2 would also automatically include us under the felony assault and battery sections and under W&I 5150, holding/detaining disturbed persons.

*The Association is asking all members to write Senator Robert Presley (State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814) supporting CSPRA's position to classify state park peace officers under P.C. 830.2.*

You may find the following facts useful in preparing the text of your letter:

- Over 35,000 crimes were reported last year in the state park system. The state park system is over a million acres in size and attracts over 64 million visitors, making it larger than a great many counties and cities.
- State park peace officers issued over 30,000 citations and written warnings and made over 450 physical arrests in 1978. These were for violations of almost every code, with over half of the physical arrests being for Penal Code violations.
- State park peace officers are currently required to be certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. The current training requirements and background checks are the same as those required for other general peace officers.
- State park peace officers are issued standard police equipment, including revolver, handcuffs, mace and baton. Department policies require that this equipment is normally worn when on duty in uniform.

(Continued next page)

- State park peace officers make up the single largest boating law enforcement group in California.
- State park peace officers normally operate distinctively marked code 3 emergency vehicles or boats. They make thousands of code 3 emergency runs and vehicle stops annually.
- A vast majority of state park peace officers work in heavy use, (high crime) recreation park units, in or near urban centers. These types of park units and the corresponding law enforcement duties are the current and future trend for park acquisition. In these and most other units, outside law enforcement agency personnel are normally available only on a backup basis.
- In summary, the typical situation for a state park peace officer is to be wearing a uniform, badge, standard police equipment, driving a distinctive code 3 emergency vehicle or boat, spending a majority of his/her time in general law enforcement and protection duties and being the primary law enforcement officer in the park unit jurisdiction.

Michael G. Lynch  
Chairperson

Employee and Governmental Affairs Committee





### REGION V ELECTIONS DECLARED INVALID

Recent ballot returns for the election of Director and Alternate Director for the new Region V (formerly Reg. VI) have been declared null and void. The action, the first of its kind in the history of CSPRA, was taken by the Board of Directors subsequent to a formal protest of the Regions members.

The protest centered on the fact that no nominations meetings were held within the Region, as required by the Constitution, to place on the ballot the names of all those interested in running for the two offices.

Vice President Price was directed to hold nomination meetings so that a new ballot may be mailed early next year.



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and  
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representing

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SUMMARY OF  
STATE PARK SYSTEM PLAN  
1980



The State Park System has a primary responsibility for meeting a major share of the state's recreation demand and a unique role in preserving significant elements of our rich natural and cultural heritage. *The State Park System Plan - 1980* provides the guidance and direction necessary for the department to continue meeting these responsibilities. The plan addresses the special challenges of the next decade and within the context of the three missions of the State Park System-Cultural Heritage Preservation, Natural Heritage Preservation, and Recreation - delineates the major areas of emphasis. The department's objective is to meet the needs of the broad spectrum of California's population to the fullest extent possible.

Existing Resources

Since the establishment of the first unit of the State Park System at Big Basin Redwoods State Park in 1902, the system has grown to more than 250 historical, natural, and recreational units comprising more than 400,000 hectares (1,000,000 acres). The lands, facilities, and programs of the system attracted more than 60,000,000 people in FY 1977-78. If those units operated by local governments are included, this figure jumps to more than 100,000,000 park users.

Challenges of the 1980s

In the next decade the Department of Parks and Recreation will face some major challenges and issues that may demand new approaches for preserving our natural and cultural heritage and providing additional recreation opportunities. Some of these challenges are:

- The changing socio-economic make-up of California
- Increasing cost and questionable availability of motor fuels
- Critical deficiencies in open space and recreation opportunities, particularly for the state's urban populations
- Fewer and fewer tax dollars available for park and recreation purposes

In response to these and other challenges, the department has developed goals and policies that will guide planning, acquisition, development, and operation of the State Park System through the 1980s.

## Major Areas of Emphasis for the 1980s

### Cultural Heritage Preservation Mission

The State Park System, in concert with other agencies, preserves and interprets outstanding examples of California's colorful past for public enjoyment, education, and inspiration. The department's goal is to provide an adequate and balanced number of areas and facilities that best represent the periods of human experience in California.

Some of the projects the department proposes to focus its resources on in the next decade are:

- Improving the interpretation of California's Native American heritage. This includes the expansion and relocation of the State Indian Museum as well as development of representative village sites and other resources in the 13 Native American regions identified in this plan.
- Restoring various Hispanic resources in the state, including a major new project at El Presidio de Santa Barbara.
- Completing the State Railroad Museum in Old Sacramento, the largest of its kind anywhere in the world.
- Expanding the interpretation of the contributions that ethnic minorities have made to the growth of California.

### Natural Heritage Preservation Mission

The State Park System, in concert with other agencies, preserves and interprets representative examples of California's natural and scenic landscape and its ecosystems for public recreational, inspirational, educational, and scientific purposes.

Of the nine landscape provinces in California, the Great Valley and Coastal Strip provinces are the most deficient in preserved areas. Some of the major project proposals in these and other provinces include:

- *Great Valley* — Additions to the San Luis Island Project and acquisition of a vernal pool area in Solano County.
- *Coastal Strip* — Acquisition of the Little Sur River project and major rehabilitation at Torrey Pines State Reserve.
- *Southwest Mountain and Valley* — Acquisition of a major new project at the Chino Hills.
- *Desert and Desert Mountain* — Acquisition of the state's largest concentration of palm groves at Indio Hills Palms and continued acquisition of inholdings at the largest unit of the State Park System, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.
- *Redwood Province* — A major resource protection and erosion control project at Humboldt Redwoods State Park.
- *Seascape Provinces* — Continuing designation of underwater parks and reserves that protect the valuable submarine areas of California.



## Recreation Mission

The State Park System provides a balanced supply of outdoor recreational opportunities for all the various elements of California's population. Facilities and services are located and designed to complement and supplement the type of services provided by other public and private recreation suppliers.

The department will focus most of its recreation dollars and programs on projects that are within easy access to urban areas. Some of these are:

- *Water-oriented Projects near Urban Areas* — The continued development of several water-oriented projects that are within one hour's drive of major population centers (Castaic Lake, Pyramid Lake, Silverwood Lake, and Lake Perris SRAs near Los Angeles; Millerton Lake near Fresno; and Folsom Lake near Sacramento). In addition, recreation developments are proposed at State Park System units on the San Mateo Coast near San Francisco and the Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Orange County coastal areas in southern California.
- *State Recreation Areas (SRAs) within Urban Centers* — In assuming a modest share of the burden of meeting critical recreation and open space needs of California's urban populations, the department will initiate steps to develop two or three SRAs in close proximity to the state's larger economically disadvantaged areas. Because open space in the area is virtually nonexistent, some of these projects represent major land rehabilitation efforts, e.g., development of bay-fill sites on San Francisco Bay and the oil extraction sites in the Los Angeles Basin. Candlestick SRA will be a major project in the San Francisco Bay area. The Baldwin Hills and possibly the Dominguez Hills will be the sites developed in the Los Angeles area.
- *Trails and Hostels* — The department will focus resources for trail development on near-urban and coastal areas and will continue efforts to develop a coastal hostel system.
- *Off-Highway Vehicles* — Using dollars that are channeled annually into the off-highway fund, the department will develop two new State Vehicular Recreation Areas at Hungry Valley, north of Los Angeles, and at Carnegie, east of the San Francisco Bay area. The department will also enter into joint ventures with the federal government to provide off-highway vehicle facilities (with state dollars) on federal lands.
- *Rehabilitation of Existing Facilities and Resources* — Effort will be focused on redeveloping worn-out campgrounds and day-use areas. This includes sewage disposal systems as well as resource areas that have undergone deterioration.

### Additional Objectives

In implementing the proposals of all three missions, the department will place a high priority on:

- Making facilities and programs more sensitive to special populations, such as the young, the elderly, the physically and mentally disabled, and ethnic minorities.
- Providing urban outreach programs that encourage environmental awareness, vocational training, and volunteer efforts that link the inner-city with the State Park System.
- Encouraging and facilitating better public transit access to units of the State Park System.
- Improving the operational efficiency of the State Park System by encouraging the use of volunteers, low-maintenance park designs, and other cost-effective efforts.

### Financing the Program

To carry out its program, the department proposes a capital outlay program of \$40,000,000 (in 1979 dollars) per year for the next ten years: \$20,000,000 annually for acquisition, and \$20,000,000 annually for development. This represents an approximate cost of \$1.75 per Californian per year.

For the next ten years, State Park System funds will be allocated to each mission in the following manner:

Cultural Heritage Preservation	15%
Natural Heritage Preservation	25%
Recreation	60%

Unfortunately, those funding sources (State Bond Acts) that have supported the department's capital outlay programs in recent years are running short. In order to carry out the program outlined in this plan, a new funding source will be required. The department recommends two alternatives: 1) a new State Bond Act for acquisition and development of the State Park System; and 2) a continuing allocation (probably from the general fund) that the department could rely on each year for capital outlay purposes.

### Need for a Continuing State Park System Program

The department feels that the programs mentioned in the plan are essential for several reasons.

*Recreation is Big Business* — In 1977, \$160 billion were spent by the recreating public in the United States. The "recreation year" is 123 days long, one-third of the calendar year. An average worker enjoys seven three-day weekends and sixteen vacation days each year. A changing population age distribution will see an increase in young adults (22-33 years), the prime purchasing age group for recreation goods and services. Similarly, there will be far more older citizens, retiring earlier, in better health, and many with better retirement pensions.

*Increasing Demand* — Increasing visitor use indicates an even greater demand on the State Park System in the future. Approximately sixty million people visited the State Park System in fiscal year 1977-78. Even though the State Park System has grown during this time, each year hundreds of thousands of people are turned away from overcrowded units.

*New Role and Services* — The State Park System will have an increasing role in the state's larger metropolitan center where needs are greatest and where land costs are high. Similarly, the state will have an increasing role in cooperative, joint-venture projects with other agencies. In this regard, those sorely needed projects that are of such scale or cost as to be prohibitive for one or two agencies, can become reality with state help and guidance. The State Park System will continue to be the most active and aggressive preserver of California's cultural and natural heritage — two functions for which dollar values are meaningless and whose benefits will continue to be realized into the next several centuries.

For these reasons and many others, the department feels an obligation to continue an active program of acquiring areas, developing facilities, and providing programs that will meet the existing and future needs of the diverse and changing population of the state that has become nationally known as the "Recreation State" — California.

*(Remove and Save for Handi-Reference)*

## ALL WE NEED IS THIRTY DOLLARS

Money for interpretive needs will soon be most difficult to obtain, with budget restraints more severe than we have ever seen. Even though normal budget processes, much-needed interpretive equipment and supplies are frequently cut. So, now who do you turn to? Perhaps the Interpretive Needs Committee.

The purpose of this committee is to provide assistance to individuals, units and/or Areas in order to obtain interpretive equipment and materials which will aid in better, more effective programs. We shall attempt to help out financially *ONLY* when it has been proven that sources of money are not available from within the Department or from others, such as a local cooperating association.

This committee serves as a clearing agent, approving or disapproving interpretive equipment/material requests. It shall consider all requests, properly documented and submitted, pertaining to equipment, materials, books, supplies, printing, or the manufacturing of items which are used primarily for interpretive programs.

**SUBMITTING YOUR REQUEST:** By mail, send your request to the chairman of the Interpretive Needs Committee. Requests which have a total value of fifty dollars (\$50) or less shall be approved/disapproved by this committee. Requests which have a value of more than fifty dollars will need the approval of the Board before action is taken to distribute funds. Requests shall be brief and concise to include the following information:

1. Give an exact description of the item(s) requested -- model number, dimensions, retail cost, etc.
2. Justify your need thoroughly for said equipment/materials.
3. Explain procedures you have taken and how you have been unable to obtain this equipment through DPR channels; and all other avenues you have taken to seek funding (where funds were not available here either).
4. Requests shall have two signatures; that of the person initiating the request (must be a permanent DPR employee) *and* his or her Area Manager. Be sure to keep a copy of your letter for your files.

We can't guarantee you everything, but we can help.

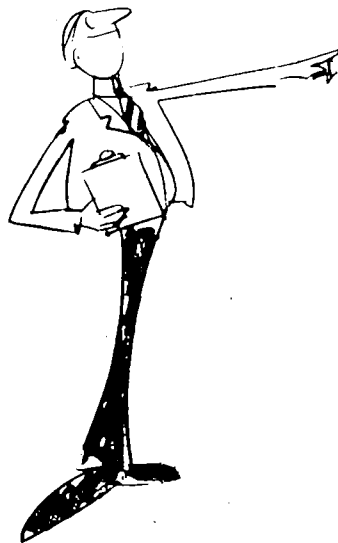
Bill Krumbein, Chairman  
Interpretive Needs Committee CSPRA  
6201 Channel Drive  
Santa Rosa, California 95405  
Steve Moore, Member

## Leaders like to delegate

### Why Delegation Goes Wrong

No one quarrels with the idea of delegation, the need for it or its desirability. But difficulties arise when the theory is put into practice. Why?

A survey of middle managers pinpointed the following as the most common reasons:



1. Lack of agreement by superiors and subordinates on the specifics of delegation; lack of standards and guidelines.

2. Lack of training to do the job as required.

3. Lack of understanding of organizational goals.

4. No real confidence by managers in subordinates.

5. Lack of confidence by managers in themselves; unwillingness to take risks.

6. Fear that subordinates will prove better than their superiors.

7. Failure at all levels to understand the advantages of successful delegation.

8. A liking by managers for doing a particular job themselves.

9. A desire for "nothing short of perfection."

There are no easy answers. But you can vastly improve your own chances of delegating successfully if you observe these guidelines.

- *Accept the necessity for delegation.* Don't view it as a surrender of your rights or responsibilities, but as a technique for making them more meaningful.

- *Know your people's capabilities* so that you neither under- nor over-delegate. The name of the game is *results*.

- *Test and train.* People often fail to do what is wanted simply because they don't know how. Accordingly, successful delegation includes the opportunity to test employees to determine what they can and cannot do and to train them over a period of time.

- *Correct errors and retrain.* Training should be a continuous process. When it is, many corrections that the manager might otherwise have to make turn out to be self-corrections.

- *Live with differences.* If your subordinate hasn't done a job as you would, his way may still be effective. Keep your eye on results, not methodology.



Dear Mr. Verardo:

Thank you for your congratulatory letter.

I am looking forward to a very challenging and productive year with CSEA. I am confident that with a close working relationship between CSEA, CSEA staff and organizations such as the California State Park Rangers Associations, this will be a good year for state employees and those who represent them.

Sincerely,  
Charles P. Valdes  
President

Dear Editor:

I would like to thank CSPRA Education and Training committee for helping me out financially towards a Zoology class I took this summer. The class itself entailed field research relating to local vertebrates found in Southern California.

Among the interesting techniques used were tracking, live trapping, tagging, and application of radio telemetry. The latter involved construction and use of radio collars placed on smaller mammals, which could then be followed by use of a regular F.M. radio.

The knowledge and skills gained by attending the class will allow me to determine territory and home ranges of vertebrates in a given area. Population density, combined with photography and vocalization recording techniques will produce information used in interpretation of my area.

Jeff C. Herman  
State Park Ranger I

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JANUARY 1, 1980

HOLMDAHL BILL BECOMES LAW

CHANGES EFFECT PUBLIC RESOURCES AND VEHICLE CODES

On January 1, 1980, judges may begin reducing state park misdemeanor offenses to infractions. Also on January 1st, state park peace officer authority to remove vehicles will become effective. These changes are brought about by Governor Brown's approval of Holmdahl's Senate Bill 173. Following is a synopsis of the language changes made to the effected Code sections.

PRC 5008 changed to read:

"Any person who violates the rules and regulations established by the department is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 90 days, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), or by both such fine and imprisonment, except that at the time a particular action is commenced, the judge may, considering the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney, reduce the charged offense from a misdemeanor to an infraction. Any person convicted of such offense after such a reduction shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500)."

Vehicle Code Section 22651 changed to read:

" . . . or any peace officer appointed or employed by the Department of Parks and Recreation on or about lands, grounds, or properties owned, operated, controlled, or administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation on or in which a vehicle is located; may remove a vehicle from a highway under any of the following circumstances:

(a) When any vehicle is left unattended upon any bridge, viaduct, or causeway or in any tube or tunnel where the vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic.

(b) When any vehicle is parked or left standing upon a highway in such a position as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic or in such a condition as to create a hazard to other traffic upon the highway.

(c) When any vehicle is found upon a highway and report has previously been made that the vehicle has been stolen or complaint has been filed and a warrant thereon issued charging that the vehicle has been embezzled.

(d) When any vehicle is illegally parked so as to block the entrance to a private driveway and it is impractical to move such vehicle from in front of the driveway to another point on the highway.

(e) When any vehicle is illegally parked so as to prevent access by fire-fighting equipment to a fire hydrant and it is impracticable to move such vehicle from in front of the fire hydrant to another point on the highway.

(f) When any vehicle, except any highway maintenance or construction equipment, is left unattended for more than four hours upon the right-of-way of any freeway which has full control of access and no crossings at grade.

### VEHICLE CODE CHANGES (Continued)

(g) When the person or persons in charge of a vehicle upon a highway are by reason of physical injuries or illness incapacitated to such an extent as to be unable to provide for its custody or removal.

(h) When an officer arrests any person driving or in control of a vehicle for an alleged offense and the officer is by this code or other law required or permitted to take, and does take, the person arrested before a magistrate without unnecessary delay.

(i through n not reprinted due to space)

Similarly, the bill extended authority to state park peace officers to remove hit-and-run vehicles for inspection purposes; remove abandoned vehicles; and to make appraisals of such vehicles.

### UNIFORM COMMITTEE REPORT

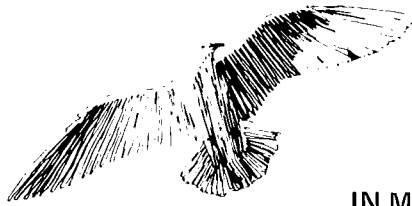
In general, there has been minimal committee activity since the Departmental Uniform Task Force meeting in March, 1979. To date, the only departmental action has been to implement black leather color change as of June, 1979. All other recommendations are pending Mr. Knight's approval.

There has been no member correspondence to date. However, several items of interest have been expressed to the uniform committee. The following items were expressed:

1. Individual employee option to wear long or short sleeved shirts based on weather conditions and personal preference.
2. Displeasure of wearing vehicle safety pin as part of the DFR uniform.
3. More individual employee flexibility to wear uniform options (i.e., Field uniform) based on work conditions rather than District mandated policy.
4. Need for identifying supervisory and management employees to various local law enforcement agencies. The use of lapel emblems which would equate employees rank (i.e., Sergeant, Lieutenant, etc.) with local agencies, CDF, DF&G, etc.
5. Dissatisfaction with DPR annual uniform allowance procedures. The accounting and payment procedures are too slow and erratic.
6. Clarification requested from uniform supplier regarding type and color of DPR uniform jacket buttons.

Respectfully submitted,  
David E. Bartlett  
Chairman





### IN MEMORY OF PEARL CHASE

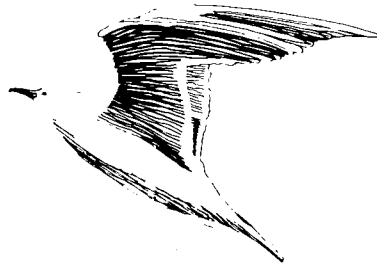
You have undoubtedly heard of the passing of Pearl Chase, one of CSPRA's Honorary Rangers, having been awarded that honor at our G.E.C. held in Santa Barbara in 1966, when I was the CSPRA President.

When visiting her at her home last year on her 89th birthday, she whispered in my ear, "I wish I were only 89 years old." She was a wonderful person, and as most of us know, was acclaimed widely for her unstinted work of a lifetime dedicated to improving and beautifying Santa Barbara. But she was involved in other things nationwide — historic preservation, her work with the American Indians, conservation education, etc. She was appointed to the La Purisima Mission Citizens Advisory Committee in 1934 and had remained on that Committee until her passing.

I first met Ms. Chase when I was assigned to La Purisima Mission in 1943. Then after returning from the armed forces and assigned to Carpinteria State Beach, I again became associated with her while assisting District Superintendent Jess Chaffe. Again, when I was assigned to the new District 5 headquarters at Goleta under Superintendent Lloyd Lively, and later under Superintendent Ted Wilson and Herb Heinze, I had the privilege of working with her.

Ms. Chase did so many worthwhile things (behind the scenes) of which few people have knowledge. She was a very crusty, gruff-spoken person, and appeared at times to be rude to those that did not know her. But, under that hard shell was a very compassionate, lovable person. She had a hand in nearly everything that promised to make Santa Barbara, including the Presidio De Santa Barbara and La Purisima Mission State Historic Parks more worthwhile to the citizens of California. I could state many good examples of the behind the scenes power and influence she had, whether it was with or against the big oil interests, the big utility interests, the State Governor, etc. And with it all, she always took the time to assist those less fortunate. She was a real "Better Ranger."

Al Salzgeber



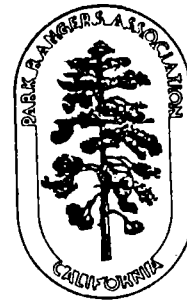
**DON'T**



**MISS**

**JOINT WORKSHOP - CONVENTION**

March 5 - 9, 1980  
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